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# ADMINISTRATI

## 1917.

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# CEYLON

# ADMINISTRATION REPORTS,

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# CEYLON

# ADMINISTRATION REPORTS,

# 1917.

## PART I.—CIVIL.

## WESTERN PROVINCE.

### ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE GOVERNMENT AGENT, WESTERN PROVINCE, FOR 1917.

Area of the Province, 1,432 square miles.
Population, 1911, inclusive of Colombo Town, 1,106,321.
Population exclusive of Colombo Town, 895,046.

Area of Colombo District, 808¼ square miles.
Population inclusive of Colombo Town, 826,828.
Population exclusive of Colombo Town, 615,554.

#### I.—Official Changes and Events connected with the Kachcheri.

The writer administered the Province during the year, whilst Mr. Brayne was in charge of the Kalutara District.

Mr. A. P. Boone having proceeded to Europe for military service, Mr. W. K. H. Campbell succeeded him as Assistant Government Agent, Colombo, on March 2, 1917.

Mr. C. H. Collins was appointed as Second Assistant Colonial Secretary on October 26, 1917, and his place was taken by Mr. A. H. Egan.

Mr. W. R. Jansz continued to act as Extra Office Assistant, and Mr. J. D. Phillips was also appointed an Extra Office Assistant, with effect from October 15, 1917.

Mr. S. D. Dhondy, who had been attached to the Kachcheri as Extra Office Assistant from February 16, 1916, was transferred to Matara as Police Magistrate in November, 1917.

The year under review was a very strenuous one, as, in addition to the administration of the Province, the Government Agent had to perform many other duties as Special Commissioner under the Riot Damages Ordinance, Chairman of the Commission on Local Government, Visitor of the Jails and Lunatic Asylum, Chairman of the Volunteer Exemption Committees for the Municipality and for the Colombo District, &c., besides his duties in connection with the Executive and Legislative Councils.

His Excellency the Governor visited the Kandana Anti-tuberculosis Sanatorium and the town of Negombo on July 13, 1917.

The greater part of the riots indemnity had been collected by the end of the year, and the staff engaged on this work was considerably decreased.

Amongst the deaths that occurred during the year were those of Mr. A. E. de Silva, Senior, and Mr. H. J. Peiris, J.P., both gentlemen distinguished by their acts of philanthropy. The former was the donor of the site and hospital for the Anti-tuberculosis Sanatorium at Kandana, which is now nearing completion.

The death of Mr. H. W. Milligan, who was killed in action on November 21, 1917, was deeply regretted by all who knew this popular civilian, who held the post of Assistant Government Agent, Colombo, before joining the Ceylon Contingent in November, 1914.

#### II.—Revenue and Expenditure.

The revenue collected at the Colombo Kachcheri during 1916–17 was:—

| | Rs. | c. |
|---|---|---|
| Exclusive of land sales .. .. .. | 4,285,409 | 28 |
| Land sales .. .. .. .. | 21,801 | 68 |
| Total .. | 4,307,210 | 96 |

as against a total of Rs. 4,721,664·34 in 1915–16.

The decrease was due to the stoppage of land sales in anticipation of the introduction of the leasing system, and to a smaller amount of arrears on account of the arrack and toddy rents being carried forward to 1916–17.

The expenditure amounted to Rs. 139,626·05, as compared with Rs. 133,752·77 in 1915–16.

## III.—CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

*Food Supply.*—The paddy crops throughout the Colombo District were very good, and damage by flood was confined to comparatively small areas in the vicinity of the Kelani, and did not result in any distress. The home-grown crop, however, even in a good year, does not meet more than half the local requirements, and has to be supplemented by imported rice, which is especially popular with the well-to-do classes. The supply of jak, breadfruit, plantains, yams, and vegetables was satisfactory. Great efforts were made to stimulate interest in the cultivation of food and curry stuffs, with moderate success in some of the korales, where suitable land was available. Large quantities of fish were caught during the year, and found a ready market throughout the Province and in the up-country districts. The consumption of meat is on the increase, as was evidenced by the larger number of butchers licensed. The gradual rise in the price of food stuffs was maintained during the year.

*Industries.*—The plumbago market, which opened with good prices in January, when Rs. 1,300 per ton were realized, had fallen by the end of the year to Rs. 875 per ton. The price of coconuts and copra remained low, and the market was greatly depressed. This resulted in the closing of a large number of plumbago mines and sorting sheds, and the partial or total closure of numbers of coconut factories, with a corresponding reduction in the number of hands employed. No distress was reported, although there can be no doubt that large numbers of the people have had considerably to curtail their ordinary food consumption. On the other hand, the market for rubber did not suffer materially. There was a fair amount of employment for the carpenters of Moratuwa during the year, but the minor industries, such as basket-making, brasswork, and lace-making, remained in a very depressed condition.

## IV.—HEALTH OF THE PEOPLE.

The public health was, on the whole, very good. There were no epidemics of a serious nature, except some cases of dysentery and enteric fever. Cases of malarial fever were fewer in number, and of a less severe type than usual. There were 3 cases of plague in Colombo Mudaliyar's division, 5 cases in Salpiti korale, 3 cases in Alutkuru korale south, and 1 case of suspected plague in Siyane korale west; immediate action was taken to prevent its spread. The disease was in all cases traceable to Colombo. There were, as usual, a number of cases of chickenpox and measles. Anchylostomiasis is very prevalent in the district, and campaigns for dealing with it were started at Moratuwa, Piliyandara, Henaratgoda, and Minuwangoda, the primary objective being to secure the provision of latrine accommodation in order to prevent soil pollution. Considerable progress is being made in this direction. 4,791 new private latrines were installed.

## V.—HEALTH OF CATTLE.

Numerous cases of rinderpest and hoof-and-mouth disease were reported from all parts of the district, and especially from Colombo Mudaliyar's division, Siyane korale east and west, and Hewagam korale. The total number of cases of rinderpest was 3,113, of which 1,151 proved fatal, as against 2,657 cases and 1,445 deaths in 1916. It is believed that the source of infection in many cases was the galas in the town of Colombo. The action of the Municipal officers in carrying out a more stringent inspection and disinfection of these premises was greatly appreciated.

## VI.—THE DISTRICT SCHOOL COMMITTEE.

The changes in the personnel of the Committee were the appointment of the Kachcheri Mudaliyar, Mr. F. W. M. Karunaratne, in place of Mr. Henry A. Perera, Atapattu Mudaliyar, and of the Rev. H. Binks, in succession to the Rev. W. H. Rigby.

Two meetings were held during the year. It was resolved to establish Anglo-vernacular schools at Piliyandara and Hanwella when funds admit. It was also determined to continue the employment of attendance officers, and to appoint an additional officer for Hewagam korale, where the work was too heavy for one man.

In connection with the general anchylostomiasis campaign, which is being started throughout the district, it was decided to equip the Government schools with latrines as rapidly as possible. For this purpose a special grant of Rs. 1,000 was obtained from Government through the Director of Education.

Permanent schools for boys were completed at Biyagama, Minuwangoda, and Wigoda, and for girls at Padukka. These are all excellent buildings on carefully selected sites, and are provided with well-fenced compounds, teachers' quarters, wells, and latrines. A semi-permanent girls school was also erected at Akarawita, and a start was made with the construction of a large school for boys at Tihariya.

As the boys' and girls' schools at Udugampola and Kirindiwela are over-crowded, steps are being taken to remedy this state of things by erecting infants' schools to receive the smaller children. The site at Udugampola is to be acquired, but Mrs. C. H. Obeyesekere generously donated a fine site for this purpose at Kirindiwela.

The villagers of Pinnawela have undertaken to donate land in the village for a school, and the Committee have decided to put up a semi-permanent building, as the present temporary one is in bad repair.

Sites for a boys' school at Hanwella, a mixed school at Homagama, and boys' and girls' schools at Alutgama Widiyawatta were acquired, as also an additional piece of land for Tihariya boys' school.

A sum of Rs. 8,651·44 was spent on repairs during the year. Half of the permanent buildings put up by the School Committee were colour-washed, painted, and repaired. The remainder will receive attention next year. The fences round the girls' schools at Botale and Diyagama and the boys' school at Jambureliya were put in thorough repair.

Application for the survey of a considerable number of sites for new schools are receiving attention, but activity in this direction will be restricted, as far as possible, at present, as the Committee has already a large number of sites which it cannot utilize owing to want of funds.

There are now 92 boys' schools, 61 girls' schools, and 9 mixed schools in the district under the control of the District School Committee.

Many of the schools have very creditable vegetable gardens attached to them, in which both teachers and scholars appear to take much interest.

A statement of the revenue and expenditure of the District School Committee for 1917 is annexed.

| REVENUE. | Rs. | c. | EXPENDITURE. | Rs. | c. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Balance on December 31, 1917 .. | 47,233 | 91 | Construction .. .. | 25,868 | 70 |
| Fines .. .. .. | 4,662 | 40 | Repairs to buildings .. .. | 8,651 | 44 |
| Village Committee contribution .. | 8,718 | 72 | Repairs to fences .. .. | 246 | 40 |
| Annual Government grant .. | 19,812 | 50 | Salaries .. .. | 3,832 | 50 |
| Special Government building grant .. | 15,000 | 0 | Printing and stationery .. .. | 183 | 77 |
| Special Government grant for latrines .. | 1,000 | 0 | Acquisition .. .. | 4,629 | 77 |
| Miscellaneous .. .. | 234 | 36 | Miscellaneous .. .. | 299 | 0 |
| | | | | 43,711 | 58 |
| | | | Balance .. .. | 52,950 | 31 |
| Total .. | 96,661 | 89 | Total .. | 96,661 | 89 |

## VII.—VILLAGE COMMITTEES.

The revenue of the Village Committees for the year 1917 was Rs. 83,060·50, a slight increase over the revenue for the preceding year, which was Rs. 82,174·54.

The expenditure during the year was Rs. 77,053·64, as compared with Rs. 98,018·43 in the preceding year. A number of the works undertaken during the year have not yet been paid for.

All the Village Committee roads were maintained in fair order, and the burial grounds kept free of jungle. Frequent inspections of these works were made by the Assistant Government Agent. A market at Butgomuwa on the site selected in 1916 was built and proved a success. It has not hitherto been feasible to construct a market at Galahitiyawa on the site acquired for the purpose owing to lack of funds, but a temporary meat stall is now being erected to meet an urgent demand.

Sites for permanent Village Tribunal buildings at Mahara and Kaduwela were acquired, and the building at Mahara is in course of construction. The building at Kaduwela will be erected in 1918. The portion of the site of the Village Tribunal at Gangodawila, which was private property, and was in a neglected state, was acquired, and steps are being taken to fence the premises. Land adjoining Katana Village Tribunal is also being acquired to provide a compound.

The building of several important bridges was commenced during the year, and will be finished early in 1918. There are numerous other bridges urgently required, but they are at present in abeyance, as the Village Committees have not the necessary funds for their construction.

It has been decided to erect signposts on the more important Village Committee roads, a few in each korale being dealt with each year.

## VIII.—COLOMBO DISTRICT SANITARY BOARD.

The Board consisted of the Government Agent, the Provincial Engineer, the Provincial Surgeon, and Messrs. W. Dias Bandaranaike, T. H. A. de Soysa, and C. Namasivayam. Five meetings were held in 1917.

During the year operations were continued in the twenty-five small towns in accordance with the general programme of the Board :—

(1) *Kochchikade.*—A fine new market was constructed and proved a great success, so much so that additional temporary accommodation had at once to be provided. The permanent buildings comprise a large vegetable market, a fish market, four meat stalls, and four boutiques. Concrete drains carry off the surface water. A well and a fine public latrine have been provided by the Sanitary Department, the Board giving the sites. A section of concrete drains was built on the main road by the District Engineer, Negombo, with funds provided by the Board, and a further section is now in hand, the cost being borne by the Board and by Government. Land was acquired for a new road past the markets, and a portion of the earthwork has already been completed. Steps are also being taken to widen the Halpe road and to acquire a sanitary lane through the congested area to the west of the main road and the site for another public latrine. Scavenging was carried out efficiently, and conservancy was started towards the end of the year.

(2) *Diwulapitiya.*—Land was acquired for part of the proposed circular road, a market place, &c. Scavenging will be started on a small scale from January, 1918.

(3) *Siduwa.*—A temporary market was erected near the station and provided with meat and fish stalls. Scavenging will start on a small scale from January, 1918.

(4) *Ja-ela.*—Land was acquired for a gravel pit and for a public well and reservoir. A section of cement drain on the main road was built and another section commenced. The market continued to be very well attended. As soon as the necessary funds can be obtained permanent buildings should be erected. Scavenging was carried on satisfactorily.

(5) *Kandana.*—Plans for improvements were drawn up. Scavenging will be started from January, 1918.

(6) *Wattala-Mabola.*—The site for a public market was acquired and plans drawn up for the improvement of the Welikadamulla and Hekitta roads. Scavenging will be started from January, 1918.

(7) *Peliyagoda.*—The section of drains on the main road to Kandy, commenced in 1916, was completed. Land was acquired for the enlargement of the market and for sites for a public latrine and slaughter-house. The filling of these sites is an expensive undertaking. Scavenging was carried on satisfactorily. This town may be regarded as in a transition stage, as the opening out of the new trace of the road to Kandy, for which the land has been acquired, will completely alter its appearance.

(8) *Kelaniya.*—A great deal of time was devoted to the preparation of plans for the improvement of this town, but further surveys and levels are required. The town was efficiently scavenged throughout the year.

(9) *Gampaha.*—This is the first town brought under the Ordinance, and is beginning to give encouraging results. Arrangements were made with the proprietors of lands for the opening up of the sections of road leading from the main circus to the Miriswatta road, Bazaar road, the station, and St. Mary's church, and the work is progressing. A fine new market was built, and the old temporary one was pulled down. The new one is very popular with the people. An excellent public latrine was built by the Sanitary Department, and a well is in course of construction. Further sections of the Miriswatta and Orutota roads were made up by the Public Works Department and provided with concrete drains, which have now been linked up with the main drain under the railway line. The Rotunda in front of the station was completed, and now forms a spacious carriage stand. Scavenging was carried on satisfactorily, and conservancy will be started early in 1918.

(10) *Veyangoda.*—A small piece of land was acquired for the extension of the market. A new fish market on an improved plan was built. An innovation was the erection of a small water supply consisting of a 1½ h.p. petrol or kerosine engine, which pumps water from a well built by the Sanitary Department into an elevated tank, from which it gravitates to the market hydrants, which enable the drains to be flushed, and to a standpipe, from which the public may draw water. So far it has proved very satisfactory, and has considerably added to the attractions of this already highly successful market. Scavenging was carried on as usual.

(11) *Mirigama.*—The appearance and sanitation of this town were greatly improved during 1917 by the completion of the Mugurugampola bazaar drains and the continuation of those running through Mirigama bazaar. This, coupled with the widening of the road at the latter bazaar and the erection by Mr. Wijewardena of a very fine block of hygienic boutiques, has quite altered the aspect of this formerly squalid bazaar. A public well affording a supply of excellent drinking water and an up-to-date public latrine were erected by the Sanitary Department, and are highly appreciated by the people. Conservancy and scavenging were carried out most satisfactorily.

(12) *Pugoda.*—A section of drain was built on the District Road Committee road from Weke to Hanwella, and has greatly improved the appearance of the place. The usual scavenging was carried out.

(13) *Avissawella.*—A fine public market was erected during the year. It includes two simple markets for vegetables and fish, four boutiques, four meat stalls, a slaughter-house, and a public latrine. When the other improvements in process of being carried out are finished, this market will be a very valuable asset of the town. It has already had a marked influence on new private buildings, which are much better planned and built than heretofore. Arrangements have also been made with Government for a water supply for the town, half the cost of which is to be borne by the Board and half by Government, the waterworks being vested in the Board on completion. Scavenging was carried out throughout the year, and conservancy will be started early in 1918.

(14) *Puwakpitiya.*—The first instalment of the public markets was completed. It embraces a large vegetable market, a range of booths, and five boutiques. Built on what was formerly a swamp, it has greatly improved the appearance of the town. Up-to-date meat stalls and a small fish market will be erected later as funds permit. A well was provided by the Sanitary Department. Scavenging was carried on as usual.

(15) *Hanwella.*—A small public market was put up and proved immediately successful. The town was scavenged as usual.

(16) *Waga.*—A small permanent market was erected, and has undoubtedly supplied a great want.

(17) *Padukka.*—The chief improvements of the year were the opening of a section of the circular road leading to the resthouse and the building of the new girls' school. Several good private buildings are springing up, and the little township is becoming quite attractive. The widening of the main roads and the provision of built drains and the enlargement of the space in front of the station will complete the transformation. Scavenging was carried out on a small scale as usual.

(18) *Kosgama.*—Funds are still very small, and operations have been confined to the supervision of the building and sanitary rules. As soon as possible a start will be made with scavenging.

(19) *Homagama.*—Land was acquired for a market site, and the buildings will be put up in 1918. It is also proposed to provide a small pipe-borne water supply? Scavenging will start from January, 1918.

(20) *Piliyandara.*—Land and buildings were acquired for widening the road to Kesbewa and improving the market place, which continues to be well attended. The town was provided with a small water supply. Water is pumped by hand to an elevated tank, from which it gravitates to two standpipes and four hydrants, which admit of all the town drains so far built being flushed efficiently. Regarded with suspicion at first, this water service is now most popular, and might well be extended. No water-rate is charged at present. Scavenging and conservancy both continued to be efficiently provided.

(21) *Mount Lavinia.*—The fine new markets at Dehiwala were completed, and have so far given satisfactory results, though not as good as were anticipated. When the new system of roads which has been planned for this area is completed and when the present trade depression passes, it is probable they will be much more successful. The public latrine included in the market compound has proved a great convenience to the public, and is admirably conserved. A block of land adjoining the market was acquired in connection with the new road scheme. Scavenging was carried on as usual. Conservancy was introduced, and is being rapidly made use of. Progress was made with the first section of the town plan, which is essential for the planning of a proper system of roads.

(22) *Nugegoda.*—The triangular block of land in front of the railway station was acquired with all the buildings standing on it. A plan has been prepared for the reclamation of this area, much of which is very low-lying, and the erection of public markets. The town was scavenged as usual.

(23) *Welikada-Nawala.*—A fine site for a public market was acquired, and the erection of the buildings was well in hand at the end of the year. A well and public latrine will also be supplied. This town was also scavenged throughout the year.

(24) *Kotte.*—A site for a market was acquired. Scavenging was carried on as usual.

(25) *Egoda Kolonnawa.*—Attention was concentrated for the most part on the Wellampitiya junction, where steps are being taken to acquire land, widen the roads, and improve this awkward corner. Plans are also being prepared for roading the town. Scavenging went on as usual.

The foregoing brief summary of the year's working shows that a considerable amount of work was carried out during 1917. From January, 1918, all the towns but two will be scavenged. Six towns have now been provided with public latrines, and every endeavour is being made to make similar provision

elsewhere. The cost of maintenance is, however, considerable, when the scanty revenues of some of the smaller towns are taken into account. The experience of the Board shows that it is useless to provide a public latrine unless it is so conserved as to be unobjectionable. This can only be done by having a caretaker permanently on the spot. The new latrines are a marked improvement on the former types, being airy, well lighted, and easily cleaned.

The Board is under an obligation to the Municipal Council of Colombo for agreeing to allow a supply of Labugama water for domestic purposes for the use of the inhabitants of Waga and Hanwella on payment of a moderate charge.

Small though most of these small towns are, the amount of work involved in preparing improvement plans and carrying them out is very considerable. The Senior Sanitary Officer has evinced a deep interest in all such proposals, and has been ever ready with advice and assistance. Mr. J. O. Ebert, Superintendent of Minor Roads, Colombo, has devoted much of his spare time to the preparation of town-planning schemes, and the successful operations at Gampaha are in a great measure due to his zeal, tact, and rare engineering ability. Mr. W. G. McCarthy has also been of great service in the making of surveys and the taking of levels. The officers of the Public Works Department have been most helpful, and the drains built by them, especially those at Kochchikade and Piliyandara, are very satisfactory. The Government Agent's Engineer, Mr. F. H. Bartholomeusz, had a very busy time, being engaged both in the Colombo and Kalutara Districts.

## IX.—LOCAL BOARDS AND ROAD COMMITTEES.

Annexed to this report will be found appendices dealing with the Local Boards of Negombo, Moratuwa, and Minuwangoda, the Provincial Road Committee of the Western Province, and the District Road Committee of Colombo.

## X.—VILLAGE TRIBUNALS.

The number of cases pending on January, 1917, was civil 103, criminal 496. The institutions in the district during the year were civil 2,313, criminal 16,165, making a grand total of 2,416 civil cases and 16,661 criminal cases to be disposed of. At the end of the year 71 civil cases and 444 criminal cases were pending.

In 267 cases appeals were taken to the Government Agent, the judgment of the Presidents being set aside in 38 only. From the Government Agent's decisions there were 13 appeals to the Governor in Executive Council, 2 of which succeeded. The number of cases amicably settled was 2,614.

## XI.—DOG REGISTRATION.

There was a marked improvement, due to better supervision at the Kachcheri, in the number of dogs registered during 1917, the number being 16,467, as against 15,437 in 1916. All the korales were visited by the dog seizers, and 2,665 dogs were captured.

## XII.—IRRIGATION.

The following amounts were recovered during 1917 :—

| | | Amount recovered. Rs. c. | Amount spent. Rs. c. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | Boralesgomuwa tank .. .. | 85 80 | 115 40 |
| 2. | Kadurugaha tank .. .. | 66 66 | 64 14 |
| 3. | Polgaha tank .. .. .. | 75 15 | 45 0 |
| 4. | Dikmaga Pahala tank .. .. | 50 63 | 48 0 |
| 5. | Dikmaga Ihala tank .. .. | 40 90 | 46 35 |
| 6. | Kotugoda anicut .. .. | 287 76 | 415 0 |
| 7. | Peliyagoda sluices .. .. | 9 92 | 30 0 |
| | Total .. | 616 82 | 763 89 |

The balance to the credit of the Irrigation Fine Fund (minor works) on December 31, 1917, was Rs. 1,535·11.

## XIII.—(a) LAND SALES.

The number of lots sold in the Colombo District during 1917 was 10, comprising 4 acres 2 roods and 28 perches, the amount realized was Rs. 1,048·90, the average price per acre being Rs. 224·36.

Ten lots were settled at half-improved value, the extent being 6 acres 1 rood and 31 perches, and the amount recovered Rs. 988·70.

No certificates of no claim by the Crown were granted during the year.

The following return shows the extent of land purchased by Europeans and natives respectively in the Western Province during the year :—

| | No. of Lots. | Extent. A. R. P. | Amount. Rs. c. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Europeans :— — | | | |
| Colombo and Negombo Districts .. | — | — | — |
| Kalutara District .. | 3 | 27 0 39 | 8,878 83 |
| | 3 | 27 0 39 | 8,878 83 |
| Natives :— | | | |
| Colombo and Negombo Districts .. | 10 | 4 2 28 | 1,048 90 |
| Kalutara District .. | 1 | 0 1 15 | 34 20 |
| | 11 | 5 0 3 | 1,083 10 |
| Total for the Western Province :— | | | |
| Colombo and Negombo Districts .. | 10 | 4 2 28 | 1,048 90 |
| Kalutara District .. | 4 | 27 2 14 | 8,913 3 |
| | 14 | 32 1 2 | 9,961 93 |

### (*b*) LAND ACQUISITION.

The total area of land acquired during the year for public purposes was 162 acres 1 rood and 38·71 perches, of which 139 acres 2 roods and 32·60 perches were acquired for Government purposes, 18 acres 3 roods and 7·39 perches for the Sanitary Board, and the balance for the District School Committee, Provincial Road Committee, &c.

The more important Government acquisitions were for those undertaken in connection with the defences of Rockhouse Battery, the German Club, the Police Training School, Mahara Quarry, Avissawella water supply, and the deviation of the Kandy road at Peliyagoda.

## XIV.—FOREST ADMINISTRATION.

The forest revenue of the Province amounted to Rs. 34,924·36, as against Rs. 35,189·43 in 1916–17. A sum of Rs. 1,257·99 was recovered by the Forest Department, and Rs. 142 by this Department as compensation for timber felled illicitly.

Eleven cases were instituted by the Assistant Conservator of Forests, in which 18 persons were convicted and fined Rs. 418·61. In addition to these, 17 other offences were reported by the Mudaliyars, 10 of which were dealt with by departmental fines and 3 by prosecutions in court, in all of which convictions were obtained, the fines levied aggregating Rs. 35. In 4 cases the accused were not known, and the timber was sold and realized Rs. 10·75.

## XV.—PUBLIC WORKS.

The following are some of the more important works carried out in the Western Province by the Public Works Department during the year :—

Hospital at Pimbura.
Bungalows for Government officers in Colombo.
Additions and improvements to Government Observatory.
Water supply, Neboda hospital.
Additions, Pasyala police station.
Improvements to the Supreme Court buildings.
Additions to Training College.
Renewing Clyde bridge.
Renewing Minuwangoda bridge.
Renewing St. Joseph's street bridge, Negombo.
Rebuilding Talpitiya bridge.
Drains at Panadure.
Drains at Mugurugampola bazaars.
Mirigama drainage.
Salgado Ward, Panadure hospital.

The following were in progress at the end of the year :—

New Merchants' Ward, General Hospital.
Quarters for Religious Nursing Sisters, General Hospital.
Quarters for twelve European married sergeants.
Quarters for staff at new Lunatic Asylum, Angoda.
Quarters for Master Attendant, Colombo.
Elementary schools, Colombo.
Tuberculosis Hospital, Kandana.
Horana drains.
Veyangoda drainage.
Ja-ela drainage.
Kochchikade drainage.

One of the most desirable works to be taken up in the near future is the widening of the Colombo-Avissawella road and the provision of built drains in the small towns and bazaars through which it passes.

## XVI.—RAGAMA CAMP.

From January to April, 1917, 945 coolies passed through the camp, 899 being tin ticket coolies. Since April immigration *viâ* Tataparai and Ragama has been suspended. There was no cholera in the camp. The water service worked satisfactorily. The staff was greatly reduced in consequence of the stoppage of immigration. The camp was maintained in good condition, and was utilized in August by Indian troops from the troopship "Empress of India," and again in October by Annamites and French officers from the ss. "Atlantique."

## XVII.—POLICE.

The total number of complaints rose slightly from 1,354 in 1916 to 1,385 in 1917. The number of true cases was 872, as against 815 in 1916. The increase in the number of true cases is comparatively small, when account is taken of the greater attention now paid by the police and the headmen to the reporting of crime and of the difficult times through which the poorer classes are passing.

In the Colombo District burglary continues to head the list with 327 cases, of which 236 were lettered as true cases. Cattle stealing, as usual, comes next with 270 cases, of which 174 were considered to be true. The number of convictions (53) was larger than in 1916.

Five gang robberies were reported in 1917. The offenders were brought to justice and convicted in three cases.

There were 35 cases of murder, as against 37 in 1916 and 55 in 1915. None of them was due to land disputes.

Traffic was better regulated, and the rules of the road enforced in the small towns and on the main roads. In 1916 the total number of cases reported to court by the police was 1,737, and convictions were obtained in 1,622 cases ; in 1917 2,285 cases were reported, and convictions obtained in 2,150 of these.

The headmen have worked very well with the police on the whole, and have received a large number of rewards from the Government Agent on the recommendation of the police.

The various police stations were well kept. A considerable number of them were visited by the Government Agent.

It is proposed to open a police guard station on the Kandy road, near the 13th milepost, and this cannot fail to have a good effect upon this vicinity, which has for years past earned a bad name for crime.

## XVIII.—EXCISE.

During the year proposals were made for the abolition of eight arrack and ten toddy taverns, and the establishment of one new toddy tavern, and will probably result in a further redistribution of taverns during the next rent period.

Steps have already been taken to introduce a scheme of local option with regard to foreign liquor taverns as recommended by the recent Excise Commission.

## XIX.—MISSCELANEOUS.

(*a*) *Cattle Branding.*—Greater attention was paid to cattle branding, and a careful examination of the registers was made at the Kachcheri and more stringent directions issued to the headmen, with the result that over 5,500 cattle were branded in excess of the number dealt with in the previous year. The amount of revenue collected was Rs. 3,018, whilst the expenditure was Rs. 2,158·37.

(*b*) *Laundries.*—Licenses were issued for 218 laundries for the calendar year 1917. During that period the Senior Sanitary Officer instituted 16 cases for using unlicensed premises; in 14 cases the accused were convicted.

(*c*) *Dairies.*—Licenses were issued for 39 dairies. Fourteen prosecutions were instituted, in all of which convictions were obtained.

(*d*) *Laundrymen and Dairymen.*—Twenty-six prosecutions were entered against dairymen and laundrymen during the year for breach of rules.

(*e*) *Opium.*—Fourteen new consumers and 7 vedaralas were registered, as compared with 10 and 14, respectively, in 1916. Seventy-three consumers are reported to have died during the year.

(*f*) The question of the registration of burial grounds made considerable progress during the year. After the provision of a sufficient number of burial grounds for the needs of the district, the trustees, managers, and proprietors were called on both by notice in the *Gazette* and by direct intimation to apply for registration in terms of the by-laws. Applications were received and entertained in respect of most of these burial grounds, and pressure is being brought to bear to have the rest registered as soon as possible. Hereafter it will be illegal to bury outside a general cemetery or a registered burial ground anywhere in the district.

(*g*) *The Firearms Ordinance.*—The new Firearms Ordinance, No. 33 of 1916, came into operation on April 1, 1917. 2,477 licenses were issued in the Colombo District during 1917. The stamp duty thereon amounted to Rs. 10,386.

Colombo, February 26, 1918.

J. G. FRASER,
Government Agent.

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## APPENDIX.

### I.—REPORT ON THE WORKING OF THE LOCAL BOARD OF NEGOMBO FOR 1917.

A COMPARATIVE statement of revenue and expenditure of the Local Board of Negombo for the years 1916 and 1917 is annexed :—

| REVENUE. | 1916. Rs. c. | 1917. Rs. c. |
|---|---|---|
| Taxes | 21,939 36 | 21,778 22 |
| Licenses | 14,233 50 | 15,352 75 |
| Rents | 3,038 10 | 3,396 40 |
| Fines | 1,506 50 | 498 0 |
| Miscellaneous | 6,747 79 | 7,764 32 |
| Compensation on Government buildings | 611 40 | 621 90 |
| | *48,076 65* | *49,411 59* |
| Balance on December 31 | *75,207 8* | *76,489 23* |
| Total | 123,283 73 | 125,900 82 |

| EXPENDITURE. | 1916. Rs. c. | 1917. Rs. c. |
|---|---|---|
| Cost of administration | 3,781 4 | 4,689 56 |
| Pensions | 515 52 | 515 52 |
| Office contingencies | 598 37 | 756 76 |
| Cost of audit | 262 91 | 244 5 |
| Legal expenses | 630 0 | — |
| Revenue services | 2,029 22 | 2,244 73 |
| Sanitation | 9,303 60 | 8,448 0 |
| Smallpox account | 213 26 | 231 38 |
| *Lighting* | *2,716 80* | 2,498 77 |
| Police charges | 138 61 | 202 80 |
| Public works | 19,923 33 | 31,312 64 |
| Miscellaneous | 6,681 84 | 404 64 |
| | 46,794 50 | 51,548 85 |
| Balance on December 31 | 76,489 23 | 74,351 97 |
| Total | 123,283 73 | 125,900 82 |

#### REVENUE.

*Taxes.*—The decrease of revenue under property rates is due to the delay in the collection of the taxes for the last quarter of 1917, landowners deferring payment as long as they could owing to the depressed state of the money market. There was an increase of Rs. 300 under commutation tax, and a small decrease under other taxes.

*Licenses.*—There has been a small increase under liquor, and a marked increase under carts and other licenses.

*Rents.*—The increase in market rents looked forward to last year when the market was remodelled has been realized, the revenue under this head having increased by Rs. 270. There was also a small increase under other rents.

*Fines.*—The decrease in fines is a satisfactory feature.

*Miscellaneous.*—The increase is due to the payment of a larger amount of interest by the Bank of Madras, the amount in fixed deposit having been increased, and to an increase in the amount of the conservancy and dirty water fees.

EXPENDITURE.

*Establishment.*—The increase is due to the Board having to pay for the Sanitary Inspector, hitherto paid by the Sanitary Department, and to a contribution of Rs. 120 towards the salary of a clerk employed at the Kachcheri for Local Board work.

*Office Contingencies.*—The increase is due to the enhanced cost of printed forms.

*Legal Expenses.*—There was no expenditure under this head during the year.

*Revenue Services.*—The increase is due to (1) the cost of dog collars, none having been procured in the previous year; (2) the payment of police tax on Local Board buildings, not recovered previously; and (3) an extra expenditure on cart plates.

*Sanitation.*—The decrease is due to a reduction in the number of carts used in scavenging from 5 to 4, and a corresponding decrease in cost, and also to the Board having secured the services of a cheaper contractor for the conservancy of latrines.

*Smallpox.*—The increase of Rs. 20 is on account of the upkeep of buildings.

*Lighting.*—The decrease is due to a reduction in the number of lamps lighted, several burners having been stolen during the year and not replaced.

*Police Charges.*—The increase is due to the Board having to pay the cost of subsistence of a vagrant for the whole year.

*Public Works, Maintenance.*—The decrease is due to the roads requiring less attention, owing to their having been put into thorough order the previous year.

*New Works.*—The amount under this head is made up as follows :—

| | Rs. | c. |
|---|---|---|
| Drains .. .. .. .. | 2,796 | 50 |
| Acquisition for markets and streets .. .. | 15,444 | 22 |
| Cost of erecting a latrine .. .. .. | 2,445 | 0 |
| Cost of erecting a temporary pork stall .. .. | 200 | 0 |
| Total .. | 20,905 | 72 |

*Sanitation.*—The scavenging of the town has been satisfactory, in spite of the reduction in th number of carts used. The conservancy of the latrines is better managed, and the system of dry-cart latrines is being extended. A new latrine for males and females, consisting of twelve compartment with a conservancy lane leading to it from Sea street, was erected at a cost of Rs. 2,445, and is working wel

*Public Health.*—The health of the town has been satisfactory. There was no epidemic of any kind

*Lighting.*—The lighting is unsatisfactory, and to add to the difficulty of providing efficient lightin by means of kerosine oil lamps, the Board has had to contend with the loss of several brass oil containers which could not be replaced owing to the restriction of imports from England. A new device, by whic oil containers are fixed to the lamp brackets and secured by means of a lock, invented by Mr. C. Herf District Engineer, is now in use, and it is hoped will prevent further thefts. Three petrol lamps wer in use for some months, with satisfactory results, but one of them has been stolen recently. The motiv for these thefts is apparently the rise in the price of brass.

*Town Improvements.*—The old cement conduit built at the expense of Government in 1878 t drain flood water from the Kamachchodai pond has been a constant source of complaint owing to it unsatisfactory fall. It is now being rebuilt at a cost of Rs. 6,500 on improved lines suggested b the Provincial Engineer, Western Province, the work being carried out under the supervision of th District Engineer.

A sum of Rs. 15,444 was expended during the year on the acquisition of lands for the extensio of the market premises and the widening of roads.

The attitude of the leading residents towards town matters and the hearty co-operation of th members of the Board in the matter of town improvements is very encouraging.

It was thought desirable to open up a tract of ground lying between Lewis place and Cemeter road, which has been neglected in respect of roads. The holdings were small, and the owners could n be expected to give land free, but Mr. John H. Pereira, the member of that ward, has very generous offered to pay for the land, which will be shortly acquired. This public-spirited offer was rivalled b Mr. John X. Fernando, another member of the Board, who has offered as much of his land as will b required for opening a road from the Chilaw road to Main street.

A preliminary survey showing the line of the proposed road from the railway station, whic will run parallel to Main street, was made, and the owners through whose lands the road will run wer interviewed. Mr. A. E. Rajapaksa, Mudaliyar, one of the owners, led off by offering free his portio of land, and his good example has since been followed by Messrs. J. B. Jayaratna, D. Marcus Coongh C. S. de Croos, the trustees of Mariamma Kovil, Stephen B. Fernando, and Mrs. Jane Fernando, and it hoped that their action will encourage others to co-operate with the Board in carrying out the scheme

*Visit by the Governor.*—An event of interest was the visit of His Excellency the Governor in July His Excellency was accompanied by the Government Agent, who showed him round the town and explained the various schemes of improvement under contemplation.

*Coast Erosion.*—The periodical erosion of the sea coast, which in 1915 washed away the road along the seashore, and which has since been doing further damage, was brought to the notice of Government by the Government Agent, and has resulted, after a personal inspection by the Governor, in a sum of Rs. 16,000 being voted from general revenue for erecting temporary groins, which, if successful, will be made permanent. The work will shortly be taken in hand by the Public Works Department.

*Fish Market.*—The fine new fish market built by the Roman Catholic Mission of Sea street has been completed, and is a great improvement on the old one, and supplies a long-felt want. It was formally opened by the Government Agent on January 30, 1918.

*Thoroughfares Ordinances.*—A comparative statement of collection under the Road Ordinances, Nos. 10 of 1861 and 31 of 1864, is annexed :—

Comparative Statement showing the working of the Thoroughfares Ordinances during 1916 and 1917.

| | 1916. | | Percentage on Number under Head 2. | 1917. | | Percentage on Number under Head 2. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. Population of local area by latest Census .. | — | 12,960 | — | — | 12,960 | — |
| 2. Number of resident males by division officers' lists liable to labour .. .. | — | 3,966 | — | — | 3,994 | — |
| 3. Discharged obligation within local area by— | | | | | | |
| (*a*) Paying single commutation .. | 3,711 | | 93·58 | 3,783 | | 94·72 |
| (*b*) Paying double commutation .. | 10 | | ·25 | 44 | | 1·10 |
| (*c*) Labouring six days .. .. | — | | — | — | | — |
| (*d*) Labouring twelve days .. | — | | — | — | | — |
| 4. Total discharged obligation .. .. | | 3,721 | 93·83 | | 3,827 | 95·82 |
| 5. Failed to discharge obligation within local area, but otherwise accounted for as— | | | | | | |
| (*e*) Exempted on account of age, &c. .. | 70 | | 1·76 | 55 | | 1·38 |
| (*f*) Paid or laboured elsewhere .. | 92 | | 2·32 | 56 | | 1·36 |
| (*g*) Double entries .. .. | 8 | | ·20 | 6 | | ·16 |
| (*h*) Fined .. .. | 5 | | ·13 | 10 | | ·26 |
| (*i*) Imprisoned .. .. | — | | — | — | | — |
| (*j*) Left local area .. .. | 70 | | 1·76 | 40 | | 1·01 |
| 6. Total failed to discharge obligation within local area .. .. .. | | 245 | 6·17 | | 167 | 4·19 |
| 7. Unaccounted for .. .. | — | 70 | — | — | 40 | — |

February 26, 1918.

J. G. FRASER,
Chairman.

## II.—REPORT ON THE WORKING OF THE LOCAL BOARD OF MORATUWA FOR 1917.

*General.*—The policy of the Board decided on in October, 1914, was steadily pursued during 1917. The cadastral survey of a portion of the town was completed, and was at once utilized as a guide in laying down street lines and in drawing up a scheme for roading this area. In this connection the Board had the advantage of the active co-operation of Mr. P. M. Battle and Mr. C. P. de Silva, who devoted much time to deciding on the street lines to be followed in respect of the Galle road and in suggesting improvements. A satisfactory piece of street widening was carried out at Charles place, Lunawa, and steps were taken to extend the widening southwards.

Another feature of the year was the extension of the conservancy rules to a portion of Moratumulla in connection with the campaign against hookworm. The area previously dealt with in Uyana is now in a much more sanitary condition, the disgusting pig system of conservancy having been abandoned. The public latrine at Moratumulla built in 1916 was maintained in first class condition, and is now largely used. There has not been a single complaint in connection with it. The Board is taking steps to establish a similar latrine in Uyana ; later on other areas will be declared "specified areas," and public latrines constructed. A considerable improvement in the markets was carried out in 1917.

From the annexed comparative statement of revenue and expenditure of the Local Board of Moratuwa for the years 1916 and 1917, it will be seen that the revenue for the year under review amounted to Rs. 53,110·44, as against Rs. 46,237·44 in the previous year :—

Comparative Statement of Revenue and Expenditure of the Local Board of Moratuwa for the Years 1916 and 1917.

| Revenue. | 1916. Rs. c. | 1917. Rs. c. |
|---|---|---|
| Taxes .. .. .. | 31,155 95 | 31,530 76 |
| Licenses .. .. .. | 7,134 75 | 7,716 75 |
| Rents .. .. .. | 3,523 86 | 3,911 6 |
| Miscellaneous .. .. | 4,422 88 | 9,951 57 |
| | 46,237 44 | 53,110 14 |
| Deposits :— | | |
| Contractor's security money to be refunded .. | 1,046 62 | 585 0 |
| Balance in bank on December 31 .. | 20,000 0 | 30,800 0 |
| Kachcheri balance on December 31 .. | 13,633 0 | 10,454 99 |
| Total .. | 80,917 6 | 94,950 13 |

| EXPENDITURE. | 1916. Rs. c. | 1917. Rs. c. |
|---|---|---|
| Cost of administration .. .. | 9,683 89 | 10,267 40 |
| Sanitation .. .. .. | 5,999 31 | 7,172 16 |
| Lighting .. .. .. | 1,087 44 | 1,275 58 |
| Public works .. .. .. | 19,088 22 | 14,352 91 |
| Miscellaneous .. .. | 2,506 76 | 2,389 39 |
| Education .. .. .. | 580 0 | 640 0 |
| Public works chargeable to loan funds .. | 35 65 | — |
| | 38,981 27 | 36,097 44 |
| Refunds .. .. .. | 680 80 | 1,147 50 |
| Deposit in Bank .. .. | 30,800 0 | 37,032 0 |
| Balance on December 31 .. .. | 10,454 99 | 20,673 19 |
| Total .. | 80,917 9 | 94,950 13 |

REVENUE.

*Taxes.*—The increase under assessment tax was due to more rapid recoveries. There was a decrease of Rs. 165·50 under commutation tax, and an increase of Rs. 179·75 under other taxes.

*Licenses.*—The increase under other licenses was due to the larger number of premises licensed for the sale of vegetables.

*Rents.*—The decrease under rent of Rawatawatta house and garden, &c., is accounted for by the fact that the rent of house No. 52, Digarolla, which was included under this head in 1916, ceased to be collected in 1917 on its conversion into a pork market. The increase under markets was due to the higher rate of rent obtained for the public markets at Digarolla and Rawatawatta, and also to the rent derived from one of the pork stalls leased for use as a vegetable boutique.

*Miscellaneous.*—The increase under conservancy was the result of the increase in the number of persons availing themselves of the dry-earth system. The increase under sundries was due to a refund of Rs. 109·81, being unclaimed cost of stationery deposited with the Government Printer in June, 1913; to a refund of Rs. 122·63, being unexpended balance of deposits made with the Director of Public Works for Local Board works; and also to the sum of Rs. 350, being proceeds of sale of the materials comprising the old vegetable market at Digarolla. Rs. 4,000 was received from Government as its moiety of the probable cost of an infectious diseases hospital.

EXPENDITURE.

*Cost of Administration.*—The increase under establishment was due partly to the annual increments in the emoluments of the staff, and partly to the Board having had to meet the bicycle allowance (in addition to the salary, the payment of which began from October 1, 1916) of the Sanitary Inspector, previously paid by the Medical Department.

*Sanitation.*—The increase under this head was due to the expenses incurred on account of four cases of plague, and also to the cost of purchasing a conservancy cart and a scavenging cart to be kept in reserve for emergencies.

*Public Works.*—The increase under maintenance of roads resulted from more extensive repairs having been effected.

*Miscellaneous.*—There was no expenditure under markets, &c., as all the public markets were leased throughout the year. Rs. 100·89 was paid as police rates on Local Board properties for the period 1913 to 1917.

*Sanitation.*—The scavenging of the town was done on contract, four scavenging carts being used, and was satisfactorily carried out. The dry-earth system of conservancy was extended to portions of the villages of Uyana and Moratumulla, which had been duly declared "*specified areas*" under the by-laws *re* cesspits. In these areas no "pig latrines" are permitted to be used. It is intended by degrees to bring the whole town under the operations of these by-laws, and in this way, while greatly improving its general sanitary condition, to adopt the most effective means of combating and finally eradicating the hookworm decease.

*Public Health.*—The state of the public health was, as usual, far from satisfactory. There were 60 reported cases of enteric, 75 of continued fever, 28 of dysentery, 44 of chickenpox, 43 of measles, and 5 cases of plague, all of which latter proved fatal. One case of plague was from outside Local Board limits.

*Lighting.*—The lighting of the town was carried out departmentally, as in the previous year, and was efficiently and economically done. It was not, however, altogether adequate, as, owing to the frequent thefts of burners in 1916, it was decided that only 29 lamps should be lighted. Five petrol lamps were substituted for kerosine oil lamps at important junctions, and these proved very satisfactory. At the end of the year provision was made for lighting 38 lamps during 1918.

*Cadastral Survey.*—A cadastral survey of a portion of Digarolla, Moratuwella, and Idama, the first of its kind, comprising about 200 acres, was completed at a cost of Rs. 1,504.

*Street Lines.*—Street lines were laid down in Uyana, and at the end of the year arrangements were in hand for laying down landmarks along the whole of Main street.

*Acquisition of Land.*—A piece of land near the Lunawa railway station was acquired for the sum of Rs. 1,775·50. A portion of this area has been utilized as a hackery stand, and the remainder has admitted of the widening out of the approach road to the station—a work in which the Provincial Road Committee also participated by allowing the resthouse wall to be set back. This has greatly improved the appearance of this part of the town.

*New Buildings.*—A slaughter-house for pigs, a pork market, and a temporary vegetable market were constructed at Digarolla at a cost of Rs. 3,225.

*Latrines.*—The Moratumulla latrine was maintained in good condition. Those at Rawatawatta and Digarolla markets are old fashioned, and should be replaced by a more modern type as soon as possible. Steps were taken for the acquisition of a site for a public latrine at Uyana.

*Meetings.*—There were twelve ordinary meetings during the year. At the biennial election of Unofficial Members held on December 18, 1917, the following members were elected to serve on the Board during the years 1918-19 :—Mr. G. M. Silva, for the Rawatawatta Division ; Dr. H. J. Fernando, for the Moratumulla Division ; and Mr. V. A. de Mel for the Moratuwella Division. Messrs. P. C. Fernando and C. P. de Silva retired from the Board.

A comparative statement showing the working of the Road Ordinances, Nos. 10 of 1861 and 31 of 1864, is annexed :—

Comparative Statement showing the working of the Thoroughfares Ordinances during 1916 and 1917.

| | 1916. | | Percentage on Number under Head 2. | 1917. | | Percentage on Number under Head 2. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. Population of local area by latest Census .. | — | 25,854 | — | — | 25,854 | — |
| 2. Number of resident males by division officers' lists liable to labour .. .. | — | 7,090 | — | — | 7,070 | — |
| 3. Discharged obligation within local area by— | | | | | | |
| (*a*) Paying single commutation .. | 6,122 | | 86·34 | 5,939 | | 84·00 |
| (*b*) Paying double commutation .. | 42 | | ·59 | 91 | | 1·27 |
| (*c*) Labouring six days .. .. | — | | — | — | | — |
| (*d*) Labouring twelve days .. .. | — | | — | — | | — |
| 4. Total discharged .. .. | | 6,164 | 86·93 | | 6,030 | 85·27 |
| 5. Failed to discharge obligation within local area, but otherwise accounted for as— | | | | | | |
| (*e*) Exempted on account of age, &c. .. | 134 | | 1·88 | 122 | | 1·72 |
| (*f*) Paid or laboured elsewhere .. | 137 | | 1·93 | 238 | | 3·36 |
| (*g*) Double entries .. .. | 58 | | ·81 | 157 | | 2·22 |
| (*h*) Fined .. .. .. | 8 | | ·11 | 12 | | ·16 |
| (*i*) Imprisoned .. .. | — | | — | — | | — |
| (*j*) Left local area .. .. | — | | — | — | | — |
| 6. Total failed to discharge obligation within local area .. .. .. | | 337 | 4·75 | | 529 | 7·49 |
| 7. Unaccounted for .. .. | — | 589 | 8·28 | — | 511 | 7·22 |

February 26, 1918.

J. G. FRASER,
Chairman.

## III.—REPORT ON THE WORKING OF THE LOCAL BOARD OF MINUWANGODA FOR 1917.

### REVENUE.

THE revenue of the Local Board of Minuwangoda for the year 1917 amounted to Rs. 8,107·91, as against Rs. 7,816·63 in the year 1916, showing an increase of Rs. 291·28, due to the higher rent paid for the vegetable market and Local Board boutiques and better collections of assessment tax and road tax.

*Licenses.*—The collections under this head amounted to Rs. 3,035, while those of the previous year were Rs. 3,492·50. This decrease of Rs. 457·50 was due to the fact that a sum of Rs. 550, being refund of stamp duty on account of liquor licenses for the financial year 1915-16, was twice credited by an error. This amount had to be refunded towards the end of the year.

*Rents.*—The revenue from rents was Rs. 2,732·58, as against Rs. 1,871·21, being an increase of Rs. 861·37, due to the higher rent paid for the vegetable market and Local Board boutiques.

*Taxes.*—The revenue realized under this head was Rs. 2,087·58, while that of the previous year was Rs. 1,720·42. The increase of Rs. 367·16 was mainly due to the more expeditious collection of assessment tax and road tax.

### EXPENDITURE.

*Establishment.*—The expenditure under this head was Rs. 810, as against Rs. 817·44 in the previous year, showing a decrease of Rs. 7·44.

*Public Works.*—A sum of Rs. 3,500·26 was spent on public works during the year. Of this amount a sum of Rs. 460 was spent in partitioning a part of the latrine for males for the use of females. A sum of Rs. 2,235 was expended in opening a cross road, from the Veyangoda road to Diulapitiya road, through the lands acquired in 1915 and 1916. A site for a latrine for females was acquired at a cost of Rs. 444, and a sum of Rs. 361·26 was spent on repairs to public buildings.

*Lighting.*—The expenditure under this head was Rs. 531·61, while the amount expended in the previous year was Rs. 81·35, showing an increase of Rs. 450·26. This increase is due to the fact that throughout the year all the street lamps were lighted till 10 P.M.

*Sanitation.*—The scavenging of the town and the conservancy of the latrines were carried on satisfactorily under the supervision of an overseer.

*Public Health.*—The health of the town was satisfactory, there being only two cases of enteric fever and one case of measles.

*Meetings.*—Ten ordinary meetings of the Board were held during the year, eight of which were presided over by the Government Agent, Western Province. One special meeting was also convened to obtain the approval of the Board to the acquisition of a site for the proposed latrine for females.

The usual statement showing the working of the Thoroughfares Ordinance is annexed :—

Comparative Statement showing the working of the Thoroughfares Ordinances during 1916 and 1917.

| | 1916. | | Percentage on Number under Head 2. | 1917. | | Percentage on Number under Head 2. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. Population of local area by latest Census .. | — | 850 | — | — | 900 | — |
| 2. Number of resident males by division officers' lists liable to labour .. .. | — | 378 | — | — | 390 | — |
| 3. Discharged obligation within local area by— | | | | | | |
| (*a*) Paying single commutation .. | 324 | | 85·714 | 342 | | 87·692 |
| (*b*) Paying double commutation .. | 10 | | 2·645 | 1 | | ·256 |
| (*c*) Labouring six days .. .. | — | | — | — | | — |
| (*d*) Labouring twelve days .. | — | | — | — | | — |
| 4. Total discharged obligation .. .. | | 334 | 88·359 | | 343 | 87·948 |
| 5. Failed to discharge obligation within local area, but otherwise accounted for as— | | | | | | |
| (*e*) Exempted on account of age, death, disqualification, or physical inability to work .. .. | 3 | | ·793 | 2 | | ·512 |
| (*f*) Paid or laboured elsewhere .. | 27 | | 7·142 | 13 | | 3·3 |
| (*g*) Double entries or entries by mistake .. | 3 | | ·793 | 6 | | 1·538 |
| (*h*) Fined .. .. .. | 2 | | ·529 | 4 | | 1·025 |
| (*i*) Imprisoned .. .. | — | | — | 1 | | ·256 |
| (*j*) Left local area .. .. | — | | — | — | | — |
| 6. Total failed to discharge obligation within local area .. .. .. | | 35 | 9·257 | | 26 | 6·6 |
| 7. Unaccounted for .. .. | — | 9 | 2·38 | — | 21 | 5·384 |

February 26, 1918.

J. G. FRASER,
Chairman.

## IV.—REPORT ON THE WORKING OF THE THOROUGHFARES ORDINANCES DURING 1917.

### WESTERN PROVINCE.

THE Provincial Road Committee during 1917 consisted of the Chairman, the Hon. Mr. J. G. Fraser, C.M.G. ; the Provincial Engineer, *Mr. A. E. Caldicott, until June, and Mr. J. G. Drieberg since then* ; Mr. G. W. Dickinson until November, and Mr. R. Garnier since then ; Mr. G. S. Schneider ; and Mr. J. E. Seneviratna.

A meeting of the Committee was held on December 8, at which estimates for the ensuing year were passed. At other times the opinion of members was taken by the circulation of papers.

In accordance with the provisions of section 23 of Ordinance No. 10 of 1861, Messrs. W. R. Jansz and J. D. Phillips, Extra Office Assistants to the Government Agent, Western Province, were appointed Chairmen of the District Road Committee, Colombo, to act in that capacity in the absence of the Government Agent and the Assistant Government Agent.

Acting under the provisions of section 33 of Ordinance No. 10 of 1861, this Committee authorized the holding of an election on December 10, at the Kalutara Kachcheri, for the purpose of electing a European Member for the District Road Committee there, in place of Mr. W. G. Dickinson, who had resigned. As no candidate presented himself for election on the day appointed, Mr. M. L. W. Wilkins, J.P., U.P.M., was nominated for the unexpired term of the years 1917 and 1918.

The rents of ferry tolls in this Province, which were sold previously for twelve months according to the Government financial year, were sold for fifteen months, commencing from October 1, 1917, in order that in 1919 the period may coincide with the calendar year, which is the financial year of the Road Committees. The sale of the rents for the fifteen months realized a sum of Rs. 12,004·25.

During the year the following votes were passed on account of the ferries, viz., Rs. 54 as compensation to the renter of the Kitulgahawatta ferry for the hire of a canoe whilst the ferry boat was under repairs, Rs. 540 for repairs to the ferry boat at Kalawellawa, and Rs. 140 for repairs to the ferry boat at Rukgahatotapola.

The new Horana resthouse, the construction of which was given on contract last year, was completed and taken over on December 1, and was opened to the public from that date. The materials of the old resthouse were sold by public auction and fetched a sum of Rs. 465 ; the site itself is to be disposed of to the Sanitary Board and the Buddhist temple.

The question of the acquisition of the site for the new resthouse at Negombo was decided by the Supreme Court, and early steps will be taken to prepare plans for this building, which is urgently needed, the present one being inconvenient and badly situated. As a preliminary step, the materials of the old building standing on the site were sold and realized Rs. 1,000.

A sum of Rs. 750 was voted for the acquisition of a building and a strip of land adjoining the Kesbewa resthouse, and a sum of Rs. 3,000 for the acquisition of land for building a new resthouse at Homagama, near the railway station, in place of the old resthouse at Aturugiriya, which is several miles away from this spot, and is not much frequented by the public.

Sums of Rs. 800, Rs. 400, and Rs. 700 were passed for improvements to the Ja-ela, Mirigama, and Henaratgoda resthouses during the year, and the other resthouses in the Province were kept in good repair.

In connection with the widening of the approach roads to the Lunawa railway station, the Committee approved of the proposal of the Local Board of Moratuwa to shift back the boundary wall of the resthouse premises, the Board bearing the cost of re-erection.

The initial steps were taken to bring the cart road from Tummodara to Puwakpitiya under the provisions of the Branch Roads Ordinance. The application is now under consideration by Government.

Licenses to seize cattle trespassing on the principal thoroughfares were issued to persons recommended by the Provincial Engineer and the Korale Mudaliyars.

A statement of the revenue and expenditure of the Provincial Road Committee for 1917 is annexed, together with the report of the Chairman of the District Road Committee, Colombo :—

Statement of Receipts and Expenditure for the Year 1917.

| REVENUE. | Amount. Rs. c. | Total. Rs. c. |
|---|---|---|
| *Balance on January 1, 1917* .. .. | — | 49,638 82 |
| Amount received from District Road Committees on account of two-thirds commutation for principal roads, resthouses, &c. :— | | |
| (*a*) From Colombo District Road Committee .. | 19,812 50 | |
| (*b*) From Kalutara District Road Committee .. | 8,621 75 | |
| | | 28,434 25 |
| Compensation by Government in lieu of tolls levied on minor roads .. .. .. | — | 30,248 0 |
| Government grant in aid of minor works .. | — | 26,025 0 |
| Resthouse collections :— | | |
| (*a*) From Colombo District Road Committee .. | 7,193 37 | |
| (*b*) From Kalutara District Road Committee .. | 4,255 64 | |
| | | 11,449 1 |
| Contributions from District Road Committees on account of Provincial Road Committee establishment :— | | |
| (*a*) From Colombo District Road Committee .. | 3,900 0 | |
| (*b*) From Kalutara District Road Committee .. | 1,400 0 | |
| | | 5,300 0 |
| Miscellaneous receipts :— | | |
| Actual .. .. .. | 12,739 74 | |
| Deposits .. .. .. | 6,229 47 | |
| | | 18,969 21 |
| Total .. | | 170,064 29 |

| EXPENDITURE. | | |
|---|---|---|
| Payments made from two-thirds commutation during the year under the provisions of Ordinances Nos. 10 of 1861, 31 of 1884, and 10 of 1902 on account of— | | |
| (*a*) Principal roads .. .. | — | — |
| (*b*) Resthouses .. .. .. | — | 28,434 25 |
| Upkeep, repair, and improvement of resthouses from funds other than two-thirds commutation .. | — | 9,283 27 |
| Pay of resthouse-keepers .. .. | — | 4,608 0 |
| Provincial Road Committee's establishment .. | — | 6,899 70 |
| Compensation by Government in lieu of tolls remitted to— | | |
| (*a*) Colombo District Road Committee .. | 24,562 0 | |
| (*b*) Kalutara District Road Committee .. | 5,686 0 | |
| | | 30,248 0 |
| Government grant in aid of minor works remitted to— | | |
| (*a*) Colombo District Road Committee .. | 18,359 0 | |
| (*b*) Kalutara District Road Committee .. | 7,666 0 | |
| | | 26,025 0 |
| Miscellaneous charges :— | | |
| Actual .. .. .. | 3,124 6 | |
| Deposits .. .. .. | 8,196 83 | |
| | | 11,320 89 |
| Balance on December 31, 1917 .. .. | — | 53,245 18 |
| Total .. | | 170,064 29 |

Provincial Road Committee,
Colombo, February 26, 1918.

J. G. FRASER,
Chairman.

## COLOMBO DISTRICT.

THE District Road Committee of Colombo consisted during 1917 of the Chairman, the Hon. Mr. J. G. Fraser, C.M.G.; the Provincial Engineer, Mr. A. E. Caldicott, until June, and Mr. J. G. Drieberg since then; and the following gentlemen:—Messrs. C. S. Jones, W. P. D. Vanderstraaten, A. L. R. Aserappa, and A. E. Rajapaksa, Mudaliyar.

During 1917 a meeting of the Committee was held on December 18, at which the estimates of revenue and expenditure for the ensuing year were passed. The opinion of members was taken by circulars at other times.

At the instance of Mr. Farley Elford, Superintendent of Ayr estate, the upkeep vote of Rs. 450 for the maintenance of the Bope-Dambura road was raised by a supplementary vote to Rs. 1,000, Ayr and Weymouth estates contributing a like amount for the improvement of this road, in view of the heavy traffic passing over it. A sum of Rs. 24,840 was appropriated for necessary improvements to roads, repairs to wooden platform bridges, construction of new culverts, and drainage. A vote of Rs. 1,000 was sanctioned for acquiring land at Radawana, for the purpose of widening the main roads at this junction.

Licenses to seize cattle trespassing on minor roads were issued to persons recommended by the Mudaliyars of the several korales, and action was also taken in all cases reported to the Committee of building without notice along the minor roads.

A comparative statement showing the working of the Ordinances during 1916 and 1917, and the statement of receipts and expenditure of the District Road Committee of Colombo for 1917, together with the report of the Superintendent of Minor Roads, are annexed:—

Comparative Statement showing the working of the Thoroughfares Ordinances during 1916 and 1917.

| | 1916. | | Percentage on Number under Head 2. | 1917. | | Percentage on Number under Head 2. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. Population of local area by latest Census .. | — | 112,056 | — | — | 110,178 | — |
| 2. Number of resident males by division officers' lists reported liable to labour .. .. | — | 130,860 | — | — | 132,495 | — |
| 3. Discharged obligation within local area by— | | | | | | |
| (a) Paying single commutation .. | 120,036 | | 91·72 | 122,914 | | 92·76 |
| (b) Paying double commutation .. | 1,822 | | 1·39 | 1,910 | | 1·44 |
| (c) Labouring six days .. .. | — | | — | — | | — |
| (d) Labouring twelve days .. | — | | — | — | | — |
| 4. Total discharged obligation .. .. | | 121,858 | 93·12 | | 124,824 | 94·21 |
| 5. Failed to discharge obligation within local area, but otherwise accounted for as— | | | | | | |
| (e) Exempted on account of age, death, disqualification, or physical inability to work .. .. | 3,354 | | 2·56 | 2,268 | | 1·71 |
| (f) Paid or laboured elsewhere .. | 2,068 | | 1·58 | 1,865 | | 1·407 |
| (g) Double entries or entries by mistake .. | 2,698 | | 2·06 | 2,601 | | 1·96 |
| (h) Fined .. .. .. | 58 | | ·04 | 46 | | ·003 |
| (i) Imprisoned .. .. | 12 | | ·009 | 21 | | ·001 |
| (j) Left local area .. .. | 812 | | ·62 | 870 | | ·06 |
| 6. Total failed to discharge obligation within local area .. .. .. | | 9,002 | 6·87 | | 7,671 | 5·78 |
| 7. Unaccounted for .. .. | — | — | — | — | — | — |

### Statement of Receipts and Expenditure for the Year 1917.

REVENUE.

| | | | Rs. c. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Balance on January 1, 1917 .. .. .. | | | 35,613 18 |
| Commutation realized in money .. .. .. | | | 190,167 0 |
| Compensation by Government in lieu of tolls levied on minor roads .. | | | 24,562 0 |
| Government contribution in aid of minor works .. .. | | | 18,359 0 |
| Miscellaneous receipts:— | Rs. c. | | |
| Actual .. .. .. | 4,733 26 | | |
| Deposits .. .. .. | 6,546 20 | | |
| | | | 11,279 46 |
| Total .. | | | 279,980 64 |

EXPENDITURE.

| | | | Rs. c. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Payment made on account of principal roads and resthouses .. | | | 51,017 67 |
| Amount expended on minor works .. .. | | | 140,818 28 |
| Establishment and commission to division officers:— | | | |
| (a) Contribution on account Provincial Road Committee establishment .. | Rs. c. 3,900 0 | | |
| (b) Cost of District Road Committee establishment .. .. .. | 12,786 7 | | |
| (c) Commission to division officers .. | 17,181 95 | | |
| | | | 33,868 2 |
| Miscellaneous charges:— | | | |
| Actual .. .. .. | 6,056 26 | | |
| Deposits .. .. .. | 6,528 90 | | |
| | | | 12,585 16 |
| Balance on December 31, 1917 .. .. | | | 41,691 51 |
| Total .. | | | 279,980 64 |

District Road Committee,
Colombo, February 26, 1918.

J. G. FRASER,
Chairman.

REPORT on Minor Roads in the Colombo and Negombo Districts for 1917.

THE total expenditure during the year was Rs. 144,102·58, of which Rs. 77,949·45 has been spent on the maintenance of roads, the balance Rs. 66,153·13 being expended for the following services, viz., resthouses, bridges, culverts, improvements of roads, flood damages, and ferry boats.

The total number of miles maintained was 267½, spread over 70 roads, of which 135¼ are track metalled, 128¼ gravelled surface, and 4 miles bridle path.

The average cost per mile is as follows:—Track-metalled roads, Rs. 375·47; gravelled surface, Rs. 209·87; bridle path, Rs. 62·50.

*Bridges.*—The amount voted under this head was Rs. 6,162·15, of which a sum of Rs. 5,853·27 was expended for the following works:—

(1) For the construction of an iron bridge 16 feet span, of the Public Works Department type, obtained from the Government Factory, on masonry abutments.
(2) For the construction of a wooden pile bridge 34 feet in length.
(3) For repairs to the suspension bridge over Wak-oya.
(4) For the renewal of the wooden platforms of four bridges. Out of the balance of Rs. 308·88, a sum of Rs. Rs. 237 has been re-voted for expenditure during 1918.

*Culverts.*—A sum of Rs. 364·94 was spent in constructing a brick masonry culvert 16 feet by 4 feet by 4 feet, covered with cement concrete slabs.

*Improvements to Roads.*—Of a sum of Rs. 37,985 voted for this purpose, Rs. 28,865·41 was expended on the improvement of thirty-three roads, leaving a balance of Rs. 8,219·59, of which Rs. 8,176·03 has been re-voted for expenditure during 1918.

*Flood Damages.*—An expenditure of Rs. 20,749·95 has been incurred on the following works:—

(1) For the construction of eleven iron bridges of the Public Works Department type on masonry abutments, viz., 2 of 6 feet span, 3 of 8 feet span, 2 of 10 feet span, 2 of 12 feet span, and 2 of 14 feet span.
(2) For the renewal of the wooden platforms of ten bridges.
(3) For the construction of sixteen masonry culverts of a permanent nature, viz., 1 of 14 feet by 2 feet by 2 feet, 3 of 16 feet by 2 feet by 2 feet, 3 of 16 feet by 3 feet by 3 feet, 1 of 16 feet by 4 feet by 3 feet, 5 of 16 feet by 4 feet by 4 feet, 1 of 20 feet by 2 feet by 18 feet, 1 of 20 feet by 2 feet by 2 feet, and 1 of 20 feet by 3 feet by 3 feet.
(4) For the improvement of twenty-one roads.

*Resthouses.*—A sum of Rs. 10,147 was voted under this head, of which Rs. 9,919·87 was spent on the improvement and upkeep repairs to eleven resthouses.

*Ferry Boats.*—Repairs to Diggala ferry boat cost a sum of Rs. 399·69.

*General.*—The roads have been maintained in fair order, the limited amount apportioned having been economically distributed over the several roads in the Colombo and Negombo Districts. The traffic on some of the more important roads, which form the chief outlets to the principal roads, and serve as feeders to the Main line, Kelani Valley, and Negombo Railways, was, as usual, heavy. The funds at the disposal of the District Road Committee do not, however, permit of increased expenditure, and it would be a great relief to the Committee if some of the more important roads were handed over to the Public Works Department.

J. O. EBERT,
Superintendent of Minor Roads.

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# REPORT ON THE KALUTARA DISTRICT FOR 1917.

## I.—HISTORY OF THE YEAR.

THE year 1917 was uneventful. Generally speaking, it has been a period of decline from the state of abounding prosperity, which may be said to have reached its zenith towards the end of 1916. This depression was most severely felt on the coast, where the principal industries are connected with the produce of the coconut. The low price of arrack seriously affected distilling and its subsidiary industries, upon which large numbers are more or less dependent. At the same time copra was for a large part of the year practically unsaleable.

2. Inland the villagers were better off, as there is still employment to be had on the estates, and during the first part of the year the plumbago industry was booming. To sum up the position, though the district is not so prosperous as it was in 1916, there is no indication at present of a period of distress.

3. There were no big floods during the year, the rainfall being below the average, and no less than 50 inches less than in 1916. There was some further erosion by the sea at Alutgama, near the mouth of the Bentota river, but the inroads at Panadure have not continued.

4. Considerable efforts were made by local committees to boom the War Loan, but without very great success. Two of the chief factors militating against larger contributions were the lack of ready money in the country, and the absence of any facilities, such as exist at home, enabling the small man to invest.

5. Eight more Europeans went to the front, bringing the total up to 67. Six Ceylonese also went on war service. Steady good work continued to be done by the local branch of the Queen Mary's Needlework Guild.

6. Sessions of the Supreme Court were held both at Panadure and Kalutara in August and September, the Hon. the Chief Justice presiding. These were the first sessions held at Panadure within recent years.

7. A campaign against hookworm in the villages was commenced, and very encouraging progress has been made. Details of this will appear below under the head of Health and Sanitation.

8. A local association for the promotion of the Kalutara basket-weaving industry was established in September, and has already made a good start.

9. There were the following official changes in 1917 :—

(1) The Police Magistrate of Kalutara, Mr. J. E. de Silva Suriyabandara, Gate Mudaliyar, retired at the end of February after forty-five years' service under Government, and was succeeded by Mr. C. L. Wickremesinghe.

(2) Mr. J. A. Maybin, Police Magistrate, Panadure, went home on war service in January, and was relieved by Mr. L. L. Hunter, Mr. Solomon Fernando being appointed Additional Police Magistrate, as Mr. Hunter had to give most of his time to riot tax work in the Colombo District. Mr. C. J. S. Pritchett took the place of these two officers from December 5.

(3) Mr. P. N. Banks left for war service in June, and his place was filled by Mr. C. E. Wedd as Assistant Superintendent of Police, Kalutara.

(4) Mr. F. W. Sproule succeeded Mr. A. P. Brohier as District Engineer, Kalutara, in March, and Mr. Moses de Silva relieved Mr. P. M. Battle, District Engineer, Panadure, in November.

(5) A Muhandiram was sanctioned for Rayigam korale, and Mr. J. D. Wickramanayaka was appointed from December 1.

(6) The Kachcheri Muhandiram, Mr. J. R. de Silva, had unfortunately to retire in October owing to ill-health.

## II.—CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

10. In my last Administration Report a short outline was given of the comparatively easy life of the villager in this district under normal conditions. During the year under review there is no doubt that he has begun to feel the pinch of the war. The cost of necessaries has tended to rise, while at various points his sources of income have been curtailed. The decline in the price of arrack has decreased the numbers of trees leased for tapping and brought the rents down to a low figure. For copra and nuts there has latterly been little or no market. After a temporary boom in plumbago early in the year, which caused everybody to rush into the industry, the price fell, and all but the best mines began to close down. The local market for the villagers' rubber gradually dwindled, till by the end of the year there was practically no sale. At the same time there does not appear to be at present any indication of any real distress such as would justify the opening anywhere of relief works ; in fact, there does not appear to be any marked decrease in the price of labour. In two villages near Panadure, where the people had complained that they were hard up, publication was made in December that, with a view to helping any persons who were in want, work would be given on the roads at a daily remuneration of 25 cents and a measure of rice per man, the equivalent of 45 to 50 cents. This is somewhat below the prevailing rate of wages, which is 60 to 80 cents, but still it would keep a man going, and there is no doubt, should a period of real distress supervene, large numbers would be only too glad to work for such remuneration. The publication was made as an experiment, and the result was not a single man applied for employment.

11. With a view to safeguarding the people against such a time of distress, and also to increase the food supply in the country, every effort has been made to induce the people to cultivate as much of their land as possible with grain, vegetables, yams, or other food products. Though something has been done—for example, in Rayigam korale 106 acres not hitherto so cultivated have been brought under cultivation—the results, on the whole, have been disappointing. This is due to a variety of causes. Through a period of extraordinary prosperity the villagers have many of them got out of the habit of depending for their livelihood on what they could raise from the soil. High wages and light labour on the rubber estates have been far more attractive than the more laborious and precarious cultivation of food stuffs. Many other sources of income have also been available, which have no doubt spoilt the villager for a more laborious method of life. Chief amongst these has been the cultivation of rubber by the villager himself. This has become a perfect craze, and, if nothing happens to check it, there is no doubt that in a few years it will entirely supplant the cultivation of food. Hundreds of acres of flat owita land, which used to produce only food, have gone into rubber, and even extensive tracts of paddy fields are being similarly treated. It is needless to point out that many of the results of this tendency are bad. From the point of view of the rubber industry itself, the spread of disease from these close-planted low-lying areas is distinctly a source of danger, while the temptation for the villager to increase his output of latex by theft from the adjoining estate in many cases proves irresistible. This conversion of land, which should be cultivated for food, into rubber plantations further makes for idleness and the demoralization of the villager, resulting in the increase of crime, while the food supply of the whole community is seriously curtailed.

12. Another ill result is the still further restriction of land available for cattle pasture, for which these flat owita lands were very suitable. This is a most serious question if the cultivation of paddy and food stuffs is not to die out entirely. The Crown has in many villages parted by outright sale with all the land, and the present unfortunate state of affairs is that, while no real use is made of 90 per cent. of this land, there is yet no area available, except at prohibitive cost, for the urgently necessary purpose of communal pastures. The result is that the miserable half-starved and degenerate beasts wander about the country and are a nuisance to every one.

13. Another difficulty met with in endeavouring to increase the production of food is the habit of the people in planting up the whole of their gardens with permanent cultivation. Going through the ordinary native garden, especially near the coast, where the population is thickest, it appears to be the object of the owners to make every possible square yard produce a tree—coconut, arecanut, or jak. The result is the whole of the garden becomes a thick forest of trees, in which any other cultivation is impossible. In many cases even the undergrowth is not cleared, so that, except in the immediate vicinity of the dwellings, the garden is to all intents and purposes a jungle. There are miles of such gardens with only small patches here and there where any annual cultivation is possible. Closely connected with this habit and another serious obstacle to any progress towards a better use of the land is the mischievous system of infinitesimal divided ownership. The more numerous the owners become, the less use can be made of the land, and the more hopeless the position becomes.

14. Another source of danger to the villager arising from the development of the country in rubber is the extraordinarily high price of land produced by the keen demand for rubber planting. The land shark is abroad everywhere, ready to snap up any bits of village land he can get : gardens, owitas, and

even paddy fields, and these at once go into rubber. I have not collected figures with regard to this, but a considerable acreage must have passed during the last few years from the villager to outside capitalists.

15. I have gone somewhat at length into this question of production of food and of the use the villager makes of his land, because the subject appears to me very closely bound up with the condition and welfare of the people. The present tendencies are making for the demoralization of the villager, that is, the peasant proprietor, who is, in an agricultural country, the backbone of the community, and the increase of the landless and labouring class. The best interests of the villager demand that he should learn to make a better use of his land, and give his first attention to producing food from it for his support.

*Food Supply.*

16. The question of food production has already been touched on. The staple food of the people is rice supplemented by jak and other fruit, yams, vegetables, dry grain, &c., and fish. The quantity of paddy produced in the district was about the same as in 1916, for although the acreage sown was less, the yield was better. The yield of dry grain was less, as no Crown chenas were given in 1916. As pointed out last year, the local yield of paddy gives less than half a bushel of rice per head of the population, so that by far the greater part of the rice consumed in the district has to be imported.

17. The price of rice has tended to rise, though the supply has always been sufficient. The cost of all imported articles has increased. With a view to prevent the undue enhancement of prices by the boutique-keepers, a proportional scale of charges has been worked out for each bazaar based on the current rates in Colombo. These were circulated weekly to the Mudaliyars, who were thus enabled to check inflation of prices in the outlying bazaars. The system has worked fairly well on the whole.

18. With regard to other articles of food, the local beef and mutton is very inferior stuff, and the supply of the latter scanty. Fowls and eggs are expensive. Jak fruit and yams of various kinds, which are a great stand-by for the poorer classes, are cheap and plentiful. Bread and aerated waters are becoming increasingly popular.

*Health and Sanitation.*

19. The district has been fortunate in being free from serious epidemics. There have been no cases of cholera or smallpox. There was a small outbreak of plague in and around Beruwala, there being six cases in all, including a medical attendant employed in a post-mortem examination on a plague case. A rat infection was proved to exist in the centre of the Beruwala bazaar, which is very crowded, besides being a considerable rice distributing centre. A more ideal focus for plague to spread from could scarcely be found, and the fact that the disease did not spread at all but died out seems to prove that the climatic conditions of Beruwala are unfavourable to the spread of plague. The usual precautions were taken, and an energetic rat-catching campaign started at once; but these measures would have availed little in such surroundings had climatic conditions been favourable to plague. There seems a little doubt as to whether the rat infection was introduced from Colombo or through the Customs direct from India.

20. The coast strip and portions of the interior, which have been well opened up, are not very malarial, though this fever is the prevailing one. Enteric is bad, and appears to be endemic.

21. On the whole, the state of health of the district, though no worse than in former years, is far from satisfactory, owing to the almost universal prevalence of anchylostomiasis. Censuses taken in two large schools showed an infection of close upon 100 per cent. Early in the year I made a tour of the district with the Senior Sanitary Officer to study the question of an anti-hookworm campaign in the villages. We visited numbers of schools and found indications of the disease almost universal amongst the children, and decided that a campaign should be started at once. Four villages were at first selected, and an attempt made to get all the people to put in latrines. This was most successful, and this method of sanitation has been spread over the whole district. In some villages every household has its own latrine, in most over half the people have complied with the instructions of their headmen, and by the end of the year close upon 18,000 village latrines had been constructed. Great credit is due for these results to the Korale Mudaliyars and some of their headmen, who have done excellent work. The chief difficulties have been encountered in water-logged places or areas liable to flood and along the coast, where the population is thickest, but these obstacles are gradually being overcome. Construction is still being continued, and I hope within a few months to have most of the villages in the district completely sanitated in this respect. If only this habit of using latrines can be induced in the people, and the prospects are distinctly hopeful, the disease of hookworm will die out without further measures. With this in view, special attention is being given to the children in the schools, a latrine for their use having been constructed this year in practically every Government school.

22. Endeavours were also made to educate the people by lantern lectures. Colonel Perrin Norris, Director of the International Health Commission in the East, kindly lectured in English in Panadure and Kalutara, and lantern lectures in the vernacular were delivered at various centres in the district. As a sequel to the lecture at Panadure, a Committee of Public Health was formed by the leading residents, and arrangements begun to carry on an anti-hookworm campaign of their own in Panadure. I hope this movement will bear fruit.

23. Upon my invitation two attempts at treatment were made by the International Health Commission. The first, at Rayigama, was not successful. Unfortunately just at that time the people become seriously alarmed by an extraordinary and mischievous rumour that the Government meant to poison the school children and hand over Ceylon to the Germans. As the villagers did not appear willing to take the treatment the dispensary was closed. A dispensary was again opened in September at Gorakapola, just north of Panadure, and put in charge of an experienced and tactful dispenser. It is situated close to the residence of the Totamune Mudaliyar, who has constantly visited it and rendered very valuable assistance. This attempt has been more successful than the first, in gaining the confidence of the people, and up to the end of the year the total number of treatments was 538.

24. In August the large new hospital at Pimbura was opened and satisfies a much-felt want. A new ward was added to the Panadure hospital by the generosity of Mr. M. M. Salgado, a leading resident of the town, and was opened in August. Another ward was also added to the Ingiriya hospital and one to Neboda hospital.

25. Good work has been done by the Inspectors of the Sanitary Department in dealing with epidemic diseases, in pushing on the work of latrine construction, and also generally in raising the standard of sanitation in the villages. Five model wells have been constructed by the Sanitary Department at various populous centres. The question of improving the water supply in the villages is a most important one, and very little has yet been done. I hope it will be possible to make a start with it before long.

*Agriculture and Industries.*

26. The Kalutara District is an agricultural one, and most of its industries depend upon the cultivation of the soil. The staple products are rubber, tea, coconuts, paddy, garden and chena produce, arrack, and plumbago. The most marked change is the continued increase of rubber, which is gradually supplanting other forms of cultivation. The extension of rubber planting over village gardens, owitas, and even paddy fields has already been mentioned. With larger owners cinnamon and to a smaller extent coconuts and tea are giving place to rubber. The total area under rubber has risen during the year from 58,425 to 62,864 acres, and the total output increased by 15 per cent. The acreage under tea and coconut has slightly decreased, as has also the output. For rubber and tea the year has not been a bad one; for coconuts it has been disastrous, there being little or no sale of copra for a great part the year. Added to this was the low price of arrack, which is manufactured from coconut toddy.

27. The area sown with paddy was rather less than in the preceding year, but the crops were fairly good. The grain is sown broadcast, and transplanting of paddy is not practised. In any endeavours to foster a more intensive cultivation of paddy, the competition of other more lucrative forms of employment is a formidable obstacle. An Agricultural Instructor has been appointed for the Province, and has given a good deal of instruction at various centres in the selection of seed paddy. There has been some increase in the area cultivated with vegetables and other garden and chena stuff, and the serious difficulties encountered have been already dealt with. Another trouble is the snails, which in places have increased enormously and have spread to most parts of the district. The difficulty is enhanced by the religious instincts of the people, which forbid them to destroy the pests. The village neat cattle are miserably small and ill-bred, but before any real improvement can be effected, the question of pasture grounds will have to be tackled. The health of cattle was good, as a whole, during the year, except for an outbreak of rinderpest, from which 189 animals died. This was worst in the north of Pasdun korale east.

28. In spite of the decline in general prosperity, there has been a considerable increase in Co-operative Credit Societies, chiefly owing to the interest taken in the movement by the Korale Mudaliyars. The usefulness and activity of such institutions depends very largely upon the presence of some energetic moving spirit. Six societies have been formed during the year in Pasdun korale west and three in the totamunes, making a total of sixteen societies, with total funds amounting to Rs. 13,355 as compared with Rs. 8,792 in 1916. The progress made is distinctly promising, and should be still more rapid when normal conditions return after the war.

29. The distilling industry employs large numbers in the totamunes as tappers, or in the subsidiary industries of rope- and pot-making. As already mentioned, this industry has been hard hit by the continued low price of arrack. The rents have dropped, and the numbers employed have fallen, and the distillers have lost heavily.

30. The number of people employed in the plumbago industry varies very much with the price of plumbago. When the price is high, in addition to the larger pits worked by capitalists, numbers of smaller pits are opened by syndicates of villagers. These are all stopped when the price gets lower. Early in the year the exceptional price caused a boom, and produced a large output for the year of nearly 6,000 tons. There is little doubt that there are still considerable undeveloped mineral resources, especially in the south and east of the district.

31. Other minor village industries are the manufacture of jaggery from the kitul palm in the outlying villages, the making of bricks and tiles, lace-making, mat- and basket-weaving, and other minor artistic crafts. The Association for the promotion of the Kalutara Basket-weaving Industry has already been mentioned. Some of the most artistic forms of the weaving were in danger of dying out. The Association was therefore formed to prevent the industry becoming extinct. A class has been started in Kalutara, which has a daily attendance of 15 or 20. Arrangements are being made with the Director of Education and the District School Committee to have the weaving taught in certain Government schools. The Association also acts as middleman for the workers, so as to enable them to dispose of their baskets at a fair rate. Up to the time of writing over Rs. 500 worth of baskets have been taken over by the Association, and its operations are growing. A local exhibition and sale has also been decided on.

## III.—EDUCATION.

32. There are 245 schools in the district, including 8 English and 2 Anglo-vernacular. Of these, 105 are Government schools, and the rest managed by the Buddhists and other Missionary bodies or by private individuals. Besides these, there are one or two schools which will shortly apply for recognition. The attendance at Government schools showed a considerable improvement on 1916, probably due largely to the dryness of the year, but possibly also partly to improved working of the Ordinance. School cases are now much more promptly instituted and disposed of than formerly and constant arrears avoided, and this should tend to improve attendance. Omatta and Remuna schools, constructed to replace old temporary buildings, were completed during the year, and an extension to Mawala school begun. In connection with the anti-hookworm campaign described elsewhere in this report, it was resolved to construct a latrine for the use of the children in every Government school, and most of these had been completed by the end of the year. It was further resolved to establish an infant school at Wadduwa, where there are large Government boys' and girls' schools existing. This is a distinct step forward, and will not only serve to relieve the congestion in the two existing schools, but should result in considerable improvement in the standard of education given.

33. The Muhammadans are, perhaps, the most backward community in the matter of education. In the totamunes alone at least five more schools are required for the Muhammadans, if this community is to be at all adequately provided for. I am glad to say two new schools have been recently built by the Muhammadans, and I hope others will follow, and possibly the District School Committee may be able to provide for one during the present year.

## IV.—CRIME, POLICE, AND HEADMEN.

34. There has been a decrease in the total reported crime of the district of over 8 per cent. as compared with 1916. This decrease appears in both Kalutara and Panadure divisions. In the Kalutara District this decrease appears in knife cases, nearly 30 per cent. burglary and robbery, while there is a considerable increase in homicide, and a slighter increase in grievous hurt, cattle stealing, and ordinary theft. I have no detailed figures for 1916 for comparison with the Panadure district. It is always difficult to analyse the causes of variations in crime, but the cause of the marked decrease in the use of the knife may be that the people have not been so well off, and therefore less was spent in drink.

35. Both Assistant Superintendents of Police have done excellent work, never sparing themselves in their efforts to improve the efficiency of the force under their command and combat crime in a difficult district. The headmen, as a whole, have co-operated well with the Police, and large numbers of rewards have been earned. The headman system works well when the right stamp of man can be obtained, and the headmen and police co-operate.

36. In consequence of four murders occurring within a small and very criminal area near Beruwala without one of the offenders being brought to justice, punitive police have been located in the villages of Ambepitiya, Pinhena, and a part of Dinagoda for six months from November. Most of the tax has been already collected, there being only ten defaulters, who have absconded. The punitive police is having an excellent effect, only one crime having since occurred in the area. There are one or two other localities, such as Dodangoda and Bondupitiya or Narawila, which badly want a dose of punitive police.

37. The supervision of habitual criminals, of whom there are no less than 276, has been fairly satisfactory. It is hoped that the frequent exercise by the District Court of the powers of sentencing incorrigible criminals to terms of preventive detention to follow their imprisonment may in time have some effect in reducing crime by ridding the district of the presence of these scoundrels for longer periods at a time.

## V.—LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

38. Some account was given in my last year's report of the urgent sanitary needs of the centres of population in the district, the exceeding scantiness of the available resources in the hands of the Local and Sanitary Boards to meet these needs, and the difficulties which beset any move in the direction of progress. One of the greatest of these was the general narrowness of main roads, where they run through congested bazaars. Unless this undesirable state of affairs was definitely to be perpetuated, drains could not be laid along the bazaar until the road was widened, and the widening appeared so expensive as to deter the local body from attempting it. The method employed in the past to carry out the widening of a street does not appear, when analysed, to be either scientific nor fair to the tax-paying community, which has to bear the cost. This method was by acquisition, full value being paid for land taken, which, being a part of the frontage, had to be paid for at an exorbitant figure. Besides this, full compensation might have to be paid, under the Ordinance, for the whole of the building, part only of which was removed. When this was done, and the private owner had already received a handsome sum in compensation, the local authority proceeded to improve and widen the road opposite his land, and put a considerable further sum into his pocket in the shape of the enhanced value of his frontage, due to the improvements to the road. Under this system the private owner was practically paid twice over, and widening became altogether too expensive for the local authority to undertake. The fairest principle appears to me to be that the private owner, provided he is left a building frontage, should give free the land required for widening the road, the local authority recouping only his expenses of rebuilding or cutting back his building. A start was made on these principles in the town of Horana, and the whole of the bazaar widened out to a width of 50 feet. The people co-operated well in the matter with the Sanitary Board, with the result that this difficult problem has been solved at a moderate cost. Side drains and side walks with an average width of 9 to 10 feet on both sides of the road are now being constructed by the Public Works Department, and Horana bids fair to become a model bazaar.

39. In Panadure the Beach road was widened, and a section of the old road constructed upon the same principles, nothing being paid for land. A beginning is now being made with the Kalutara South bazaar on similar lines, and, if successful, may be gradually carried right through. For such improvement the co-operation of the frontage owners is indispensable, and it is not always easy to get them to look at the question from a broad point of view. A big scheme for a deviation over a mile long of the main road to avoid the Panadure bazaar is in course of preparation as an improvement scheme under the Housing Ordinance. The survey has been completed and landmarks put in, and it is hoped to put the scheme definitely forward during the current year.

40. Both in the interests of sanitation and also to promote the convenience of the public by relieving congestion on the roadways the provision of public markets is an important matter, and in this direction there is considerable progress to report. At Neboda a site was acquired, and a market is under construction. At Tebuwana a fine site above flood level has been acquired in the centre of the bazaar, but construction awaits the raising of a loan, which, it is hoped, will be arranged next April. At Alutgama a site has been secured, part of it being acquired, and part of the market scheme will be put in hand this year. Similarly, at Katukurunda, Paiyagala, Nalluruwa, Beruwala, and Wadduwa sites have either been acquired or are in process of acquisition, and construction of a portion at least of a complete eventual scheme will be taken in hand shortly.

41. The supervision of buildings under the Housing Ordinance is working well, and will effectively prevent further congestion occurring within areas under the Local and Sanitary Boards. Outside such areas all persons building on road frontages are asked to put their houses back to a building line 25 feet from the centre of the road, and although some few evade doing so, the wishes of the authorities are respected in the great majority of cases. A law definitely enforcing this 25-foot rule is very desirable.

42. With regard to other sanitary matters, the question of water supply has had to lie over, nothing having been done, except the construction of one or two model wells. Some study has also been given to the question of adequate public and private latrines in Kalutara. The problem generally in towns is for several reasons much more difficult than in the villages, and the state of affairs at present is far from satisfactory. The code of by-laws referred to in my last year's report has unfortunately been delayed, but will, I hope, come into force early this year. More detailed accounts of the Local and various Sanitary Board towns are annexed to this report.

43. As noted in my last year's report, a large extension of the area under the Sanitary Board is very desirable, but owing to the conditions induced by the war, further extension has been recommended only in cases where sanitary control is so urgently necessary as to render its further postponement most prejudicial to the future sanitary welfare of the areas concerned. A considerable extension of the limits of Panadure small town and a Sanitary Board for Wadduwa have been approved from the beginning of 1918, and one or two small further extensions will shortly be considered.

*Village Committees.*

44. The sphere of administration of the Village Committees in this district is a large one, and, on the whole, the system works well. 128½ miles of gravelled cart road are maintained by the Committees, in whose charge are also two public markets, seven Village Tribunal court-houses, and other smaller buildings. Besides the length of road referred to above, there are other natural roads and tracks awaiting development as funds are available. The usual procedure is for the villagers to do the earthwork, after which the Village Committee undertakes the construction of culverts and gravels the road. Land for these new roads is given free. The revenue of the Village Committees comes from commutation of the two days' labour called out under the Ordinance commuted at the rate of 50 cents. In some villages of Rayigam korale and Pasdun korale west the people come out for labour instead of commuting, and the roads get the benefit of considerably more labour than the commutation money would pay for.

45. The year under review was one of great activity, Rs. 54,798 in all was spent by the Committees, their balance in hand being reduced from Rs. 12,803 to Rs. 2,158. One mile of new road close to Panadure and 44 new culverts and 3 bridges were constructed, and 43 bridges and 23 culverts were repaired. A site was acquired for a public market at Paiyagala. A start was made with the important work of clearing the channels leading into the Bolgoda lake of the *induru* weed, which threatened to block them up altogether, to the great detriment of the adjoining tracts of paddy fields and the general drainage of the country. Over 5 miles of channels were cleared at a cost of Rs. 1,275. It is found that when once properly cut down below the water level most of the *induru* rots and dies, and there is only a trifling re-growth.

46. The Presidents of the Village Tribunals did their work well. The total number of cases was rather less than in 1916, but appeals increased by over 30 per cent. Most of these are from Rayigam korale. From the totamunes, though the volume of work is heaviest, came fewest appeals, probably because the President is an officer of long experience. In land and boundary disputes Presidents are encouraged to visit the spot whenever possible, and this procedure has had good results. A comparative statement of Gansabhawa funds in 1916 and 1917 is appended to this report.

## VI.—THE WORKING OF SPECIAL ORDINANCES.

*(1) Riot Damages Ordinance.*

47. As recorded in my last year's report, collections under this Ordinance were completed for the district early in February.

*(2) Waste Lands Ordinance.*

48. The Waste Lands Ordinance Branch of the Land Department has not accomplished much during the year owing to our being a clerk short, but the work done has been accurate and satisfactory. Ten new notices have been got out, and ten final orders published. Most of these notices concerned small reservations of land, which were unclaimed. In three notices claims were made and settled. No claims awaiting investigation were outstanding at the end of the year.

*(3) Excise Ordinance.*

49. There was a slight decrease in the consumption of arrack during the year, about 3 per cent., probably to be accounted for by the fact that people were not quite so well off and so had less to spend on drink. Foreign liquor also showed a large decrease compared with 1915–16. On the other hand, there has been an increase of about 65 per cent. in the consumption of toddy.

50. With regard to the distribution of taverns, one toddy and eight arrack taverns were closed from October, 1917. The abolition of another nine arrack and five toddy taverns as from October of this year will be considered by the Advisory Board.

51. With regard to revenue, the figure for which the arrack rents for the period October, 1916, to September, 1917, was sold were Rs. 90,000 higher than the figure realized for the period October, 1915, to September, 1916, an increase of nearly 19 per cent. The toddy rents increased by Rs. 12,000, or no less than 65 per cent., as compared with the sales for the previous period. Foreign liquor licenses also appreciated about 25 per cent. Further large increases appear for the period 1917–18, particulars of which will appear in due course in this year's report. 171 distillery licenses were given in 1917, as against 166 in 1916. The continued low price of arrack will, I hope, produce a material reduction of distilleries in the present year.

*(4) Opium Ordinance.*

52. The number of registered consumers was decreased by deaths during the year from 2,325 to 2,268. There were five prosecutions under the Ordinance and three convictions. At the beginning of the year there were 430 vedaralas drawing opium, of whom three died during the year. The list was carefully revised, resulting in a reduction of the total amount issued by 3,090 grains, or about 4 per cent. of the total. Fourteen new vedaralas were given opium, entailing a total increase of 1,145 grains. The principle now adopted by the Opium Board is that an applicant, provided he is a capable vedarala and carrying on a *bona fide* practice, should not be refused opium. The list, however, needs careful consideration and revision from time to time, in order to remove unworthy recipients, who are merely selling opium or eating it themselves.

*(5) Registration Ordinance.*

53. There is little to note with regard to the working of this Ordinance. Births increased by just under 8 per cent., and deaths by rather less than 3½ per cent., as compared with 1916. Marriages showed an increase of 6 per cent. over last year. There is still a reluctance amongst the Muhammadans to register their marriages under the Ordinance.

(6) *Dog Registration Ordinance.*

54. The licensing of dogs shows a distinct improvement on 1916, 6,388 being registered, as against 5,362, but, for reasons enlarged on in my last year's report, still leaves much to be desired. Rabies was unfortunately more prevalent, probably because the year was an exceptionally dry one. Seventeen persons were reported as being bitten by mad dogs, of whom one was sent to Coonoor. 1,760 dogs were destroyed by the dog shooter, who was kept moving round to any places where rabies was reported, or the dog nuisance found especially bad.

(7) *Vehicles Ordinance.*

55. The new Ordinance came into effect from the beginning of the year, and there is not much to note in connection with its working. The number of carts licensed increased slightly, and this was probably due to the better working of the Ordinance, licensing being commenced in December, 1916, instead of after the new year. A noteworthy feature is the increase of motor vehicles, 267 paying tax in 1917, as against 177 in the previous year. The increase of cars plying for hire is especially noticeable, numbers of these running as omnibuses along the roads running inland. This means of communication is very popular, and the running of omnibuses yields large profits. The worst of it is that these heavy vehicles are playing havoc with the roads, and the efficient regulation of their speed and loading is not at all an easy matter.

(8) *Volunteer Amendment Ordinance.*

56. The Exemption Committee met twice, and papers were also circulated. Eleven total exemptions from military service were granted, and three for certain periods. There is nothing special to note in connection with the working of the Ordinance in this district.

## VII.—LAND AND FOREST ADMINISTRATION.

57. There is still a keen demand for land, in spite of the conditions consequent on the war. Only 27 acres odd were sold by auction, the average price per acre being Rs. 323. This high figure is produced by the lack of supply to meet the demand. A block of 101 acres was leased to Vogan estate. A few small occupied lots were settled. Numbers of other surveyed applications were held over pending the receipt of further instructions regarding leases. In all 557 applications were received in 1917, of which 342 were after consideration refused, and 120 forwarded to the Surveyor-General. These latter were nearly all for small pieces.

58. Where Crown fields or deniyas exist, the villagers have been encouraged to take up as many of these as possible on annual leases at the usual Rs. 2 a bushel. Besides these, and with a view to increasing the production of food stuffs, an experiment was sanctioned, on my recommendation, in the leasing of 150 small lots of land on special terms. These were designed to combat, if possible, the tendencies which render the ordinary villagers' gardens so unproductive of food crops. The rent is made as small as possible, but possession of the land is made conditional on its being properly cultivated every year. To prevent its growing up into the traditional jungle of coconut, arecanut, jak, and other trees, no permanent cultivation is allowed, nor the planting of rubber, though the applicant may, if he will, erect a house upon it. The lease is to run, in the first instance, for seven years. Lands are now being leased under this system, and though not much alacrity is being shown at first in taking them up, it is hoped that little by little the new system will catch on and prove a success. If it does so, it may prove the thin end of the wedge in the introduction of a better system of cultivation of high land amongst the villagers.

59. Four lots of land were leased for plumbago mining under General Order 722. In one case exceedingly keen competition sent up the premium on the lease of a block of little more than an acre in extent to just over Rs. 10,000. Numerous applications for leases or prospecting licenses under the special conditions outlined in new General Order 721 of May 22, 1917, were received and 38 private surveys in all have come in, but up to date no further definite instructions have been received on the subject. Twelve prospecting licenses on land bought from the Crown without mining rights have been issued during the year.

60. In all twelve acquisitions of private land for various public purposes were made during the year, the total cost amounting to Rs. 15,160.

61. 182 cases of illicit clearing and felling of timber and digging for plumbago on Crown land were reported, and 88 prosecutions put in. Rs. 662 was realized by sale of illicitly felled timber, and Rs. 1,625 in fines. Forest revenue for the year amounted to Rs. 16,581, as against Rs. 17,000 odd in 1916. No important operations were undertaken by the Forest Department. It may be added that there is an annual and increasing export of timber from the mouth of the Kalu-ganga, especially of Iunumidella, which, I believe, commands a high price in India.

## VIII.—IRRIGATION.

62. There is very little irrigation from tanks in the district, as the rainfall is abundant and comparatively evenly distributed throughout the year. The only major irrigation work is the Nikatu-ela, near Kalutara, which was maintained, as usual, from a small water-rate. There are six village tanks in Rayigam korale, which are in good order. Repairs to two of them were completed in 1917 at the expense of the fieldowners.

63. The clearing of the *induru* weed has already been mentioned in describing the work of the Village Committees. These operations have much benefited the paddy fields along the channels, enabling some tracts not cultivated for years to be sown. As noted in my last year's report, the improvement and opening up of these old channels all along the coast is a question which would repay careful investigation by a competent irrigation officer. If this were done, there is no doubt the drainage of the country could be much improved, and also further land at present too water-logged to make any use of rendered available for paddy cultivation.

## IX.—PUBLIC WORKS.

64. The public works completed during the year included the new Pimbura hospital, and extensions and improvements to Neboda and Ingiriya hospitals, the Talpitiya and Clyde bridges, the widening of Katukurunda-Nagoda, Panadure-Nambapana, and Padukka-Bope roads, and other smaller works.

65. Amongst the public works in progress at the end of the year were the Horana drains and side walks already alluded to, the construction of the Agalawatta-Badureliya road, the widening of the Nagoda-Matugama road, the extension of the Land Registry building at Kalutara, the improvement of the Anguruwatota ferry, and other works. A ferry boat is under construction for the Veralugastotapola *alias* Frocester ferry, but has not yet been delivered.

66. I would here note the marked improvement there has been in the principal roads of the Kalutara District since the appointment of Mr. F. W. Sproule as District Engineer, numbers of bad corners and narrow places being widened out, the surfaces generally of the roads improved, and all works in hand pushed on with very creditable despatch.

67. The public works most urgently needed may be summarized as follows :—

(*a*) Water supplies : Kalutara first, then Panadure and other towns.
(*b*) A new Police Court for Panadure.
(*c*) The extension or rebuilding of Kalutara hospital.
(*d*) *Quarters for Government Officers.*—The Office Assistant, Kalutara; the Police Magistrates, Panadure and Kalutara; and the Assistant Superintendent of Police, Panadure; also the District Medical Officers who are not already provided with quarters.
(*e*) *Roads.*—The first 4 miles of the Agalawatta-Badureliya road have been taken up and work is nearing completion. The remainder of this road and the bridge at the far end of it require to be constructed. The next work for consideration was the completion of the road from Govinna to the river and on to join the Anguruwatota-Horana road at Bellapitiya with a ferry over the Kalu-ganga. There is an item of Rs. 30,000 in the 1917–18 Supply Bill for this road, but work has not yet commenced. The next road on the list to be taken over by the Public Works Department is the Horana-Talagala road. Other urgent works on main roads are the improvement of a number of dangerous corners, a list of which is submitted annually for consideration, and the widening and draining of roads running through bazaars.
(*f*) Further improvements to Kalutara and Panadure railway stations are still required.

The Kachcheri,
Kalutara, March 4, 1918.

C. V. BRAYNE,
Assistant Government Agent.

*Annexures.*

I.—Revenue and Expenditure.

The following statements of revenue and expenditure show roughly how the year 1917 compares with the preceding year :—

*Revenue.*

| | 1915–16. Rs. c. | | 1916–17. Rs. c. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Exclusive of Land Sales .. .. | 287,976 32 | .. | 496,732 37 |
| Land Sales .. .. | 244,566 82 | .. | 20,142 86 |
| Total .. | 532,543 14 | | 516,875 23 |

Decrease of Rs. 15,667·91.

Land sales were generally discontinued subsequently to August, 1916.

Amounts due on account of arrack and toll rents, Kalutara District, have been recovered and credited at the Colombo Kachcheri, as per particulars below :—

| | 1915–16. Rs. c. | | 1916–17. Rs. c. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Arrack Rents .. .. | 560,889 98 | .. | 331,383 32 |
| Toll Rents .. .. | 13,564 0 | .. | 9,025 4 |
| Total .. | 574,453 98 | | 340,408 36 |

Decrease of Rs. 234,045·62.

These amounts are not included in the revenue of the Kalutara District, as they are paid into the Colombo Kachcheri.

The revenue from the Beruwala Customs is as follows :—

| | 1915–16. Rs. c. | | 1916–17. Rs. c. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Customs .. .. | 70,890 22 | .. | 58,352 6 |
| Port Dues .. .. | 4,836 75 | .. | 4,480 61 |
| Total .. | 75,726 97 | | 62,832 67 |

Decrease of Rs. 12,894·30 due to scarcity of vessels and high freight ruling during the year.

The revenue recovered by the sale of opium is as follows :—

| 1915–16. Rs. c. | | 1916–17. Rs. c. |
|---|---|---|
| 41,635 88 | .. | 39,682 0 |

Decrease of Rs. 1,953·88.

*Expenditure.*

| 1915–16. Rs. c. | | 1916–17. Rs. c. |
|---|---|---|
| 38,891 21 | .. | 40,888 92 |

Increase of Rs. 1,997·71.

II.—Return of Gansabhawa Funds for the Calendar Year 1917.

| Heads of Deposit. | Balance on December 31, 1916. | Receipts during the Calendar Year 1917. | Total. | Payments during the Calendar Year 1917. | Balance on December 31, 1917. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. |
| Kalutara and Panadure Totamunes .. | 6,307 46 | 19,100 11 | 25,407 57 | 24,954 21 | 453 36 |
| Rayigam Korale .. .. | 3,504 49 | 12,360 11 | 15,864 60 | 15,817 11 | 47 49 |
| Pasdun Korale East .. .. | 1,754 95 | 6,379 52 | 8,134 47 | 7,384 52 | 749 95 |
| Pasdun Korale West.. .. | 1,236 25 | 6,314 50 | 7,550 75 | 6,642 62 | 908 13 |
| Total .. | 12,803 15 | 44,154 24 | 56,957 39 | 54,798 46 | 2,158 93 |

Return of Gansabhawa Funds for the Calendar Year 1916.

| Heads of Deposit. | Balance on December 31, 1915. | Receipts during the Calendar Year 1916. | Total. | Payments during the Calendar Year 1916. | Balance on December 31, 1916. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. |
| Kalutara and Panadure Totamunes .. | 4,970 17 | 21,548 56 | 26,518 73 | 20,211 27 | 6,307 46 |
| Rayigam Korale .. .. | 3,426 18 | 12,144 94 | 15,571 12 | 12,066 63 | 3,504 49 |
| Pasdun Korale East .. .. | 1,230 60 | 5,722 4 | 6,952 64 | 5,197 69 | 1,754 95 |
| Pasdun Korale West.. .. | 1,196 34 | 5,541 85 | 6,738 19 | 5,501 94 | 1,236 25 |
| Total .. | 10,823 29 | 44,957 39 | 55,780 68 | 42,977 53 | 12,803 15 |

## APPENDIX.

### I.—REPORT OF THE LOCAL BOARD OF KALUTARA FOR 1917.

THE Local Board of Kalutara during the year 1917 consisted of the following, viz. :—The Assistant Government Agent, Chairman ; Mr. F. W. Sproule, District Engineer ; Dr. F. R. Alles, Medical Officer ; and three Unofficial Members, namely, Messrs. J. Aloysius Fernando, Clement P. Wijeratne, and Arthur de Abrew.

2. Eleven meetings of the Board were held during the year, and they were fairly well attended.

3. A statement of revenue and expenditure of the Board for the years 1916 and 1917 is annexed :—

| REVENUE. | 1916. Rs. c. | 1917. Rs. c. |
|---|---|---|
| Taxes .. | 18,585 71 | 21,880 52 |
| Licenses .. | 9,137 0 | 9,729 50 |
| Rents .. | 2,704 90 | 2,734 60 |
| Fines .. | 558 0 | 346 25 |
| Miscellaneous .. | 3,296 72 | 1,928 91 |
| | 34,282 33 | 36,619 78 |
| Advances repaid .. | — | 928 34 |
| Deposits .. | 42 50 | 659 0 |
| Balance brought forward.. | 10,989 57 | 14,321 20 |
| | 45,314 40 | 52,528 32 |
| Less amount received in 1918 | — | 3,745 0 |
| Total .. | 45,314 40 | 48,783 32 |

| EXPENDITURE. | 1916. Rs. c. | 1917. Rs. c. |
|---|---|---|
| Cost of administration .. | 4,470 80 | 5,623 42 |
| Sanitation .. | 9,405 20 | 9,017 24 |
| Lighting .. | 3,385 41 | 3,460 51 |
| Police .. | — | 13 0 |
| Public works .. | 12,379 51 | 9,620 81 |
| Miscellaneous .. | 693 81 | 1,729 99 |
| Special expenditure .. | 545 33 | 4,500 0 |
| | 30,880 6 | 33,964 97 |
| Advances .. | 113 14 | 3,334 4* |
| Deposits withdrawn .. | — | 284 0 |
| Balance carried over .. | 14,321 20 | 11,200 31 |
| Total .. | 45,314 40 | 48,783 32 |

* Including War Loan Rs. 2,850.

4. There has been a general increase in the revenue of the Board for the year under review, recoveries under the following taxes, viz., assessment, commutation, conservancy, vehicles, and animals, a large recovery on refund of stamp duty on licenses, and increases in market and other rents.

5. Several minor improvements were effected to the roads and drains of the town ; another half acre or so was reclaimed of the Kompaniwela swamp by the dumping of the town rubbish ; a much-needed stand for hackeries was made opposite the Kalutara South railway station, and the Police are thereby able to keep the hackeries within it, and avoid confusion whenever a train arrives.

6. The following statement shows the number of cases of infectious diseases reported during the years 1916 and 1917 :—

| | 1916. | 1917. | | 1916. | 1917. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Chickenpox .. | 27 | 27 | Enteric fever .. | 10 | 13 |
| Measles .. .. | 2 | 2 | Dysentery .. | — | 1 |
| Plague .. .. | — | 1 | | | |

Except for one case of plague, the town was free from dangerous epidemic diseases, such as plague and smallpox, which usually cost a good deal to stamp out.

7. The following services, viz., conservancy and lighting, were given out on contract, as usual.

8. The Board continued to defray the expenses of the two vagrants sent to the Vagrants Home in Colombo. Owing to the recurrent expense entailed, no further vagrants have been sent to the Home. Kalutara appears to be a place beloved of beggars, who increase and abound here, but the problem of dealing adequately with this nuisance is one beyond the resources of a small body like the Local Board.

Local Board Office,
Kalutara, March 4, 1918.

C. V. BRAYNE,
Chairman.

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## II.—REPORT ON THE WORKING OF THE THOROUGHFARES ORDINANCES DURING 1917.

THE District Road Committee during 1917 consisted of the Assistant Government Agent as Chairman; the District Engineer, Kalutara; and four Unofficial Members, viz., Mr. W. G. Dickinson, European Member; Mr. W. H. Hepponstall, Burgher Member; Mr. J. Aloysius Fernando, Native Member; and Mr. J. Ferguson, Additional Member. Mr. W. G. Dickinson, the European Member, having left the Island in October, was succeeded by Mr. L. M. W. Wilkins.

2. Mr. L. A. Perera, the Head Clerk, was promoted as Second Clerk of the Provincial Road Committee, Colombo, in October, and was succeeded by Mr. Francis S. de Silva, the Second Clerk. Mr. H. P. Gunatilaka from the Head Office succeeded Mr. Francis S. de Silva as Second Clerk.

3. Three meetings of the Committee were held during the year. For other works the sanction and approval of members was taken by circulation of papers.

4. Statement showing the working of the Thoroughfares Ordinances in 1917 as compared with 1916:—

| | 1916. | | Percentage on Number under Head 2. | 1917. | | Percentage on Number under Head 2. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. Population of local area by latest Census .. | — | 228,989 | — | — | 228,989 | — |
| 2. Number of resident males by division officers' lists liable to labour .. .. | — | 61,249 | — | — | 62,989 | — |
| 3. Discharged obligation within local area by— | | | | | | |
| (a) Paying single commutation .. | 55,838 | | 91·16 | 57,960 | | 92·01 |
| (b) Paying double commutation .. | 909 | | 1·48 | 608 | | ·96 |
| (c) Labouring six days .. | 1 | | — | — | | — |
| (d) Labouring twelve days .. | — | | — | — | | — |
| 4. Total discharged obligation .. | | 56,748 | 92·65 | | 58,568 | 92·98 |
| 5. Failed to discharge obligation within local area, but otherwise accounted for as— | | | | | | |
| (e) Exempted on account of age, death, disqualification, or physical inability to work .. | 1,960 | | 3·20 | 2,116 | | 3·35 |
| (f) Paid or laboured elsewhere .. | 918 | | 1·49 | 842 | | 1·33 |
| (g) Double entries or entries by mistake | 1,038 | | 1·69 | 995 | | 1·57 |
| (h) Fined .. .. .. | 6 | | ·009 | 1 | | ·001 |
| (i) Imprisoned .. .. | 10 | | ·01 | 10 | | ·01 |
| (j) Left local area .. .. | 569 | | ·92 | 457 | | ·72 |
| 6. Total failed to discharge obligation within local area .. .. | | 4,501 | 7·34 | | 4,421 | 7·01 |
| 7. Unaccounted for .. .. | — | — | — | — | — | — |

5. From the above statement it will be seen that there is an increase of 1,740 in the number of men liable and of 1,815 in the number of persons who have discharged their liability as compared with 1916. Ten defaulters were sent to jail, out of 195 arrested and produced before me; of the 10 men sent to jail, 5 were released on payment of fine, and 1 man was discharged owing to ill-health. Out of 62,989 men in the division officers' lists, only 457 remain unaccounted for. On the whole, the results are satisfactory.

6. A statement of revenue and expenditure for the year is annexed. It is hoped to expend the greater part of the large balance during the year 1918 on permanent improvements to roads which are badly needed. For this purpose steps are being taken to classify the roads as A, B, or C roads, according to their importance and the volume of traffic they carry. More money can then be put on to the maintenance of the more important roads, and better results may be expected.

7. One reason for the accumulated balance has been the high cost of bridging materials, which has made the Committee hesitate to undertake a programme of converting plank bridges into permanent iron ones, an improvement which is badly needed. In fact, the Committee had during the year to pay Rs. 150 in compensation to the owner of a horse which came to grief owing to an unnoticed rotten plank in one of these plank bridges.

Statement of Receipts and Expenditure for the Year 1917.

| REVENUE. | Rs. | c. | EXPENDITURE. | Rs. | c. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Balance on January 1, 1917 .. | 16,431 | 12 | Payment made on account of principal roads and resthouses .. | 24,224 | 33 |
| Commutation realized in money .. | 88,833 | 0 | Amount expended on minor works in money .. .. | 33,992 | 79 |
| Toll grant on minor roads .. | 5,686 | 0 | Establishment and commission to division officers :— | | |
| Government contribution in aid of minor works .. .. | 6,466 | 0 | (*a*) Contribution on account Provincial Road Committee establishment .. | 1,400 | 0 |
| Miscellaneous receipts .. | 9,900 | 67 | (*b*) Cost of District Road Committee establishment .. | 9,328 | 97 |
| | | | (*c*) Commission to division officers | 8,475 | 1 |
| | | | Miscellaneous charges .. | 6,166 | 61 |
| | | | Balance on December 31, 1917 .. | 43,729 | 8 |
| Total .. | 127,316 | 79 | Total .. | 127,316 | 79 |

8. The total expenditure on roads during the year was Rs. 33,992·79, of which Rs. 26,971·71 have been spent on maintenance, and the balance on bridges, culverts, and improvements to roads. The number of miles maintained was 120½ spread over 33 roads.

9. Five hundred and twenty-three persons gave notice under section 86 of Ordinance No. 10 of 1861, and had the lines of the proposed buildings marked out for them. Thirty-one persons were prosecuted during the year: 26 for building without notice, 4 for damaging roads, and 1 for not removing an encroachment. Twenty-four persons were fined, 6 cases were withdrawn, and 1 case is pending. Out of the 6 cases that were withdrawn, the accused persons in 2 cases paid Rs. 125 each for constructing a waterway.

10. Licenses to seize cattle were issued as in previous years.

11. The new resthouse at Horana was completed and was opened to the public on December 1.

12. The eleven resthouses in the district were kept in order as far as the limited means at my disposal permitted.

District Road Committee's Office,
Kalutara, March 4, 1918.

C. V. BRAYNE,
Chairman.

## III.—REPORT OF THE SANITARY BOARD FOR 1917.

THE Sanitary Board consisted of the Assistant Government Agent (Chairman); the District Engineer, Kalutara; the Medical Officer, Kalutara; and four nominated members, viz., Dr. Herbert de Saram, Mr. Cyril A. Jansz, Mudaliyar E. Peiris, and Mr. F. I. Fernando, who was appointed in September specially to represent the people of Alutgama and Beruwala. He replaced Mr. F. de Livera, Government Dispenser at Horana, who resigned.

2. Six meetings of the Board were held during the year.

3. A set of general by-laws were passed and forwarded to Government for approval and publication in the *Government Gazette*.

*Sanitary Board, Panadure.*

4. Exclusive of the balance Rs. 29,398·33 of the previous year, the revenue of the Board amounted to Rs. 24,440·48. The expenditure during the year was Rs. 14,889·05. The balance at the end of the year was Rs. 38,949·76, of which Rs. 23,300 will be found either invested or deposited as shown below :—

| | Rs. | | Rs. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Fixed deposit in the Bank of Madras .. | 10,400 | Investment in the new British War Loan .. | 2,850 |
| Advance to the Director of Public Works .. | 5,000 | Investment in the Ceylon War Loan .. | 50 |
| Advance to the Horana Sanitary Board .. | 5,000 | | |

5. Lighting, scavenging, and conservancy, as usual, were done on contract, and were satisfactorily carried out. The dry-earth system of conservancy, though still made use of in comparatively few houses, appears to be getting more popular. The whole question of latrine accommodation and conservancy is a very difficult one, but is receiving careful study.

6. There has been a decrease in the number of lamps lighted, owing to repeated thefts of burners in certain parts of the town. Only in one case were the police able to detect the culprit, and it resulted in a conviction. The stolen burners have now been replaced.

7. The accumulation of a large balance is due to time being required to work out some more or less comprehensive schemes of improvement, for which all the available funds and much more will be required.

*Sanitary Board, Horana.*

8. The revenue of this Board amounted to Rs. 8,179·28. This includes Government grant of Rs. 3,016·50 given to the Board to compensate loss of revenue from opium rent, and also Rs. 1,047·50 being refund of a balance of the advance given to the Director of Public Works towards the cost of constructing drains.

9. The expenditure during the year was Rs. 12,586·40. Of this, Rs. 9,864·50 was spent in widening the bazaar to a width of 50 feet on the system described in the body of my report. It is hoped that the Public Works Department will come to the assistance of the Board by bearing half this heavy expenditure. To enable this work to be carried out, the Board had to borrow Rs. 5,000 from Panadure to be repaid as soon as funds are available. The balance at the end of the year was Rs. 4,339·81.

10. Lighting, scavenging, and conservancy were done on contract as usual, and were satisfactory. There are two public latrines provided and maintained by the Board.

*Sanitary Board, Alutgama.*

11. The revenue of this Board amounted to Rs. 6,149·67, and the expenditure during the year was Rs. 7,522·60. The balance at the end of the year was Rs. 4,637·48. Of this, Rs. 50 is invested in the Ceylon War Loan.

12. The lighting and scavenging were done on contract, and were satisfactory. There are two public latrines provided and maintained by the Board.

13. The land required for a market scheme has been acquired at a cost of Rs. 3,503·95. A considerable further improvement scheme in co-operation with the Railway Department has been approved, including a small public playing ground, and is awaiting acquisition of the necessary land.

*Sanitary Board, Beruwala.*

14. The revenue of this Board during the year amounted to Rs. 5,924·90. This includes Rs. 1,000, being a refund of the advance given to the Director of Public Works for building drains in the bazaar. The expenditure was Rs. 3,862·76, and the balance was Rs. 9,621·58. Of this, Rs. 50 is invested in the Ceylon War Loan.

15. The acquisition of a site for a new market is in hand, and as soon as it is completed an adequate market scheme for this busy and congested bazaar will be undertaken.

16. The lighting and scavenging were done on contract. There are two public latrines provided and maintained by the Board.

*Sanitary Board, Tebuwana.*

17. The revenue during the year amounted to Rs. 2,148·51, and the expenditure was Rs. 5,531·57. The balance at the end of the year was Rs. 1,174·51. Of this, Rs. 50 is invested in the Ceylon War Loan.

18. A portion of the land required for the market scheme has been acquired at a cost of Rs. 4,498·12. The acquisition of further land for this purpose will shortly be taken up, after which it is proposed to carry out part of a market scheme already prepared. A loan of Rs. 10,000 has been applied for to enable the Board to carry out this much-needed improvement.

19. There is only one public latrine, which is conserved by a cooly employed by the Board. The road through the bazaar is also scavenged by this cooly.

*Sanitary Board, Neboda.*

20. The revenue of this Board during the year was Rs. 2,049·71. This includes Rs. 350, being a refund of the advance given to the Director of Public Works for building drains along the bazaar.

21. The expenditure during the year was Rs. 1,312·20, and the balance at the end of the year was Rs. 4,641·96. Of this, Rs. 200 has been advanced to the District Engineer and Rs. 50 is invested in the Ceylon War Loan.

22. Part of the site for the market has already been acquired, and building operations have been commenced with a portion of the buildings. Further land is required to complete the scheme, and this it is hoped to acquire shortly.

The Kachcheri,
Kalutara, March 4, 1918.

C. V. BRAYNE,
Chairman.

# CENTRAL PROVINCE.

## ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE GOVERNMENT AGENT, CENTRAL PROVINCE, FOR 1917.

Area of Kandy District, 911 square miles; Population in 1911, 408,429.
Area of Central Province, 2,287¼ square miles; Population in 1911, 672,258.

### I.—CHANGES IN ADMINISTRATION.

Mr. T. A. Carey, Assistant Government Agent, Kandy, left on war service in February.

2. Mr. W. J. L. Rogerson was appointed Office Assistant, Kandy Kachcheri, from May 1, in place of Mr. E. F. Marshall, who took up duties as Police Magistrate, Matale.

3. Mr. W. L. Kindersley acted for me from June 12 to July 18, while I was on leave.

4. In July Mr. H. Thornhill succeeded Mr. C. L. Tranchell as Superintendent of Police, Kandy; Mr. H. A. Burden succeeded Mr. B. G. de Glanville as District Judge, Nuwara Eliya-Hatton; and Mr. N? Izat succeeded Mr. J. R. Walters as Police Magistrate, Gampola.

5. Mr. L. J. B. Turner, Assistant Commissioner of Excise, was appointed Assistant Government Agent, Kandy, in addition to his own duties, from October 17.

6. Mr. H. W. Codrington, Assistant Government Agent, Matale, left on war service on October 18.

7. Mr. P. B. Ratwatte, Ratemahatmaya, Tumpane, resigned his appointment from November 1, and Mr. Charles Paranagama, Korala, succeeded him as Acting Ratemahatmaya.

8. Mr. A. W. Metzeling was appointed Extra Office Assistant, Kandy Kachcheri, in place of Mr. C. E. de Pinto, from November 16.

9. Mr. E. T. Millington was appointed Assistant Government Agent, Matale Kachcheri, from December 3.

### II.—IMPORTANT EVENTS.

10. On February 2 Sir John Marshall, Director-General of Archæology in India, presented Buddhist relics found at Taxila in Northern India to the Diyawadana Nilame of the Dalada Maligawa at the Audience Hall.

11. The campaign against anchylostomiasis was continued under the direction of Dr. J. E. Snodgrass in the Hatton, Dikoya, Bogawantalawa, Norwood, and Maskeliya districts; some opposition was encountered in the bazaars concerned, some of the boutique-keepers refusing to take the treatment.

12. *Obituary.*—I regret to report that Mr. T. A. Carey of the Civil Service was killed in action on December 5 in the neighbourhood of Cambrai. He left Kandy ten months previously, and at the time of his death held a Commission in the Irish Guards.

### III.—REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

13. The revenue collected at the Kandy Kachcheri during the financial year 1916–17 amounted to Rs. 1,810,557·73, as against Rs. 1,807,563·38 for the preceding year, that is, an increase of Rs. 2,994·35. The chief increase was under Licenses, Excise. Land sales showed a decrease of Rs. 17,180. The revenue has shown an increase every year since 1914 in spite of the war.

14. The expenditure on account of Provincial Administration and Clerical Service under the Government Agent during the financial year was Rs. 105,101, as compared with Rs. 104,889 during the preceding year.

### IV.—CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

15. The public health was very satisfactory, except for a few cases of measles and chickenpox and one case of plague; this case occurred at Nawalapitiya in February; the deceased was a Tamil boy, who was a stranger to the town. The source of infection could not be traced. Prompt precautions were taken, and no other cases occurred.

16. The general condition of the people was satisfactory. There was no scarcity of food or work, though owing to retrenchment villagers were not employed on the estates to the same extent as before the war. Normal prices were obtained by the villagers for leaf from their tea gardens, except for a few months in the second half of the year. Towards the end of the year there was a revival in the tea box industry.

17. *Food Supply.*—Rice locally grown or imported forms the staple food, supplemented by chena produce, such as kurakkan, hill paddy, amu, and Indian corn, and by vegetables and fruits, such as yams, peas, beans, jak, and breadfruit. The price of food stuffs, especially imported articles, remained high.

18. In the latter half of the year the necessity of increasing the supply of food stuffs was impressed on the headmen and people. Supplies of vegetable and curry stuff seeds were obtained from the Agricultural Department and distributed to the headmen and villagers in the presence of the Agricultural Instructor, who gave advice on their cultivation. All the seeds proved successful, except cummin and fenugreek; coriander and lentil were only partially successful. Cummin does not appear to be suited to the district.

19. The increase of garden cultivation was most marked in Uda and Pata Dumbara and Pata Hewaheta. The resthouse-keeper, Teldeniya, was remarkably successful in the cultivation of dhall. In Pata Dumbara and Pata Hewaheta the number of persons engaged in garden cultivation doubled in the last six months of the year. In Uda Bulatgama the villagers opened over 500 new gardens; the Ratemahatmaya is taking steps to open a Sunday market at Kahamana, near Nawalapitiya. The Ratemahatmaya, Udu Nuwara, offered a prize of a sovereign for the best pumpkin creeper grown on the roof of a village house; the attraction of this form of cultivation lies in the fact that the produce is safe from thieves.

20. In the issue of permits for cultivation of Crown chena, a condition was inserted that one-fourth of the land should be cultivated with vegetables or curry stuffs. In Uda Dumbara, in which the most extensive tracts of Crown chenas exist, 322 acres were allowed on this condition. The same principle of planting one-fourth of the land with vegetables or curry stuffs was adopted in the case of ordinary village chenas and tobacco chenas in Uda Dumbara, leading to an increase of about 600 acres of garden produce. The Ratemahatmaya, Uda Dumbara, with the co-operation of his headmen, opened 50 model farms, comprising 77 acres. In the whole district 74 acres of suitable Crown land were leased at the rate of 50 cents per half acre for the cultivation of vegetables.

## V.—AGRICULTURE.

21. Paddy cultivation received more careful attention than usual, both in the cultivation of fields and the repair of channels and dams. The rainfall was sufficient, and the crops, except in the case of a few low-lying muddy lands, excellent. The area cultivated with paddy in the Kandy District was 36,979 acres.

22. There are seven Co-operative Credit Societies in the district, as against six in 1916. The additional society was established for Uda Bulatgama in November, 1917, and has not yet got to work. Of the seven societies, that of the Kandyan Association, whose headquarters are in Kandy, alone shows any vitality. The so-called village societies have been established on too ambitious a scale, and have endeavoured to spread their operations over an entire division. They would have a far better chance of success if they confined their efforts to a village or wasama, in which the cultivators would be known, and loans could be limited to deserving cases. The object of the Kandyan Association Co-operative Credit Society is to assist village societies, and with more workable village societies this object could be more easily attained.

23. Three headmen from the district took up the course of agriculture for headmen at the School of Tropical Agriculture, May–December. One of them, Mr. H. B. Rambukwelle, Korala of Udispattu North, passed out first in order of merit on the results of the course, and was awarded a silver medal and certificate.

## VI.—CATTLE.

24. There were 57 cases of rinderpest at Hatton, of which 25 proved fatal, and a few cases at Gampola. Otherwise the district was free from rinderpest, and the year was generally healthy for cattle. There were a few cases of hoof-and-mouth disease of a very mild type.

## VII.—EDUCATION.

25. There are 128 registered village schools in the district, as against 124 in 1916. Three boys' vernacular schools were changed to mixed schools, a female teacher being provided for the girls. The description of the schools is as follows :—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Government boys' vernacular schools .. | 50 | Wesleyan schools .. .. | 6 |
| Government boys' Anglo-vernacular schools | 4 | Roman Catholic schools .. .. | 1 |
| Government mixed vernacular schools .. | 8 | Private management .. .. | 8 |
| Government girls' vernacular schools .. | 16 | | |
| Church Missionary schools .. | 27 | Total .. | 128 |
| Buddhist schools .. .. | 8 | | |

In addition to the above, there are 30 schools in the Kandy Municipality, 6 in Gampola, 6 in Nawalapitiya, and 2 in Hatton, making a total of 172 registered schools. The average attendance at the Government schools was 77 per cent. of the number on the roll, the same figure as in 1916. Attendance of children at school is popular with the educated classes, but the labouring classes, on the whole, regard it with disfavour, as interfering with the employment of children in earning wages by agricultural labour. A carpentry school was opened during the year at Teldeniya, and another has since been opened at Nugawela.

26. The following works were completed during the year :—Morahenegama school and attached quarters; Wattappola school and separate quarters and latrine; Wallahagoda school; teacher's quarters, Kobbekaduwa; and carpentry school, Teldeniya.

The following were commenced during the year and are in hand: Atabage school and attached quarters; Wallahagoda teacher's quarters; Aludeniya school extension and teacher's quarters and latrine; Medagama school and attached quarters; Alawatugoda girls' school and attached quarters; and Nugawela carpentry school.

27. The Kandy District School Committee consisted of the Government Agent, Chairman; the Director of Education; Mr. R. E. Paranagama, Ratemahatmaya of Pata Dumbara; the Rev. W. G. Shorten, Manager of Church Missionary Society schools; and the Rev. A. S. Beaty, Manager of Wesleyan schools. Dr. W. A. de Silva, General Manager of Buddhist schools under the Theosophical Society, Colombo, joined the Committee later in the year. Two meetings of the Committee were held during the year. At one of the meetings mat-weaving was discussed, and the Committee considered that this handicraft should be one of the subjects taught at Henawala vernacular mixed school, in Pata Dumbara.

28. The total revenue of the Committee was Rs. 22,426·65, and the expenditure Rs. 21,601·49. The revenue of the Committee is not sufficient to meet demands. There are 28 temporary school buildings, which should be replaced by permanent buildings. Fines in school cases decreased from Rs. 2,854·90 in 1916 to Rs. 2,861·20 in 1917; this tends to show that attendance is being secured by persuasion rather than compulsion.

29. Two Government vernacular girls' schools were opened, one at Gomagoda in Pata Dumbara and the other at Gondennawa in Uda Bulatgama. The villagers of Gomagoda built the school free of cost to the Committee; the Gondennawa school building and furniture were donated by Mrs. Higgins of Colombo to the Committee. She had the management of this school for some years before it was gifted to the Committee. Two schools, viz., Kiribatkumbura girls' school in Yatinuwara and the Henawala vernacular mixed school in Pata Dumbara, were recommended for registration for grant, as they had complied with the requirements of the Code. Two other schools, namely, Galaha vernacular girls' school and the Haputale vernacular mixed school, were recognized for school purposes under the Ordinance. Application for acquisition of land for Nugatenna, Kiyulgama, Giraulla, Uda Aludeniya, and Gondennawa schools was made to Government. Except in the cases of Nugatenna and Giraulla, the owners have agreed to make free gifts of the land required.

## VIII.—PILGRIMAGES AND FESTIVALS.

30. The Esala Perahera was held at Kandy between July 30 to August 11 on the same elaborate scale that characterized the perahera of 1916. On the last day, when the perahera passes three times round the temple square, the length of the procession was so great that it entirely filled all four sides of the square. There were 75 elephants in the procession on the last day.

31. The usual pilgrimage to Adam's Peak took place in February–April, the customary medical precautions being observed.

32. The Diyakepum Esala Perahera of Wallahagoda Dewale, Gampola, was conducted on September 2 by the Basnayake Nilame. The attendance was much smaller than in 1916.

## IX.—CRIME AND POLICE.

33. Crime generally showed a decrease; the total number of cases of grave crime reported in the Province was 1,246, as against 1,294 in 1916. 357 cases were lettered B (no offence committed), as against 362 in 1916; of these, 205 were proved to be designedly false. There were 12 true cases of homicide in the year, as against 19 in 1916. There were no cases of homicide from the Nuwara Eliya District, and none from the Matale District in the last six months of the year. Burglary and theft still head the list of crimes. The majority of the cases of burglary were from estate lines or ordinary huts. Owing to repeated burglaries in Rattota and three other villages in the Matale District, a system of police patrols was instituted in these villages, and had a good effect in reducing the number of such cases. Burglaries chiefly take place in villages where there are no regular police. There was a marked decrease in thefts of cacao, tea, and rubber owing to the fall in the market. Cattle stealing is not prevalent in the Province.

34. A police station was opened at Kadugannawa on July 1; the station at Udispattu was closed, and a guardroom opened at Duckwari instead. There was no friction between the regular police and headmen. The Superintendent of Police mentions Messrs. W. A. Udugama, Ratemahatmaya, Matale South; C. Paranagama, Acting Ratemahatmaya, Tumpane; and Dawulagala Palata Arachchi as doing particularly well in co-operating with the police.

35. There are thirty-six boys in the Kandy Police Boys' Brigade. The Brigade did remarkably well at the annual Colombo Police Sports, and won the following cups: (i.) De Saram Cup for boxing; (ii.) for drill; and (iii.) the Governor's Cup for the best all-round boy.

## X.—LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

36. Reports of the Provincial and District Road Committees of the Local Boards at Hatton, Dikoya, Nawalapitiya, and Gampola, and of the Sanitary Board of the Kandy District are attached as appendices.

## XI.—VILLAGE COMMITTEES AND TRIBUNALS.

37. Each of the subdivisions of the nine Ratemahatmayas' divisions in the Kandy District has its Village Committee, which maintains the village paths and other works, and contributes to the District School Committee. In 1917 the Committees maintained 1,626 village roads and paths, with a total mileage of 1,163 miles, 535 wells and spouts, 81 bridges and edandas, and 213 ambalams, and contributed towards 66 schools. The most important work undertaken during the year was the bridge across the Nanu-oya at Kotabogoda in Yatinuwara.

38. The total receipts for the year amounted to Rs. 30,666, and the expenditure to Rs. 35,497·15, the balance on December 31 being Rs. 10,330. A sum of Rs. 1,646·27 was expended out of the Government grant of Rs. 1,730 apportioned to the Kandy District in aid of village works. The money was spent on six bridges and one well.

39. The Village Committees of Harispattu and Pata Dumbara bought premium bonds in the Ceylon War Loan, and as the loan was not fully subscribed, the Committees have lent the money at 5 per cent. interest per annum to the Government.

40. The total number of cases decided by the Village Tribunals during the year was 8,645, namely, 2,014 civil cases and 6,631 criminal cases; of the latter, 3,424 are school cases. The decisions include 340 civil and 710 criminal cases in which amicable settlements were made.

41. The number of appeals to the Government Agent was 173, 136 decisions being affirmed and 37 set aside. There were 10 appeals to the Governor in Executive Council: 1 decision was set aside; 9 affirmed.

## XII.—LAND.

42. There were no sales of Crown land by public auction, as sales were suspended pending introduction of the proposed leasing scheme. Twenty-one small lots aggregating 14½ acres were settled on occupants for Rs. 1,196.

43. An application was received for 75 acres of land to be cultivated with indigo, a new product in this district.

44. Of 62½ acres of land taken up under the Waste Lands Ordinance, 13½ acres were declared Crown land: 32½ acres were sold for Rs. 2,422·50, and a lot of 2 roods 12½ perches declared private.

## XIII.—KANDYAN MARRIAGE ORDINANCE.

45. The number of Kandyan marriages registered during the year was 989, which is slightly less than last year. The number of dissolutions granted was 107, which is also low. During the year Ordinance No. 23 of 1917, to declare the law applicable to the issue of certain Kandyan marriages, was passed and came into operation. The opinions of the chiefs of the Kandy District were obtained and laid before the Committee, which dealt with the question.

## XIV.—LABOUR ORDINANCE.

46. Six new estates were registered, bringing the total for the Province up to 1,194. The number registered in 1909, when the Ordinance came into operation, was 489.

47. Eight prosecutions were instituted during the year.

48. Financial difficulties caused by the war rendered it difficult for estate superintendents in some cases to comply with the letter of the law as regards regular monthly payment of wages to coolies.

## XV.—DOG REGISTRATION.

49. The number of dogs registered during the last two years was: 1916, 11,231; 1917, 12,145.

50. Thirty cases of rabies were reported. The persons bitten were sent to Coonoor in all cases in which they were willing to go there. In nine cases their expenses were defrayed by Government. Police parties accompanied by the dog registration clerk were sent out to destroy stray and unclaimed dogs, and effected a considerable abatement of this nuisance in the villages they visited.

## XVI.—EXCISE.

51. The arrack rent of the Central Province for the financial period 1917–18 was sold for Rs. 1,391,422, as against Rs. 846,998 for 1912–13, showing an increase of 64 per cent. in five years. At the same time the number of arrack taverns has been reduced from 63 to 60.

52. The arrears of the 1914–15 rent were recovered by sale of the properties hypothecated as security.

53. The number of toddy taverns in the Kandy District for 1916–17 stood at 100, the same as in the previous year. The number of sanctioned foreign liquor taverns for 1916–17 was 25; of these, 1 was abolished and 4 surrendered their licenses from October 1, 1917. The Chief Headmen consider that illicit practices are on the decrease; as regards toddy tapping, illicit drinking at the foot of the tree is no doubt continued in some places, but this is most difficult to detect.

54. The constitution of the Excise Advisory Committees was altered as from October 1, 1916, by the addition of another unofficial member to those Committees in which the unofficials were not already in a majority. There are five Committees for the Kandy District, viz., the Municipality, the three Local Board towns, and the Revenue District. The latter Committee held five meetings during the year.

## XVII.—IRRIGATION.

55. There are three irrigation works on which rates are recovered in the district, namely, Werapitiya Maha-ela and Palliyawela amuna in Pata Dumbara and Elpitiya Raja-ela in Uda Palata. Recoveries on the first two for 1917 were completed, but there are some arrears on the Elpitiya Raja-ela. Repairs to the head works of the Teldeniya Wahalla-ela, a village work in Pata Dumbara, were carried out by the Irrigation Inspector at a cost of Rs. 675·70, the cost being defrayed by the field owners.

56. *Irrigation Fine Fund.*—A statement is annexed:—

| RECEIPTS. | Rs. c. | EXPENDITURE. | Rs. c. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Balance on January 1, 1917 .. | 906 86 | Repairs to Daskaratalawa amuna in Udu Nuwara .. | 265 0 |
| Receipts .. .. | 154 50 | Refund of fines .. .. | 30 0 |
| | | | 295 0 |
| | | Balance on December 31, 1917 .. | 766 36 |
| Total .. | 1,061 36 | Total .. | 1,061 36 |

## XVIII.—PUBLIC WORKS.

57. The following works were completed during the year under review:—

(1) Children's ward with sixteen beds at the Kandy hospital.
(2) A new ward of six beds and a waiting-room at the Deltota hospital.
(3) A new dispensary with medical officer's and apothecary's quarters at Watawala.
(4) A ward was extended giving additional accommodation of twelve beds and an operating room was built at Dolosbage hospital;

as well as improvements to various roads by widening the road platform, renewing and widening culverts, and benching dangerous corners.

## XIX.—FORESTS.

58. The following is taken from the report of the Assistant Conservator of Forests, Nuwára Eliya, as regards the work of the Forest Department in the Kandy District:—

(1) *Protection of Forests.*—(i.) Prosecutions: 2 cases were instituted by the Forester, Kandy, and the Forest Ranger, Hatton, which resulted in convictions.

(ii.) Compositions: 26 cases were compounded by the Assistant Conservator of Forests, Nuwara Eliya, on reports made by the Forester, Kandy, and the Forest Ranger, Hatton, and a sum of Rs. 427·70 was recovered as compensation.

(2) Timber and fuel supplied to Government Departments :—

| | Rs. | c. |
|---|---|---|
| 170 cubic yards firewood to King's Pavilion, Kandy .. .. | 212 | 50 |
| 150 cubic yards firewood to Public Works Department, Kandy .. | 318 | 75 |
| 563 bridge planks of 1,668½ cubic feet to Provincial Engineer, Central Province, North .. .. .. .. | 3,808 | 53 |
| 99 scantlings of 73 cubic feet to Provincial Engineer, Central Province, North .. .. .. .. | 121 | 14 |
| 8,075 cubic yards firewood to the Railway from Galboda fuel plantation | 14,919 | 75 |
| Total .. | 19,380 | 67 |

(3) The following timber, firewood, bamboos, and other produce were issued to purchasers from Crown forests on payment of royalty during the year :—

| | Rs. | c. |
|---|---|---|
| 13,604 cubic feet of timber .. .. .. | 4,194 | 87 |
| 6,411 warichchis .. .. .. | 286 | 11 |
| 4,201 cubic yards firewood .. .. .. | 3,422 | 76 |
| 193,791 bamboos and canes .. .. .. | 140 | 40 |
| Other produce, sand and gravel, &c. .. .. .. | 325 | 50 |
| Total .. | 8,369 | 64 |

The gross revenue received from all sources by the Forest Department during 1917 in Kandy District amounted to Rs. 8,908·72.

(4) *Free Grants.*—Free grants for timber to the value of Rs. 41·62 were issued during 1917.

59. In connection with the supply of fuel to the Railway from the Galboda fuel plantation, it is worthy of note that this fuel, which for some years had been rejected by the Railway Department as unsuitable, has now been rendered suitable by the simple expedient of removing the bark before use.

## XX.—MISCELLANEOUS.

60. *The Kandyan Art Association and Kandy Museum.*—During the period under review the Association sold Rs. 12,378·74 worth of specimens of Kandyan art. The value of the stock in hand is Rs. 21,165·15. The current account in the bank amounts to Rs. 3,755, and the fixed deposit stands at Rs. 2,000. The Association bought twenty War Loan Bonds to the value of Rs. 1,000. The Association made several sannasas for Government. Bar silver has risen in price and is difficult to obtain, and the conversion of silver coin into ornaments has been forbidden by law. The work of the Association is, therefore, restricted chiefly to brassware. The apprentices are eight in number. They have made satisfactory progress in brass and silver work.

61. Twenty-six craftsmen competed at the Agri-Horticultural Show, Nuwara Eliya, and five of them were awarded prizes. Twenty-four craftsmen competed at the Society of Arts Exhibition, Colombo, and five prizes were secured. The titular rank of Badal Muhandiram was conferred on one of the workmen for efficiency in art work.

Kandy Kachcheri,
May 7, 1918.

C. S. VAUGHAN,
Government Agent.

# APPENDIX.

## I.—REPORT OF THE WORKING OF THE THOROUGHFARES ORDINANCES IN THE KANDY DISTRICT FOR 1917.

### PROVINCIAL ROAD COMMITTEE.

DURING the year 1917 the Provincial Road Committee was composed of the following members :—

*Official.*—The Hon. Mr. C. S. Vaughan, Chairman; Mr. P. M. Bingham, Provincial Engineer, Central Province, North.

*Other.*—Messrs. R. A. Powell, J. B. Coles, Martin M. Smith, W. R. Westland, and Edwin Beven.

2. Thirteen meetings were held during the year (including one special meeting).

3. *Horton Plains and Pattipola Resthouses.*—These resthouses were leased for a period of five years, with the approval of Government, on an annual rental of Rs. 600 and Rs. 400, respectively.

4. Members of the Ceylon Motor Cyclist Corps, while on duty, wearing the Corps uniform, were allowed to use the resthouses free of occupation charges.

5. *Resthouses.*—The receipts and expenditure on resthouses, &c., are set out in the following statement :—

| RECEIPTS. | Rs. | c. | EXPENDITURE. | Rs. | c. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Contributions from District Road Committees .. .. | 10,426 | 25 | Repairs and improvements to resthouses | 7,897 | 44 |
| Resthouse collections .. .. | 6,679 | 16 | Salaries of resthouse-keepers .. | 6,275 | 96 |
| Miscellaneous .. .. | 1,449 | 40 | Equipment .. .. | 3,000 | 60 |
| Balance on January 1 .. .. | 5,635 | 75 | Miscellaneous .. .. | 2,754 | 56 |
| | | | Balance on December 31 .. | 4,262 | 0 |
| Total .. | 24,190 | 56 | Total .. | 24,190 | 56 |

The miscellaneous receipts include a sum of Rs. 549·36 formerly in deposit in the Savings Bank on account of Pension Fund. During the year Government decided that contributions on account Pension Fund should be credited to the revenue of the Committee, and that pensions should be paid from the general funds of the Committee.

6. A statement of receipts and expenditure is annexed :—

| REVENUE. | | | Rs. c. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Balance on January 1, 1917 | | | 5,635 75 |
| Amount received from District Road Committees on account of two-thirds commutation for principal roads, resthouses, &c. :— | | | |
| (a) From Kandy District Road Committee | Rs. c. 17,795 11 | | |
| (b) From Matale District Road Committee | 7,056 4 | | |
| (c) From Nuwara Eliya District Road Committee | 6,201 85 | | |
| | | | 31,053 0 |
| Refund by Government of tolls levied on minor roads | | | 734 0 |
| Government grant in aid of minor works | | | 27,135 0 |
| Resthouse collections | | | 6,679 16 |
| Contributions from District Road Committees on account of Provincial Road Committee establishment :— | | | |
| (a) From Kandy District Road Committee | Rs. c. 1,800 0 | | |
| (b) From Matale District Road Committee | 500 0 | | |
| (c) From Nuwara Eliya District Road Committee | 400 0 | | |
| | | | 2,700 0 |
| Miscellaneous receipts | | | 1,449 40 |
| | | Total | 75,386 31 |

| EXPENDITURE. | | | Rs. c. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Payments made from two-thirds commutation during the year under the provisions of Ordinances Nos. 10 of 1861, 31 of 1884, and 10 of 1902, on account of— | | | |
| (a) Principal roads | Rs. c. 20,626 75 | | |
| (b) Resthouses | 7,816 5 | | |
| | | | 28,442 80 |
| Pay of resthouse-keepers | | | 6,275 96 |
| Provincial Road Committee's establishment | | | 2,700 0 |
| Toll grants remitted to Kandy District Road Committee | | | 734 0 |
| Government grant in aid of minor works remitted to— | | | |
| (a) Kandy District Road Committee | | | 10,250 0 |
| (b) Matale District Road Committee | | | 16,885 0 |
| Miscellaneous charges | | | 5,836 55 |
| Balance on December 31, 1917 | | | 4,262 0 |
| | | Total | 75,386 31 |

## BRANCH ROADS DEPARTMENT.

*Branch Roads Ordinance, No. 14 of 1896.*

1. The term of office of the Local Committees of eighteen roads having expired during the year, new Committees were elected.

2. The number of roads maintained was 26, and the cost of maintenance amounted to Rs. 102,381·36. Total mileage was 136·23. This is 1·50 mile more than last year, and the increase is on account of St. Margarets-Kirklees road.

3. The number of bridges maintained was 13, cost being Rs. 2,540·46. These bridges are in the following districts, viz. :—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Maskeliya | 3 | Katugastota | 3 |
| Dimbula | 4 | | |
| Dikoya | 2 | Total | 13 |
| Pussellawa | 1 | | |

4. A sum of Rs. 18,023·04 was expended on the following works, in addition to maintenance, viz.:—

Madulkele-Kabragala road : Repairs to damaged culvert and retaining wall. Building cooly lines.

Huluganga-Bambraela road : Building three culverts and repairing storm damages. Building cooly lines.

Padiyapelella-Ellamulla road : Deviation at 27th mile.

Bathford Valley road : Repairing flood damages on the 2¼ mile.

Norwood-Maskeliya road : Renewing roof of overseer's quarters and cooly lines.

Norwood-Campion road : Widening first mile.

Rangala-Nitre Cave road : Building overseer's quarters at Duckwari bazaar.

Duckwari-Cottaganga road : Building overseer's quarters and rebuilding a damaged wall.

Pupuressa road : Benching blind corners.

Lindula-Agra road : Building two retaining and parapet walls at 39¾ mile.

Glenlyon-Preston road : Strengthening Torrington bridge.

St. Margarets-Kirklees road : Repairing storm damages between 4½ and 5½ miles.

Norwood-Maskeliya road : Erecting latrines at cooly lines.

Norwood-Upcot road : Erecting latrines at cooly lines.

Golahenwatta-Yatawatta road : Erecting latrines at cooly lines.

Norton-Carolina road : Erecting latrines at cooly lines.

Wanarajah road : Erecting latrines at cooly lines.

Bathford Valley : Erecting latrines at cooly lines.

Norwood-Campion road : Erecting latrines at cooly lines.

Maskeliya-Cruden road : Erecting latrines at cooly lines.

5. Estates' contributions during the year were as follows :—

| | Rs. c. |
|---|---|
| On account of maintenance of roads | 51,448 95 |
| On account of maintenance of bridges | 1,276 56 |
| On account of additional works | 9,124 13 |
| On account of repairs to flood damages and of temporary cart bridge, Golahenwatta-Yatawatta road (fifth instalment) | 1,252 56 |
| Total | 63,102 20 |

*Estate Roads Ordinance, No. 12 of 1902.*

1. *Alawatugoda-Ancoombra Road.*—A Local Committee under the Ordinance was formed and two estimates were drawn up by them, one for Rs. 5,858·75 for improvements and another for Rs. 2,817·92 for maintenance. The question of assessment has not been definitely settled.

2. *Meddegodde-Somerset-Craighead Road.*—The estates interested have not finally decided upon the construction of this road.

3. *Galagedara-Hinabowa Road.*—The improvements are in progress, and the works are expected to be completed within the first half of 1918.

4. *Embilmegama-Alagalla Road.*—The work of reconstruction has been completed.

5. Cost of maintenance during the year ended September 30, 1917, was as follows :—

| | | Grant by the District Road Committee, Kandy. Rs. c. | Government Grant. Rs. c. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | Galagedara-Hinabowa road, 11½ miles .. | 1,115 0 .. | — |
| 2. | Lantern Hill-Somerset road, 4 miles .. | 1,898 77 .. | — |
| 3. | Vellaioya-Shannon road, 121 chains 20 lines .. | 1,387 0 .. | 418 0 |
| 4. | Barnagalla-Pen-y-lan road, 2¼ miles .. | 1,412 63 .. | 565 5 |
| 5. | Rattota-Gammaduwa road, 7 miles .. | 7,745 0 .. | 1,600 0 |
| 6. | Galaha-Pupuressa road, 7⅝ miles .. | 2,212 0 .. | 1,400 0 |
| 7. | Aluwihare-Dullewa gap road, 2 miles 44 chains | 1,800 0 .. | 600 0 |
| 8. | Kadugannawa-Paranapattiya road, 5½ miles .. | 3,181 0 .. | 1,000 0 |
| 9. | Kandenewera-Wariyapola road, 5¾ miles .. | 3,780 87 .. | 756 17 |
| | Total .. | 24,532 27 | 6,339 22 |

C. S. VAUGHAN,
Chairman.

Kandy, March 7, 1918.

## II.—REPORT OF THE DISTRICT ROAD COMMITTEE, KANDY, FOR 1917.

THE Committee was composed of the following members :—

*Official.*—Mr. C. S. Vaughan, Chairman ; Mr. P. M. Bingham, Provincial Engineer, Central Province, North ; Mr. R. A. Powell, Provincial Engineer, Central Province, South.

*Unofficial.*—Mr. W. R. Westland, Hon. Mr. C. van der Wall, and Mr. A. Vallipuram, representing the European, Burgher, and Native communities, respectively ; Messrs. J. B. Coles and M. M. Smith, Additional Members.

2. Twelve meetings were held during the year.

3. There was a change in the office staff consequent of the retirement in June of the Second Clerk, Mr. T. A. Gurusinha ; the post was filled by promotion in the Department, and Mr. H. V. Dias was appointed extra clerk.

4. The collection of commutation money for the year has been satisfactory, Rs. 72,210·50, as against Rs. 72,058·50 in 1916.

5. A comparative statement of the working of the Thoroughfares Ordinances during the years 1916 and 1917 and the statement of receipts and expenditure of the District Road Committee of Kandy for 1917 are annexed. The miscellaneous receipts include a sum of Rs. 1,768·49 formerly in deposit in the Savings Bank on account of Pension Fund. During the year Government decided that contributions on account of Pension Fund should be credited to the revenue of the Committee, and that pensions should be paid from the general funds of the Committee :—

*Comparative Statement of the Thoroughfares Ordinances in 1916 and 1917.*

| | 1916. | | Percentage on Number under Head 2. | 1917. | | Percentage on Number under Head 2. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. Population of local area by latest Census .. | — | 366,192 | — | — | 366,192 | — |
| 2. Number of resident males by division officer's list reported liable to labour .. | — | 52,438 | — | — | 52,576 | — |
| 3. Discharged obligation within local area by— | | | | | | |
| (*a*) Paying single commutation .. | 47,519 | | 90·60 | 47,382 | | 90·13 |
| (*b*) Paying double commutation .. | 260 | | ·49 | 379 | | ·63 |
| (*c*) Labouring six days .. .. | — | | — | — | | — |
| (*d*) Labouring twelve days .. | — | | — | — | | — |
| 4. Total discharged obligation .. | | 47,779 | 91·09 | | 47,761 | 90·76 |
| 5. Failed to discharge obligation within local area, but otherwise accounted for as— | | | | | | |
| (*e*) Exempted on account of age, death, disqualification, or physical inability to work .. .. | 2,851 | | 5·43 | 2,804 | | 5·38 |
| (*f*) Paid or laboured elsewhere .. | 1,288 | | 2·45 | 1,349 | | 2·56 |
| (*g*) Double entries or entries by mistake .. | 67 | | ·12 | 74 | | ·13 |
| (*h*) Fined .. .. | 1 | | ·01 | — | | — |
| (*i*) Imprisoned .. .. | — | | — | — | | — |
| (*j*) Left local area .. .. | 452 | | ·89 | 588 | | 1·15 |
| 6. Total failed to discharge obligation within local area .. .. | | 4,659 | 8·91 | | 4,815 | 9·24 |
| 7. Unaccounted for .. .. | — | — | — | — | — | — |

Statement of Receipts and Expenditure of the District Road Committee, Kandy, for 1917.

| REVENUE. | | | Rs. c. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Balance on January 1, 1917 | .. | .. | 2,714 61 |
| Commutation realized in money | .. | .. | 72,210 50 |
| Toll grant on minor roads | .. | .. | 734 0 |
| Government contribution in aid of minor works | .. | .. | 10,250 0 |
| Miscellaneous receipts | .. | .. | 2,624 39 |
| Total | .. | .. | 88,533 50 |

| EXPENDITURE. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Payment made on account of principal roads and resthouses | | .. | 17,795 11 |
| Amount expended on minor works | .. | .. | 29,506 67 |
| Establishment and commission to division officers :— | | | |
| (*a*) Contribution on account Provincial Road Committee establishment.. | Rs. c. 1,800 0 | | |
| (*b*) Cost of District Road Committee establishment | 9,897 30 | | |
| (*c*) Commission to division officers .. | 5,743 19 | | |
| | | | 17,440 49 |
| Miscellaneous charges .. | .. | .. | 2,657 57 |
| Balance on December 31, 1917 .. | .. | .. | 21,133 66 |
| Total | .. | .. | 88,533 50 |

6. The expenditure of Rs. 29,506·67 on minor works was composed of the following items :—

| | | | Rs. c. |
|---|---|---|---|
| (1) Maintenance, annually recurrent | .. | .. | 15,538 67 |
| (2) Improvements .. | .. | .. | 2,600 0 |
| (3) Voted to planters' and inter-district roads | .. | .. | 5,618 0 |
| (4) Government grants, 1916–17 and 1917–18 | .. | .. | 5,750 0 |
| Total | .. | .. | 29,506 67 |

The sum referred to in item (3) was spent on a total mileage of 253 miles (cart roads 18 miles and bridle paths 235 miles), the work being carried out by the Planters' Associations concerned. Save in a very few cases, the grants are made by the Committee on condition that the estates interested contribute a like amount.

7. The Government grants for 1916–17 were Rs. 250 for the Bogawantalawa-Balangoda road and Rs. 5,000 for the Nugatenna-Bintenna road. A further grant of Rs. 5,000 for 1917–18 has been received towards the improvement of the latter road.

8. *Grants in aid of Minor Roads, Central Province.*—Government has sanctioned the following grants in aid of minor roads in this Province for 1918–19 :—

| | Rs. | | Rs. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Kandy District .. | 6,459 | Nuwara Eliya District .. | 1,830 |
| Matale District .. | 8,886 | | |

9. The mileage in charge of the Committee, exclusive of planters' and inter-district roads, is as follows :—

| | Miles. | | Miles. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Cart roads :— | | Bridle paths .. | 129 |
| Metalled .. | 19 | | |
| Gravelled .. | 17 | Total .. | 224 |
| Natural .. | 59 | | |

March 8, 1918. C. S. VAUGHAN, Chairman.

## III.—REPORT OF THE LOCAL BOARD OF HATTON-DIKOYA FOR 1917.

A COMPARATIVE statement of the revenue and expenditure for the years 1916 and 1917 is appended :—

| REVENUE. | 1916. Rs. c. | 1917. Rs. c. |
|---|---|---|
| Taxes .. | 7,639 57 | 7,552 10 |
| Licenses .. | 5,336 96 | 5,451 96 |
| Rents .. | 3,891 45 | 3,740 35 |
| Fines .. | 103 75 | 114 75 |
| Miscellaneous .. | 728 42 | 204 28 |
| Other receipts .. | — | 15 0 |
| | 17,700 15 | 17,078 44 |
| Balance brought forward | 6,993 13 | 8,595 83 |
| Total .. | 24,693 28 | 25,674 27 |

| EXPENDITURE. | 1916. Rs. c. | 1917. Rs. c. |
|---|---|---|
| Interest and sinking fund on loans .. | 1,623 99 | 1,601 49 |
| Cost of administration .. | 4,027 17 | 4,123 14 |
| Education .. | 60 0 | 52 50 |
| Sanitation .. | 6,922 44 | 6,942 25 |
| Lighting .. | 616 11 | 789 27 |
| Police .. .. | 59 22 | 59 94 |
| Public works .. | 1,705 25 | 549 43 |
| Miscellaneous .. | 1,083 27 | 686 74 |
| Other payments .. | — | 600 0 |
| | 16,097 45 | 15,404 76 |
| Balance .. | 8,595 83 | 10,269 51 |
| Total .. | 24,693 28 | 25,674 27 |

2. There was a slight decrease in the revenue as well as in the expenditure for 1917. The Board did not undertake any new works during the year.

3. The Board has invested a sum of Rs. 600 in the Ceylon War Loan.

4. *Health.*—There were 53 cases of chickenpox and 13 of measles. There was no enteric fever or plague.

5. *Cattle Disease.*—There were 46 cases of hoof-and-mouth disease and 57 cases of rinderpest, of which 25 proved fatal. The question of a quarantine camp for Hatton is under consideration.

6. 459 rats were destroyed at Hatton and Dikoya at a cost of Rs. 68·85.

7. *Lighting and Sanitation.*—The lighting of street lamps and the scavenging and the latrine conservancy of the town were given on contract in July, 1917. The public latrines were daily flushed, disinfected, and kept in good condition during the year.

8. *Public Markets.*—The public markets were well kept during the year.

9. *Bakeries.*—The bakeries were clean and well kept. A new set of rules framed by the Senior Sanitary Officer and the Government Agent, Western Province, were adopted by the Board.

10. *Water Supply.*—A scheme has been prepared by the Public Works Department for supplying the town with water from a stream in the Kotagala forest reserve. The estimated cost is Rs. 41,000. The work cannot be undertaken now owing to the high cost of materials.

11. *Constitution of the Board.*—Chairman: The Government Agent, Central Province, Kandy. Official Members: Dr. C. E. van Rooyen, District Medical Officer, Dikoya; and Mr. H. N. Worth, District Engineer, Dikoya. Unofficial Members: Messrs. T. C. van Rooyen and A. R. Aitken and Rev. A. S. Beaty. The Secretary, Mr. R. A. Fitch, resigned in November, 1917.

12. The Board held ten ordinary meetings during the year. A meeting was also held by the Government Agent, Central Province, in December, 1917, to elect three unofficial members for the years 1918 and 1919, when only one member, Mr. H. Tambirajah, Proctor, was elected.

13. Statements are annexed of collections under the Thoroughfares Ordinances and of loans :—

Comparative Statement showing the Working of the Thoroughfares Ordinances in 1916 and 1917.

| | 1916. | | Percentage on Number under Head 2. | 1917. | | Percentage on Number under Head 2. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. Population of local area by latest Census .. | — | 3,025 | — | — | 3,025 | — |
| 2. Number of resident males by division officer's list reported liable to labour | — | 1,286 | — | — | 1,135 | — |
| 3. Discharged obligation within local area by— | | | | | | |
| (*a*) Paying single commutation .. | 1,100 | | 85·53 | 992 | | 87·40 |
| (*b*) Paying double commutation .. | 6 | | ·46 | 4 | | ·35 |
| (*c*) Labouring six days .. .. | — | | — | — | | — |
| (*d*) Labouring twelve days .. | — | | — | — | | — |
| 4. Total discharged obligation .. | | 1,106 | 86·00 | | 996 | 87·75 |
| 5. Failed to discharge obligation within local area, but otherwise accounted for as— | | | | | | |
| (*e*) Exempted on account of age, death, disqualification, or physical inability to work .. .. | 7 | | ·54 | 7 | | ·61 |
| (*f*) Paid or laboured elsewhere .. | 12 | | ·93 | 24 | | 2·11 |
| (*g*) Double entries or entries by mistake .. | 52 | | 4·04 | 19 | | 1·67 |
| (*h*) Fined .. .. .. | 2 | | ·15 | 4 | | ·35 |
| (*i*) Imprisoned .. .. .. | — | | — | — | | — |
| (*j*) Left local area .. .. | 63 | | 4·89 | 30 | | 2·64 |
| 6. Total failed to discharge obligation within local area .. .. | | 136 | 10·57 | | 84 | 7·40 |
| 7. Unaccounted for .. .. | — | 44 | 3·42 | — | 55 | 4·84 |

*Statement of Loans.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Year in which loan was raised | 1902 and 1904 | 1913 |
| Original amount of loan | 1902: Rs. 6,500<br>1904: Rs. 11,500 | Rs. 4,000 |
| Present amount of loan | Rs. 14,900 | Rs. 1,977·50 |
| Rate of sinking fund | 2 per cent. | — |
| Rate of interest | 3½ per cent. | 4½ per cent. |
| Annual amount payable for sinking fund | Rs. 468·50 | — |
| Annual amount payable for interest | Rs. 521·50 | Varies |
| Date when loan will be extinguished | November 30, 1925 | 1921 |

*Remarks.*—For all loans prior to 1905 the annual amounts paid for sinking fund were formerly treated as instalments in reduction of the original loan. In that year the loans were consolidated, and sinking fund and interest made payable on the original amount of the loans. Interest, however, is taken by Government only on the amounts of the loans as they stood in 1905, the balance of the annual payment being invested as a sinking fund, and a date given for the extinction of the debt. The sinking fund is invested by the Colonial Treasurer. The sinking fund system is in accordance with law. The whole amount due as interest and sinking fund as shown for the year 1917 has been duly paid to the Colonial Treasurer. The loan of Rs. 4,000 is to be repaid in eight annual instalments of Rs. 500 each, with 4½ per cent. interest on the balance.

Kandy Kachcheri,
February 27, 1918.

C. S. VAUGHAN,
Chairman.

## IV.—REPORT OF THE LOCAL BOARD OF NAWALAPITIYA FOR 1917.

*Revenue and Expenditure.*—The revenue of the Board for 1917 was Rs. 19,759·73, against Rs. 20,675·70 for the previous year, showing a decrease of Rs. 915·97.

*Expenditure.*—The expenditure for 1917 was Rs. 25,868·85. This includes a sum of Rs. 2,750 spent on the construction of a vegetable market and Rs. 1,035·20 on the town survey, and Rs. 500 invested in the War Loan.

A comparative statement of revenue and expenditure for 1916 and 1917 is annexed :—

| REVENUE. | 1916. Rs. c. | 1917. Rs. c. |
|---|---|---|
| Taxes .. | 8,727 34 | 8,360 99 |
| Licenses | 4,069 87 | 3,957 37 |
| Rents .. | 6,509 0 | 6,604 5 |
| Fines .. | 504 0 | 87 50 |
| Miscellaneous | 765 49 | 749 82 |
| | 20,675 70 | 19,759 73 |
| Balance of previous year | 8,406 32 | 9,528 94 |
| Total .. | 29,082 2 | 29,288 67 |

| EXPENDITURE. | 1916. Rs. c. | 1917. Rs. c. |
|---|---|---|
| Interest and sinking fund on loans | 1,287 0 | 1,287 0 |
| Cost of administration | 3,881 34 | 4,745 61 |
| Sanitation | 5,813 9 | 8,527 39 |
| Lighting | 3,361 67 | 2,404 1 |
| Police .. | 78 98 | 104 78 |
| Education | 60 0 | 102 62 |
| Public works | 2,407 5 | 7,468 52 |
| Fixed deposit | 2,500 0 | 500 0 |
| Miscellaneous | 63 95 | 728 92 |
| | 19,553 8 | 25,868 85 |
| Balance | 9,528 94 | 3,419 82 |
| Total .. | 29,082 2 | 29,288 67 |

2. *Public Health.*—One case of plague occurred during the year in February; the patient, a Tamil lad, died in hospital; the source of infection was not traced. Owing to the precautions taken the disease did not spread. The health of the town during the year was satisfactory in other respects.

3. *Water Supply.*—The water supply to the town has been very satisfactory during the year.

4. *Lighting.*—The street lighting has been fairly satisfactory, but only one Wells' lamp was lit continually during the year; the rest of the Wells' lamps were not lit for want of spare parts, which were not available owing to the war. A number of ordinary duplex lamps have taken their place.

5. *Public Latrines.*—The repairs to the public latrines were attended to; they were daily flushed and disinfected and kept clean and in a sanitary state.

6. *Sanitation.*—The sanitation of the town received the same attention this year as it did during last year. All town drains were regularly flushed and disinfected and kept in proper repair. An additional scavenging cart and a conservancy cart had to be engaged in order to cope with the increased amount of work during the year.

7. *Public Markets.*—The markets were well kept during the year. The new vegetable market was opened by the Board during the year, and has been well patronized.

8. *Eating-houses.*—All kept clean.

9. *Bakeries.*—Revised by-laws were passed and the bakeries all kept clean.

10. *Dairies.*—Dairies were kept fairly under control under the new by-laws on dairies, and the milk supplied to the town was of superior quality.

11. *Cemetery.*—The cemetery was maintained in good order.

12. *Town Survey.*—The Board having felt the necessity of a map of the town requested the Surveyor-General to undertake the survey, which is in hand.

13. *The Swamp.*—The acquisition of the swamp had to be deferred, as it was found necessary to frame estimates for a back lane scheme. The District Engineer, Dimbula, has the work in hand.

14. *Constitution of the Board.*—Chairman: Hon. Mr. C. S. Vaughan, Government Agent, Central Province. Official Members: Mr. R. J. K. MacBride, District Engineer, from January to March, and Mr. J. C. Cooper, District Engineer, from April to December; Dr. S. T. Gunasekara, District Medical Officer, from January to October, and Dr. A. A. M. Werapermall from November to December. Unofficial Members: Messrs. F. J. Fernando, J. A. F. Atapattu, and H. O. Lebbe. There was no change in the office staff during the year. The Inspector, Mr. E. A. Wijesinghe, was sent to Colombo for a course of sanitary training, and on passing the examination obtained the qualification necessary for Sanitary Inspectors.

15. *Meetings.*—There were twelve meetings of the Board during the year under review.

*Election.*—The biennial election of three Unofficial Members was held on December 11, 1917, and the same members were re-elected for 1918–19 without contest.

16. *Town Guard.*—The Town Guard continued under the command of Lieut. M. S. Milne, who has taken a keen interest in the welfare of the Corps since its establishment in 1915.

17. Statements of collections under the Thoroughfares Ordinance and of loans are herewith annexed :—

Comparative Statement showing the Working of the Thoroughfares Ordinances in 1916 and 1917.

| | 1916. | | Percentage on Number under Head 2. | 1917. | | Percentage on Number under Head 2. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. Population of local area by latest Census .. | — | 3,764 | — | — | 3,764 | — |
| 2. Number of resident males by division officer's list reported liable to labour .. | — | 1,371 | — | — | 1,385 | — |
| 3. Discharged obligation within local area by— | | | | | | |
| (a) Paying single commutation .. | 1,193 | | 87·02 | 1,255 | | 90·61 |
| (b) Paying double commutation .. | 12 | | ·88 | 2 | | ·14 |
| (c) Labouring six days .. .. | — | | — | — | | — |
| (d) Labouring twelve days .. | — | | — | — | | — |
| 4. Total discharged obligation .. | | 1,205 | 87·90 | | 1,257 | 90·75 |
| 5. Failed to discharge obligation within local area, but otherwise accounted for as— | | | | | | a |
| (e) Exempted on account of age, death, disqualification, or physical inability to work .. .. | 8 | | ·58 | 3 | | ·21 |
| (f) Paid or laboured elsewhere .. | 158 | | 11·52 | 124 | | 8·97 |
| (g) Double entries or entries by mistake .. | — | | — | 1 | | ·07 |
| (h) Fined .. .. .. | — | | — | — | | — |
| (i) Imprisoned .. .. | — | | — | — | | — |
| (j) Left local area .. .. | — | | — | — | | — |
| 6. Total failed to discharge obligation within local area .. .. .. | | 166 | 12·10 | | 128 | 9·25 |
| 7. Unaccounted for .. .. | — | — | — | — | — | — |

Statement of Loans.

| | |
|---|---|
| Year in which loan was raised | 1899 and 1900 |
| Original amount of loan | 1899: Rs. 13,400<br>1900: Rs. 10,000 |
| Present amount of loan | Rs. 12,884·34 |
| Rate of sinking fund | 2 per cent. |
| Rate of interest | 3½ per cent. |
| Annual amount payable for sinking fund | Rs. 720·74 |
| Annual amount payable for interest | Rs. 566·26 |
| Date when loan will be extinguished | May 31, 1922 |

*Remarks.*—For all loans prior to 1905 the annual amounts paid for sinking fund were formerly treated as instalments in reduction of the original loan. In that year the loans were consolidated, and sinking fund and interest made payable on the original amount of the loans. Interest, however, is taken by Government only on the amount of the loans as they stood in 1905, the balance of the annual payment being invested as a sinking fund, and a date given for the extinction of the debt. The sinking fund is invested by the Colonial Treasurer. The sinking fund system is in accordance with law. The whole amount due as interest and sinking fund as shown above for the year 1917 has been duly paid to the Colonial Treasurer.

February 27, 1918.

C. S. VAUGHAN,
Chairman.

## V.—REPORT OF THE LOCAL BOARD OF GAMPOLA FOR 1917.

*Revenue and Expenditure.*—A comparative statement of the revenue and expenditure for 1916 and 1917 is annexed :—

| REVENUE. | 1916. Rs. c. | 1917. Rs. c. |
|---|---|---|
| Taxes | 10,788 82 | 10,745 71 |
| Licenses | 4,768 0 | 5,364 50 |
| Rents | 4,096 80 | 3,660 70 |
| Fines | 508 80 | 236 0 |
| Miscellaneous | 251 29 | 253 12 |
| Other receipts | — | 170 84 |
| Withdrawn from fixed deposit | — | 2,000 0 |
| | 20,413 41 | 22,430 87 |
| Balance of previous year | 11,229 57 | 5,189 53 |
| Total | 31,642 98 | 27,620 40 |

| EXPENDITURE. | 1916. Rs. c. | 1917. Rs. c. |
|---|---|---|
| Interest and sinking fund on loans | 1,716 0 | 1,716 0 |
| Cost of administration | 4,060 85 | 4,530 55 |
| Education (Town Schools Ordinance) | 180 0 | 180 0 |
| Sanitation | 7,366 81 | 7,770 41 |
| Lighting | 2,474 93 | 2,632 78 |
| Police | 92 42 | 201 5 |
| Public works | 5,318 37 | 5,907 77 |
| Miscellaneous | 244 7 | 516 94 |
| Other payments | — | 100 0 |
| Fixed deposit | 5,000 0 | — |
| | 26,453 45 | 23,655 50 |
| Balance at end of year | 5,189 53 | 3,964 90 |
| Total | 31,642 98 | 27,620 40 |

2. The revenue shows an increase of Rs. 2,017·46. Of this amount, Rs. 2,000 were withdrawn from fixed deposit.

3. The expenditure, not taking into account a sum of Rs. 5,000 placed in fixed deposit in 1916, shows an increase of Rs. 2,202·05.

4. *Public Health.*—The health of the town during the year was satisfactory.

5. *Water Supply.*—The inability to renew the corroded mains is causing trouble. The question of scraping them is now under the consideration of the District Engineer.

6. *Street Lighting.*—One additional street lamp was placed in Kadugannawa road at the cemetery gate. The town lamps consist of 35 duplex lamps.

7. *Sanitation.*—On the recommendation of the Senior Sanitary Officer, a trained Sanitary Inspector was appointed by the Board. Mr. Ranasingha, the officer selected, took up duties in May, 1917.

During the year Dr. de Costa, Assistant Sanitary Officer, inspected the town, and found the drainage and conservancy defective. A Sub-Committee consisting of Mr. E. G. Jonklaas, the District Engineer, and the Medical Officer was appointed to consider Dr. de Costa's report, but had not finished its inquiries by the end of the year.

8. *Cemetery.*—The cemetery was kept clean and maintained in good order. There were 88 burials during the year.

9. *Rinderpest.*—In May two cases of rinderpest were reported and two cases in September.

10. *Staff.*—A Sanitary Inspector was added to the staff in May, 1917. In other respects the staff is the same as in 1916.

11. *Constitution of the Board.*—Chairman: The Government Agent, Central Province. Official Members: Dr. A. Ludowyk, District Medical Officer, and Mr. A. N. Robertson, District Engineer, Pussellawa. Unofficial Members: Messrs. E. G. Jonklaas, T. B. Panabokke, and D. S. D. Simon. Eleven meetings were held during the year.

12. *Thoroughfares Ordinance Collections.*—A return of collections under the Road Ordinance is annexed:—

| | 1916. | | Percentage on Number under Head 2. | 1917. | | Percentage on Number under Head 2. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. Population of local area by latest Census .. | — | 5,521 | — | — | 5,521 | — |
| 2. Number of resident males by division officer's list reported liable to labour .. | — | 1,928 | — | — | 1,938 | — |
| 3. Discharged obligation within local area by— | | | | | | |
| (*a*) Paying single commutation .. | 1,569 | | 81·37 | 1,525 | | 78·68 |
| (*b*) Paying double commutation .. | 9 | | ·46 | 13 | | ·67 |
| (*c*) Labouring six days .. .. | — | | — | — | | — |
| (*d*) Labouring twelve days .. | — | | — | — | | — |
| 4. Total discharged obligation .. | | 1,578 | 81·85 | | 1,538 | 79·36 |
| 5. Failed to discharge obligation within local area, but otherwise accounted for as— | | | | | | |
| (*e*) Exempted on account of age, death, disqualification, or physical inability to work .. .. | 23 | | 1·19 | 51 | | 2·63 |
| (*f*) Paid or laboured elsewhere .. | 27 | | 1·40 | — | | — |
| (*g*) Double entries or entries by mistake .. | 52 | | 2·69 | 8 | | ·41 |
| (*h*) Fined .. .. | 9 | | ·46 | 5 | | ·25 |
| (*i*) Imprisoned .. .. | — | | — | — | | — |
| (*j*) Left local area .. .. | 199 | | 10·32 | 117 | | 6·03 |
| 6. Total failed to discharge obligation within local area .. .. .. | | 310 | 16·08 | | 181 | 9·33 |
| 7. Unaccounted for .. .. | — | 40 | 2·07 | — | 219 | 11·30 |

13. Statement of Loans.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Year in which the loan was raised | 1901 and 1904 | Rate of interest .. .. | 3½ per cent. |
| Original amount of loan .. | 1901: Rs. 6,200<br>1904: Rs. 25,000 | Annual amount payable for sinking fund .. .. | Rs. 776·60 |
| Present amount of loan .. | Rs. 26,840 | Annual amount payable for interest | Rs. 939·40 |
| Rate of sinking fund .. | 2 per cent. | Date when loan will be extinguished | May 31, 1926 |

*Remarks.*—For all loans prior to 1905 the annual amount paid for sinking fund were formerly treated as instalments in reduction of the original loan. In that year the loans were consolidated, and sinking fund and interest made payable on the original amount of the loans. Interest, however, is taken by Government only on the amount of the loans as they stood in 1905, the balance of the annual payment being invested as a sinking fund, and a date given for the extinction of the debt. The sinking fund is invested by the Colonial Treasurer. The sinking fund system is in accordance with law. The whole amount due as interest and sinking fund as shown above for the year 1917 has been duly paid to the Colonial Treasurer.

14. An election was held in December, when the sitting unofficial members were re-elected for 1918–19 without contest.

May 2, 1918.

C. S. VAUGHAN,
Chairman.

## VI.—REPORT OF THE SANITARY BOARD, KANDY DISTRICT, FOR 1917.

THE following eleven towns are under the control of the Sanitary Board: Wattegama, Pussellawa, Norwood, Bogawantalawa, Maskeliya, Kadugannawa, Teldeniya, Mayilapitiya, Galaha, Huluganga, and Ulapane.

2. The Board consisted of the Government Agent; the Provincial Engineer, Central Province, North; the Provincial Surgeon, Central Province; Mr. J. B. Coles; Mr. M. M. Smith; Mr. A. J. W. Marambe, retired Ratemahatmaya, Uda Bulatgama; and Mr. R. E. Paranagama, Ratemahatmaya, Pata Dumbara. Twelve meetings were held during the period under review.

3. The Senior Sanitary Officer lent the services of a trained Sanitary Inspector (to replace the Inspector previously lent) in the person of Mr. E. G. Canagasabey, and he was put in charge of Wattegama, Teldeniya, Huluganga, Galaha, and Kadugannawa. His inspecting work in each town is supervised by an honorary supervisor appointed by the Planters' Association. The assistance given by these gentlemen is much appreciated by the Board.

4. A statement showing the revenue and expenditure and the balances to the credit of each town for 1917 is subjoined :—

| Town. | Balance on January 1, 1917. | Revenue, 1917. | Expenditure, 1917. | Balance on December 31, 1917. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. |
| Wattegama .. | 5,049 55 | 3,930 95 | 3,441 77 | 5,538 73 |
| Pussellawa .. | 2,841 84 | 1,664 80 | 1,276 69 | 3,229 95 |
| Norwood .. | 4,918 79 | 1,608 83 | 3,684 54 | 2,843 8 |
| Bogawantalawa .. | 1,224 51 | 1,367 87 | 1,960 93 | 631 45 |
| Maskeliya .. | 2,216 70 | 1,697 81 | 1,746 86 | 2,161 65 |
| Kadugannawa .. | 1,233 44 | 2,795 46 | 3,280 61 | 748 29 |
| Teldeniya .. | 4,051 11 | 1,445 46 | 1,742 22 | 3,754 35 |
| Mayilapitiya .. | 664 96 | 581 73 | 529 3 | 717 66 |
| Galaha .. | 2,125 26 | 1,019 23 | 2,907 89 | 236 60 |
| Huluganga .. | 943 91 | 615 81 | 1,216 95 | 342 77 |
| Ulapane .. | 1,506 75 | 697 30 | 662 60 | 1,541 45 |
| Total .. | 26,770 82 | 17,425 25 | 22,450 9 | 21,745 98 |

5. *Conservancy*—The latrines at Wattegama and Teldeniya were repaired. A new latrine at Galaha has been constructed. Three latrines under construction at Norwood are expected to be completed early next year. Two are extensions of the existing latrines, and the third an entirely new structure. The erection of a new latrine at Pussellawa, to replace the existing unserviceable structure, for which provision exists, will be taken in hand shortly. The scavenging of the towns was carried out, on the whole, satisfactorily during the year, under the supervision of the Sanitary Inspector and the respective District Medical Officers.

6. *Drainage.*—Extension of existing drains was carried out at Wattegama, Kadugannawa, and Teldeniya.

7. *Waterworks.*—Repairs were effected to the existing works at Wattegama and Teldeniya.

8. *Slaughter-houses.*—Repairs were effected to the slaughter-houses at Galaha, Wattegama, and Kadugannawa. A new sheep slaughter-house has been built for Wattegama.

9. *Markets.*—Proposals to construct markets at Wattegama and Kadugannawa are still under consideration.

10. *Health.*—The health of the Sanitary Board towns was, on the whole, satisfactory.

11. *Education.*—The town of Kadugannawa continues as a town under the Rural Schools Ordinance, and the Board employs an attendance officer to look after the progress of the school.

12. *Stray Dogs.*—A sum of Rs. 29 was spent during the year on the destruction of stray dogs in the Sanitary Board towns.

13. A cadastral survey of the Sanitary Board town of Kadugannawa has been undertaken by the Surveyor-General at the expense of the Board, and will be completed in 1918.

Kandy Kachcheri,
May 3, 1918.

C. S. VAUGHAN,
Chairman.

## REPORT ON THE MATALE DISTRICT FOR 1917.

Area, 928⅝ square miles; Population in 1911, 108,367.

### IMPORTANT EVENTS AND ADMINISTRATIVE CHANGES.

Mr. T. B. Aluwihare, Ratemahatmaya, Matale South, retired on January 19, 1917, and was succeeded by Mr. W. A. Udugama, President, Village Tribunal, Matale South. Mr. W. Bandaranayaka, President, Village Tribunal, Matale North, succeeded Mr. Udugama as President, Village Tribunal, Matale South; and Mr. T. B. Ellepola was appointed President, Village Tribunal, Matale North. Mr. E. F. Marshall succeeded Mr. W. J. L. Rogerson as Police Magistrate, Matale, in July. Mr. H. W. Codrington, Assistant Government Agent, left the Island to join the Army in October, and was succeeded by the writer on December 3. Mr E. F. Marshall, Police Magistrate, acted as Assistant Government Agent during the period between Mr. Codrington's departure and the writer's assumption of duties.

### REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

The revenue for the financial year 1916–17 was Rs. 144,868·28, as against Rs. 130,495·53 for the previous financial year, representing an increase of Rs. 14,372·75. Recoveries under head Licenses were responsible for this increase, the toddy rents selling at considerably enhanced prices owing to competition. The expenditure on account of the Assistant Government Agent's Department amounted to Rs. 30,450·68, as against Rs. 30,110·67 in 1915–16.

### CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

The industries of the people are almost entirely agricultural. There is no mining, and no manufactures of importance. The cultivation of paddy, kurakkan, and other fine grains, tea, rubber, coconuts, cacao, and arecanuts are the chief industries.

The rainfall for the year in Matale town was 94·24 inches, as against 68·38 for the previous year. Crops generally have been satisfactory, though tea, cacao, and cardamoms were below the average.

Every effort is being made to encourage and promote the cultivation of food stuffs, and the Matale Food Production Society is doing very useful work in this connection. Chena permits for cultivation of such products on Crown lands are being liberally issued. 3,726 acres of chena were cultivated on permit during the year. The acreage under vegetables and curry stuffs has been considerably increased.

Rice and kurakkan form the staple food of the people. The war has had no effect on the price of locally-grown rice and kurakkan, but prices of imported commodities have steadily risen. Prices for rubber have been good. There was a slump in tea, but prices improved considerably towards the end of the year. Prices for cacao, cardamoms, and coconuts have been exceedingly poor. In spite, however, of the low prices obtaining for coconuts, cacao, and cardamoms, there is no reason to anticipate distress among the village population, as there is plenty of work available for them on the numerous tea and rubber estates in the district.

The health of the people was satisfactory. There are hospitals at Matale and Dambulla, and dispensaries at Aluwihare, Elkaduwa, Rattota, Nalanda, Paldeniya, Galewela, Kongahawela, Gammaduwa, and Mawussahiriya. 8,737 persons were treated at the hospitals, and 37,387 at the dispensaries. 1,234 cases of parangi were treated at the Dambulla hospital, as against 2,484 in the preceding year. The drugs used were kharsivan salvarsan, a purely British manufacture, and mercuric and arsenious iodide solution. The Medical Officer, Dambulla, speaks very highly of the salvarsan treatment, but he is not so satisfied with the mercuric and arsenious iodide. He notes that one of his principal difficulties is to induce the patients to persevere with the treatment sufficiently long for the effecting of a complete cure. There was no outbreak of serious epidemic disease either among the people or among cattle.

The birth-rate was 45·7 per 1,000 and the death-rate 32·8 per 1,000, as compared with 47·32 and 39·4, respectively, in 1916.

### EXCISE.

The arrack rent is part of that of the Central Province. There are seven taverns in the district. The consumption from January 1 to December 31, 1917, was 21,690 gallons, as against 24,441 in the preceding year. The decrease in consumption is probably due to the earlier closing of the taverns and to the present stringency in the money market owing to the war.

The toddy rents are held by small local capitalists. The number of sanctioned taverns was 36, the same number as in 1915–16. The rents for 1916–17 realized Rs. 77,280, as against Rs. 45,816 for the previous financial year. The increase was due to competition at the sale.

Foreign liquor licenses realized Rs. 3,117, as against Rs. 2,177 for the period 1915–16.

The Excise staff consisted of three inspectors and six peons stationed at Matale, Rattota, and Dombawela. Co-operation between the Excise Department, police, and headmen has been satisfactory.

Improved control has diminished illicit practices, but there has been no marked increase or decrease in drunkenness.

## EDUCATION.

The District School Committee consisted of the following members: The Assistant Government Agent, Chairman; the Director of Education; the Rev. Father Pius Fernando; Mr. S. M. P. Wijeyetillake; Mr. J. Gibb; and the Ratemahatmaya, Matale South. The Committee met once during the year. The revenue amounted to Rs. 4,082·40, and the expenditure to Rs. 3,477·61.

In Matale town there are 2 English, 2 Sinhalese, and 2 Tamil vernacular schools, as well as 2 vernacular schools provisionally recognized. In the district, outside Matale town, there are 30 Government vernacular and 21 grant-in-aid schools, the latter being managed by the following bodies: Friends' Mission, 13 schools; Baptist Mission, 4 schools; Buddhist Theosophical Society, 3 schools; Roman Catholic Mission, 1 school.

The old school buildings at Pubbiliya and Dandubendiruppe were replaced by new ones, and an extension was added to Leliyambe school. The condition of many of the school buildings is unsatisfactory, but improvements are hampered by inadequate funds.

The education of boys is compulsory. It is proposed to introduce compulsory female education at all schools where a female teacher is employed. Most of the Government schools have gardens, and every effort is made to stimulate an interest among the children in gardening and agriculture.

## POLICE AND CRIME.

Regular police are stationed in Matale town, the force consisting of 1 Inspector, 3 sergeants, and 16 constables. Of these, 2 sergeants and 13 constables are paid from Local Board funds. Outside Matale town limits the investigation of crime is carried out by the headmen, assisted by the police in serious cases. The Assistant Government Agent is responsible for the investigation of crime throughout the district.

A police station is to be established at Rattota, with effect from April 1, 1918. There is a troublesome element in this part of the district, and a police station here is very necessary.

The most criminal divisions in the district are Kohonsiya, Gampahasiya, and Asgiri Pallesiya pattus in Matale South, and Matale Pallesiya pattu in Matale East. The northern and eastern parts of the district are comparatively free from serious crime.

I am glad to be able to record a decrease in grave crime as compared with the two previous years. The total number of true cases of grave crime in 1917 was 118, as against 146 in 1915 and 147 in 1916. There were three true cases of homicide (the same number as in 1916); two ended in conviction, in the other the accused was found to be insane. The causes were jealousy over women in two cases and sudden quarrel in one case, and the weapons used were the knife in two cases and a gun in one case.

Burglary, grievous hurt, cattle stealing, arson, hurt by knife, and robbery have all decreased, but thefts of over Rs. 20 have risen from 33 in 1916 to 39 in 1917.

The Gansabhawa rule prohibiting loitering at night after 9 P.M. without a light was put in operation in July last in Matale South and in the Matale Pallesiya pattu and Ambanganga korales in Matale East. It does not appear to have had any appreciable effect at present in stopping burglary and cattle stealing in these divisions, and I am doubtful whether the headmen have been strictly enforcing it. I have again instructed the Ratemahatmayas concerned in regard to the necessity of strictly enforcing the rule.

Co-operation between the police and headmen has been satisfactory.

## LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

Matale town is administered by a Local Board, which is the subject of a separate report.

*Sanitary Board.*—The Board consisted of the Assistant Government Agent, Chairman; the Medical Officer, Matale; the District Engineer, Matale; the District Engineer, Nalanda; Mr. U. L. B. Aluwihare, Ratemahatmaya of Matale North; and Mr. D. B. Uduwawela, Ratemahatmaya of Matale East.

The five small towns of Palapatwela, Kawudupelella, Madawela, Dambulla, and Rattota are controlled by the Sanitary Board, and it is proposed to bring Aluwihare under the Ordinance. Owing to the smallness of the revenue, little beyond scavenging can be done. Rattota is the only one of the five towns which has a public market. Cement concrete side drains along the main roads are urgently required in all the towns. It is proposed to make a start with Palapatwela, and application has been made to Government for assistance.

The following statement shows the state of the funds of each town:—

| | Balance on January 1, 1917. | Revenue, 1917. | Expenditure, 1917. | Balance on December 31, 1917. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. |
| Dambulla | 1,084 72 | 312 33 | 443 45 | 953 60 |
| Madawela | 231 67 | 357 80 | 297 19 | 292 28 |
| Kawudupelella | 695 83 | 420 76 | 392 90 | 723 69 |
| Palapatwela | 1,092 90 | 469 26 | 606 17 | 955 99 |
| Rattota | 820 70 | 1,221 92 | 900 36 | 1,142 26 |

The Board has not received any money on loan from Government.

## VILLAGE COMMUNITIES.

The three chief headmen's divisions have been proclaimed under the Village Communities Ordinance. Village works are carried out by communal labour.

The following statement shows the revenue and expenditure of the Village Committees:—

| REVENUE. | Amount. Rs. c. | Total. Rs. c. |
|---|---|---|
| Balance on December 31, 1916:— | | |
| Matale South | 4,217 30 | |
| Matale North | 2,439 69 | |
| Matale East | 1,999 7 | |
| | | 8,656 6 |
| Receipts in 1917:— | | |
| Matale South | 3,912 32 | |
| Matale North | 2,073 20 | |
| Matale East | 1,811 94 | |
| | | 7,797 46 |
| Total | | 16,453 52 |

| EXPENDITURE. | Amount. Rs. c. | Total. Rs. c. |
|---|---|---|
| Payments in 1917:— | | |
| Matale South | 4,429 12 | |
| Matale North | 2,459 87 | |
| Matale East | 1,253 92 | |
| | | 8,142 91 |
| Balance on December 31, 1917:— | | |
| Matale South | 3,700 50 | |
| Matale North | 2,053 2 | |
| Matale East | 2,557 9 | |
| | | 8,310 61 |
| Total | | 16,453 52 |

The only new work of any importance was the construction of a circuit bungalow at Elkaduwa, which was completed during the year.

There are three Village Tribunals in the district. Detailed statements showing the work done by these courts and the number of appeals lodged, with results, are appended :—

Statement showing the Work done by the Village Tribunals in 1917.

| *Civil Cases.* | Matale South. | Matale North. | Matale East. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Pending on January 1, 1917 | — | — | 8 | 8 |
| Instituted during 1917 | 466 | 359 | 302 | 1,127 |
| Pending on December 31, 1917 | — | — | 10 | 10 |
| *Criminal Cases.* | | | | |
| Pending on January 1, 1917 | 4 | — | 7 | 11 |
| Instituted during 1917 | 1,151 | 500 | 232 | 1,883 |
| Pending on December 31, 1917 | 1 | 4 | 9 | 14 |

Statement showing the Number of Village Tribunal Appeal Cases for 1917.

| *To Assistant Government Agent.* | Civil. | Affirmed. | Set Aside. | Criminal. | Affirmed. | Set Aside. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Matale South | 4 | 4 | — | 35 | 29 | 6 |
| Matale North | 7 | 7 | — | 6 | 6 | — |
| Matale East | 4 | 3 | 1 | 4 | 3 | 1 |
| Total | 15 | 14 | 1 | 45 | 38 | 7 |
| *To Governor in Executive Council.* | | | | | | |
| Matale South | — | — | — | 2 | 2 | — |
| Matale North | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Matale East | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Total | — | — | — | 2 | 2 | — |

## LAND.

The total extent of land alienated by the Crown during the year was 57 acres 2 roods 29 perches. The total amount realized was Rs. 1,441·65, giving an average of Rs. 24·99 per acre. There was very little demand for land by capitalists. The whole extent sold was purchased by villagers for agricultural purposes.

The following statement shows the operations of the Settlement Officer during the year :—

| *Particulars.* | *Number of Notices.* | *Notices Published.* A. | R. | P. | *Number of Final Orders.* | *Declared Crown.* A. | R. | P. | *Number of Notices.* | *Notices Pending.* A. | R. | P. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Published by Settlement Officer and brought forward from 1914 | 2 | 278 | 0 | 29 | — | — | | | 2 | 278 | 0 | 29 |
| Published by Settlement Officer and brought forward from 1916 | 8 | 25,374 | 2 | 38·8 | 4 | 18,815 | 2 | 0 | 4 | 6,559 | 0 | 38·8 |
| Published by Settlement Officer during 1917 | 6 | 15,770 | 3 | 21 | 1 | 8,440 | 2 | 8 | 5 | 7,330 | 1 | 13 |
| Total | 16 | 41,423 | 3 | 8·8 | 5 | 27,256 | 0 | 8 | 11 | 14,167 | 3 | 0·8 |

## KANDYAN MARRIAGES ORDINANCE.

The marriages registered under this Ordinance during the year under review were 314 in number, as against 435 for the previous year.

Fifty-eight applications for divorce were received. Divorce was granted in 39 cases. Fifteen applications were withdrawn, and 4 cases were pending at the end of the year. Of the divorces granted, 36 were on the ground of mutual consent.

## DOG REGISTRATION ORDINANCE.

2,317 dog licenses were issued during 1917, and 340 dogs destroyed outside Local Board limits. There were no deaths from hydrophobia.

## IRRIGATION.

The four "major works" in the district are at Kurakolayaya, Bowatenna, Karawilahena, and Pelwehera. The rates under these small works amount only to Rs. 210·21. The rates due have been recovered in full, with the exception of a sum of Rs. 13·63, in connection with which an application for exemption from payment is under consideration.

The village tanks number 155. Of these, 137 are completed, and 18 in process of restoration.

A sum of Rs. 610 was expended on the maintenance of village tanks. The sluice outlet of Nilagama tank was rebuilt at a cost of Rs. 75, and Rs. 25 were spent on construction of a spill and sluice at Lenawa Mahawewa. 185 cases were instituted for breach of rules. The fines amounted to Rs. 542·75.

## FORESTS.

The district is in charge of an Assistant Conservator of Forests stationed at Nuwara Eliya. He is assisted by two rangers resident at Matale and Dambulla.

The revenue recovered by the Forest Department from the Matale District during the calendar year 1917 amounted to Rs. 1,703·79. The value of free grants of timber was Rs. 219·14.

## PUBLIC WORKS.

Quarters for the District Engineer and clerk, office, workshop, and store at Nalanda have been completed. New works required are: (*a*) The extension of the Matale Kachcheri, which is greatly congested; (*b*) a new resthouse at Matale; and (*c*) the construction of a road linking up the North road with the Palapatwela-Galewela road.

ANCHYLOSTOMIASIS CAMPAIGN.

The campaign has been vigorously pushed on during the year. 2,175 Sinhalese and 6,565 estate coolies were treated during the period under review; out of this number, 6,029 were cured. Estate labour is much quicker to realize the benefit of treatment than the Sinhalese population, which appears to have a curious prejudice against it. The Moors are also opposed to treatment, and have proved very difficult to approach.

The campaign in this district is at present in charge of Dr. de Costa, and a considerable part of his time has been devoted to the compulsory installation of latrines in villagers' premises. Sixty-two villages were taken up during the year, and a total of 2,424 latrines installed.

It is proposed this year to initiate a post-campaign against the disease, with a view to treating all new arrivals to the district who may show infection, and all cases that may prove to have become re-infected since last treatment.

Matale, March 6, 1918.

E. T. MILLINGTON,
Assistant Government Agent.

## APPENDIX.

## I.—REPORT OF THE LOCAL BOARD OF MATALE FOR 1917.

### I.—INTRODUCTION.

*Composition of the Board.*—The Local Board of Matale consists of six members, three officials and three unofficials. During the year 1917 the members who held office were as follows: The Assistant Government Agent (Chairman); the District Engineer, Matale; the Medical Officer, Matale; Mr. C. Ariya-Nayagam; Mr. M. Y. Sally; and Mr. H. D. Weerasekera. Mr. H. W. Codrington, Chairman, Local Board, left Matale on October 18, 1917, for war service. Mr. E. F. Marshall succeeded him (temporarily) on October 18, 1917, and the writer assumed duties on December 3, 1917.

### II.—REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

2. The revenue for 1917 amounted to Rs. 30,475·35, being Rs. 4,097·58 in excess of that for 1916:—

| REVENUE. | 1916. Rs. c. | 1917. Rs. c. |
|---|---|---|
| Taxes | 11,492 90 | 13,593 12 |
| Licenses | 6,001 0 | 7,106 0 |
| Rents | 7,669 84 | 8,440 65 |
| Fines | 662 38 | 627 25 |
| Miscellaneous | 551 65 | 708 33 |
| | 26,377 77 | 30,475 35 |
| Balance of previous year | 7,411 87 | 12,325 16 |
| Total | 33,789 64 | 42,800 51 |

| EXPENDITURE. | 1916. Rs. c. | 1917. Rs. c. |
|---|---|---|
| Interest and sinking fund on loan | 717 76 | 717 76 |
| Cost of administration | 5,192 68 | 3,493 86 |
| Revenue services | 885 79 | 982 52 |
| Education | 110 0 | 110 0 |
| Sanitation | 5,005 79 | 4,951 13 |
| Law expenses | 98 25 | 50 0 |
| Lighting | 2,111 35 | 2,060 47 |
| Police | 44 51 | 88 50 |
| Miscellaneous | 351 94 | 665 99 |
| Public works | 6,946 41 | 16,470 72 |
| | 21,464 48 | 29,590 95 |
| Balance at end of year | 12,325 16 | 13,209 56 |
| Total | 33,789 64 | 42,800 51 |

3. Comparative statement showing the working of the Thoroughfares Ordinance in the years 1916 and 1917:—

| | 1916. | | Percentage on Number under Head 2. | 1917. | | Percentage on Number under Head 2. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. Population of local area by latest Census | — | 5,792 | — | — | 5,792 | — |
| 2. Number of resident males by division officer's list reported liable to labour | — | 2,353 | — | — | 2,390 | — |
| 3. Discharged obligation within local area by— | | | | | | |
| (a) Single commutation | 2,007 | | 85·30 | 1,972 | | 82·51 |
| (b) Double commutation | 25 | | 1·06 | 19 | | ·79 |
| (c) Labouring six days | — | | — | — | | — |
| (d) Labouring twelve days | — | | — | — | | — |
| 4. Total discharged obligation | | 2,032 | 86·36 | | 1,991 | 83·30 |
| 5. Failed to discharge obligation within local area, but otherwise accounted for as— | | | | | | |
| (e) Exempted on account of age, death, disqualification, or physical inability to work | 40 | | 1·70 | 53 | | 2·22 |
| (f) Paid or laboured elsewhere | 165 | | 7·01 | 144 | | 6·02 |
| (g) Double entries or entries by mistake | 17 | | ·72 | 19 | | ·79 |
| (h) Fined | 7 | | ·30 | 31 | | 1·29 |
| (i) Imprisoned | 1 | | ·04 | — | | — |
| (j) Left local area | 91 | | 3·87 | 152 | | 6·36 |
| 6. Total failed to discharge obligation within local area | | 321 | 13·64 | | 399 | 16·68 |

4. *Establishment.*—There was no change in the staff during the year.

5. *Meetings.*—Ten meetings of the Board were held during the year.

6. The health of the town was satisfactory. There were a few cases of chickenpox and measles.

7. *Water Supply.*—There was a sufficient supply of water of good quality during the year.

8. *Lighting.*—A report was obtained from the engineers of Messrs. Brown & Co., Ltd., Colombo, in regard to lighting the town with electricity. The estimated cost was Rs. 130,000. As there is no possibility of getting water as a motive power, the engineers recommend the installation of an oil or suction gas engine, and preferably an oil engine of the Hornsby type. The consideration of this question has been deferred for want of sufficient funds.

9. *Conservancy.*—Two new public latrines on the pit system, as recommended by the Senior Sanitary Officer and the Director of the Anchylostomiasis Campaign, were erected at Nagolla and Mandandawela.

10. *Park.*—The Saxton park grounds were maintained in a satisfactory condition, and are enjoying continued popularity as a pleasure ground. To prevent petty thefts of palms and plants, it is necessary to erect a watcher's shed.

11. *Rainfall.*—The total rainfall recorded in Matale during the year was 94·24 inches. April was the driest month with a rainfall of 2·68 inches, and November the wettest month with 14·28 inches.

12. *Cattle Pound.*—A new cattle pound was erected near the civil hospital, utilizing the materials of the old cemetery bungalow, which was demolished.

13. *Local Board Election.*—The biennial election of unofficial members was held on December 15, 1917, and the following members were elected for the years 1918 and 1919: Mr. C. Ariya-Nayagam, Mr. H. D. Weerasekera, and Mr. M. Y. Sally.

Matale, March 6, 1918.

E. T. MILLINGTON,
Chairman.

## II.—REPORT OF THE DISTRICT ROAD COMMITTEE, MATALE, FOR 1917.

### INTRODUCTION.

THE Committee consisted of the following members :—Official: The Assistant Government Agent (Chairman) and Mr. K. de Kretser, District Engineer; Unofficial: Mr. C. P. Anderson, Mr. F. van Rooyen, and Mr. T. B. Aluwihare, representing the European, Burgher, and Native communities, respectively, and Mr. H. Storey, representing the Matale Planters' Association.

### COMMUTATION TAX.

2. The amount collected as commutation money was Rs. 25,606·45. A statement showing the amount collected and the value of labour carried out for the last two years is appended :—

| | 1916. Rs. c. | 1917. Rs. c. |
|---|---|---|
| Amount collected in money .. | 25,186 0 | 25,606 45 |
| Value of labour .. .. | 15 0 | 58 50 |
| Total .. | 25,201 0 | 25,664 95 |

3. The following comparative statement gives particulars of those who discharged their obligation in respect of the payment of the commutation tax or failed to discharge it :—

Comparative Statement showing the Working of the Thoroughfares Ordinance during 1916 and 1917.

| | 1916. | | Percentage on Number under Head 2. | 1917. | | Percentage on Number under Head 2. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. Population of local area by latest Census .. | — | 21,724 | — | — | 21,724 | — |
| 2. Number of resident males by division officer's list reported liable to labour .. | — | 18,114 | — | — | 18,283 | — |
| 3. Discharged obligation within local area by— | | | | | | |
| (*a*) Paying single commutation .. | 16,735 | | 92·39 | 16,981 | | 92·88 |
| (*b*) Paying double commutation .. | 28 | | ·15 | 41 | | ·22 |
| (*c*) Labouring six days .. .. | 10 | | ·6 | 39 | | ·21 |
| (*d*) Labouring twelve days .. | — | | — | — | | — |
| 4. Total discharged obligation .. .. | | 16,773 | 92·60 | | 17,061 | 93·32 |
| 5. Failed to discharge obligation within local area, but otherwise accounted for as— | | | | | | |
| (*e*) Exempted on account of age, death, disqualification, or physical inability to work .. .. | 534 | | 2·95 | 558 | | 3·05 |
| (*f*) Paid or laboured elsewhere .. | 653 | | 3·60 | 508 | | 2·78 |
| (*g*) Double entries or entries by mistake .. | 39 | | ·22 | 42 | | ·23 |
| (*h*) Fined .. .. | 1 | | ·01 | — | | — |
| (*i*) Imprisoned .. .. | — | | — | 2 | | ·01 |
| (*j*) Left local area .. .. | 114 | | ·63 | 112 | | ·61 |
| 6. Total failed to discharge obligation within local area .. .. | | 1,341 | 7·40 | | 1,222 | 6·68 |

4. Particulars of the revenue and expenditure of the Committee during the year 1917 are shown in the following statement :—

| REVENUE. | Rs. c. |
|---|---|
| Balance on January 1, 1917 .. .. .. | 8,638 53 |
| Commutation realized in money .. .. | 25,606 45 |
| Commutation realized in labour .. .. | 58 50 |
| Estate contribution in aid of minor roads .. .. | 3,483 50 |
| Government contribution in aid of minor roads .. | 8,389 0 |
| Refund of amount overpaid as commutation for principal roads | 4,272 46 |
| Contribution from Provincial Road Committee, Kandy, on account of ambalams and bungalows .. .. | 450 0 |
| Miscellaneous receipts .. .. .. | 609 30 |
| Total .. | 51,507 74 |

| EXPENDITURE. | Rs. | c. |
|---|---|---|
| Contribution on account of principal roads .. .. | 8,496 | 50 |
| Contribution on account of resthouses .. .. | 2,832 | 0 |
| Amount expended on minor roads .. .. | 11,870 | 0 |
| Contribution to Provincial Road Committee establishment .. | 500 | 0 |
| Cost of District Road Committee establishment .. | 4,552 | 79 |
| Commission to division officers .. .. | 2,237 | 63 |
| Miscellaneous charges .. .. .. | 842 | 55 |
| Balance on December 31, 1917 .. .. | 20,176 | 27 |
| Total .. | 51,507 | 74 |

5. The following statement gives particulars of the expenditure on minor roads during 1917 :—

Statement showing the Expenditure on Roads and Bridges, &c., during 1917.

| Name of Road. | Length of Road. M. | C. | Amount. Rs. | c. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Matale South.* | | | | |
| Uhadaranda-Hunnasgiriya road .. | 3 | 0 | 50 | 0 |
| Ukuwela-Elkaduwa road .. | 7 | 0 | 1,486 | 27 |
| Wariyapola-Galoya road .. | 2 | 50 | 140 | 0 |
| Bandarapola short cut .. | 2 | 33 | 338 | 40 |
| Weragama-Bandarapola road .. | 2 | 25 | 533 | 70 |
| Tenna-Owilikanda road .. | 4 | 0 | 188 | 75 |
| Owilikanda to Bulatwatta bridge | 3 | 0 | 67 | 50 |
| Dewilla road .. .. | 4 | 25 | 1,249 | 37 |
| Dullewa road .. .. | 1 | 20 | 60 | 0 |
| Yatawatta-Mahawela road .. | 2 | 60 | 597 | 0 |
| Kotuwagedara road .. | 0 | 60 | 30 | 0 |
| Watagoda road .. | 2 | 0 | 50 | 0 |
| Kawataya-Amuna road .. | 0 | 50 | 25 | 0 |
| Yatawatta road .. .. | 2 | 47 | 500 | 0 |
| | 38 | 50 | 5,315 | 99 |
| *Matale North.* | | | | |
| Maningomuwa road .. | 6 | 0 | 562 | 50 |
| Paldeniya-Koholanwela road .. | 3 | 0 | 300 | 0 |
| | 9 | 0 | 862 | 50 |
| *Matale East.* | | | | |
| Kaikawela-Kabaragala road .. | 4 | 0 | 65 | 75 |
| Pallama to Magallewa .. | 5 | 20 | 1,078 | 37 |
| Magallewa to Gonamala-ela .. | 6 | 0 | 60 | 0 |
| Gonamala-ela to Demalawadiya .. | 2 | 0 | 75 | 0 |
| Rattota-Pallegama road .. | 19 | 0 | 623 | 0 |
| Hembarastota road .. | 10 | 67 | 100 | 0 |
| Cattaratenne-Puwakpitiya road .. | 5 | 0 | 60 | 0 |
| Gammaduwa-Puwakpitiya .. | 2 | 0 | 60 | 0 |
| Puwakpitiya to Kambarawa .. | 5 | 0 | 120 | 0 |
| Kambarawa to Elagomuwa .. | 5 | 0 | 90 | 0 |
| Nichola-oya road .. | 4 | 0 | 300 | 0 |
| Elahera to Weliwarnagolla .. | 13 | 0 | 124 | 0 |
| Weliwarnagolla to Pallegama .. | 5 | 0 | 50 | 0 |
| | 86 | 7 | 2,806 | 12 |
| Repairs to wire bridges .. .. | | | 398 | 50 |
| Repairs to Gal-oya river crossing .. | | | 936 | 70 |
| | | | *1,335* | *20* |

6. In addition to the works detailed in paragraph 5, the following special works were completed during the year :—

(*a*) Improvements to the Gal-oya ford.
(*b*) Wire bridge over the Walankade on the Pallegama-Elahera road.
(*c*) Wire bridge over the Elagomuwa kadawata on the Kambarawa-Elagomuwa road.
(*d*) Wire bridge over the Kalu-ganga on the Rattota-Pallegama road.

7. Improvements to Ukuwela-Elkaduwa and Kaikawela-Magallewa roads are under consideration.

E. T. MILLINGTON,
Chairman.

Matale, March 6, 1918.

## REPORT ON THE NUWARA ELIYA DISTRICT FOR 1917.

Area, 471⅛ square miles; Population in 1911, 155,462.

### I.—CHANGES IN ADMINISTRATION.

DURING the year Mr. H. A. Burden succeeded Mr. B. G. de Glanville as District Judge, and Mr. C. T. Nettelton succeeded Mr. G. H. Bromley as Assistant Superintendent of Police.

### II.—REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

2. The revenue of this district for twelve months from October 1, 1916, to September 30, 1917, was Rs. 196,411·92, which when compared with the revenue for 1915–16, viz., Rs. 217,800·47, shows an increase of Rs. 24,523·05. It should be noted that the revenue for 1915–16 included a sum of Rs. 45,911·60 handed over to Government by the Board of Improvement, Nuwara Eliya, when the electric light work was taken over from the Board (*vide* Appendix II., Statement of Revenue and Expenditure). There has been a general increase of revenue under almost every sub-head. The chief increase being under Head 3, Licenses : Arrack and Toddy ; Head 4, Fees of Court : Sundries and Medical Aid Dues ; and Head 9, Land Revenue : Forest Department Receipts. The expenditure of the Assistant Government Agent's Department for 1916–17 was as follows : Personal Emoluments, Rs. 23,776·39 ; Other Charges, Rs. 11,828·03 ; total, Rs. 35,604·42.

### III.—ADMINISTRATION AND CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

3. Paddy crops throughout the district were normal, as were chena crops in Walapane and Uda Hewaheta. Cardamoms are still unmarketable, and as result a considerable proportion of the village population in Kotmale, who previous to the war were well off, must now be classed as poor ; in other respects, however, the village population of Kotmale is probably the most prosperous in the district, and no real distress has occurred.

4. In the latter half of the year under review over 300 acres of Crown land were leased on easy terms to the poorer villagers, with a view to encouraging the local production of food stuffs. The majority of this acreage is in Kotmale, and in October a Sunday market was opened in Kotmale at Punduloya, in order to provide an accessible market for the produce of village gardens. Similar markets have been established for several years at Harasbedda in Walapane and at Rahatungoda in Uda Hewaheta, and the measure of success already obtained at Punduloya justifies the hope that a permanent improvement in the local production of food stuffs can be expected.

5. The tea industry has maintained a high level of prosperity throughout the year, despite rumours and alarms, and this prosperity is reflected in the condition of the labouring classes, including not only the immigrant cooly living on the estates, but also the Sinhalese cooly and the contractor class who benefit directly and indirectly through the prosperity of tea. The betterment of the Tamil cooly continues to occupy the attention of all concerned, and the year has been marked by preparations for a systematic anti-anchylostomiasis campaign; practically every estate in the district is now fully equipped against re-infection in anticipation of treatment measures.

6. The health of the district has been maintained at a high level, no serious outbreaks of disease having occurred during the year.

## IV.—CATTLE DISEASE.

7. The district, if Nuwara Eliya town is excluded, has been exceptionally free from cattle disease, only one case of red water being reported during the year. The town of Nuwara Eliya suffered from recurring and prolonged outbreaks of rinderpest, and also from anthrax among sheep; particulars of these outbreaks are given in Appendix II.

## V.—CRIME AND POLICE.

8. No cases of homicide were reported in 1917, and crime, as a whole, shows a marked decrease from the low figure of the previous year, 182 cases being reported in 1917, as against 257 in 1916.

9. Burglary and theft continue to be the most prevalent crimes; the number of burglaries reported was 63, the identical figure of 1916; and 61 cases of theft were reported, as against 87 last year.

## VI.—EDUCATION.

10. The district is now well supplied with vernacular schools, and during the year under review the effort has been towards improving attendance. Systematic prosecution of defaulting parents has made a marked improvement, and the District School Committee has appointed an attendance officer, who takes up duties from the beginning of 1918.

11. During the year the Arukwatta school was transferred to Iluktenna, the adjoining village, which is the centre of a larger population, and a new school was built at Tispane.

## *VII.*—IRRIGATION.

12. Major irrigation works were maintained in good order during the year, and small improvements were effected on the Ma-ela, the Mulhal-ela, and the Lemasuriyagama-ela anicut.

13. Systematic inspection of minor works has been taken up during the year, with a view to preventing damage and neglect, due to the ignorance and apathy of the fieldowner; with the appointment of a separate Inspector for this district from 1918, this measure should secure a definite improvement.

## VIII.—MISCELLANEOUS.

14. *Village Committees.*—During the year under review the Gansabhawas have turned their attention to the provision of bridges on important paths, and the whole district is now as well provided with such bridges as it was before the disastrous flood of 1913, while several new bridges have been constructed at crossings hitherto unbridged. During 1917 bridges were completed at the following places: Kosgolla, Helweltota, Morapatota, and Doragolla in Kotmale; Rambukpotawala, Hawari-oya, and Ampiti-oya in Uda Hewaheta; while the Kosdiyawala, Ma-oya, Kuda-oya, and Anda-oya bridges are in course of construction. The Kotmale Gansabhawa has made good progress with the project of improving the Nugawela Maswela road, so as to make it fit for cart traffic. A much-needed ambalama has been completed at Pelwaditenna with Gansabhawa funds.

15. *Excise.*—No new arrack or toddy taverns have been opened, and the consumption of intoxicants of all kinds shows a slight but definite decrease.

16. *Game.*—Four packs of hounds were registered under the Ordinance and hunted throughout the season. Trout continue to flourish and breed in the higher elevation streams under the care of the Ceylon Fishing Club. The Club's hatcheries were exceptionally successful this year, and extensive stocking operations were carried out.

## IX.—SANITARY BOARD.

17. The Board controls twelve small towns, viz., Nanu-oya, Talawakele, Dimbula, Lindula, Agrapatana, Tillicoultry, Kotagala, Punduloya, Kandapola, Ragalla, Padiyapelella, and Hanguranketa

18. The following statement shows the financial position of each of the towns:—

| | Balance on December 31, 1916. | Revenue, 1917. | Expenditure, 1917. | War Loan Investment. | Balance on December 31, 1917. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. |
| Nanu-oya | 2,698 79 | 3,643 84 | 3,402 31 | 2,000 0 | 1,840 32 |
| Talawakele | 12,254 59 | 9,139 80 | 5,626 69 | 3,500 0 | 5,277 80 |
| Dimbula | 248 57 | 366 40 | 319 20 | — | 295 77 |
| Lindula | 597 51 | 505 90 | 524 1 | — | 579 40 |
| Agrapatana | 225 14 | 462 99 | 678 13 | — | 10 0 |
| Tillicoultry | 2,458 89 | 1,560 84 | 442 91 | 1,000 0 | 1,076 82 |
| Kotagala | 1,161 66 | 923 54 | 347 61 | 300 0 | 937 59 |
| Punduloya | 4,418 8 | 1,517 6 | 1,468 81 | 1,000 0 | 966 33 |
| Kandapola | 39 90 | 416 35 | 441 50 | — | 14 75 |
| Ragalla | 5,998 16 | 2,736 81 | 2,928 69 | 1,500 0 | 506 28 |
| Padiyapelella | 1,811 14 | 620 62 | 824 66 | 700 0 | 908 10 |
| Hanguranketa | 6 31 | 458 50 | 414 92 | — | 49 89 |

19. *Conservancy.*—The work of conservancy and scavenging has been satisfactorily carried out in all the towns. Repairs have been effected to the latrines at Ragalla and Punduloya at a cost of Rs. 750 and Rs. 642·95, respectively, and a new latrine has been erected in Talawakele at a cost of Rs. 300. Refuse destructors have been constructed at Ragalla and Punduloya costing Rs. 490 and Rs. 375, respectively.

20. *Drainage.*—The construction of new drains at Talawakele, Nanu-oya, and Ragalla has been undertaken at a cost of Rs. 1,721·75, Rs. 400, and Rs. 1,047, respectively. Repairs to existing drains at Padiyapelella were carried out at a cost of Rs. 135·32.

21. *Waterworks.*—Minor repairs have been effected to the waterworks at Talawakele and Nanu-oya.

22. *Slaughter-houses.*—These are in good repair. A new exposure shed for Punduloya is under construction.

23. *Meat Markets.*—The question of erecting a meat market at Talawakele has been settled but unfortunately much delayed, as the original site selected had to be abandoned, and the acquisition of a new site is under consideration.

24. *War Loan.*—The Board has lent to Government Rs. 10,000, voted for the purchase of War Loan Bonds.

25. *Health.*—The health of the inhabitants of the Sanitary Board towns has been very satisfactory.

The Kacheheri,
Nuwara Eliya, February 27, 1918.

M. M. WEDDERBURN,
Assistant Government Agent.

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## APPENDIX.

### I.—REPORT OF THE DISTRICT ROAD COMMITTEE, NUWARA ELIYA, FOR 1917.

THE Committee has lost the valuable services of Mr. G. F. Bartholomeusz, the Burgher Member, who died during the year. He was succeeded by Mr. E. Bartholomeusz, Proctor. No other change in the membership took place within the year.

2. The working of the Ordinance during the year has been very satisfactory. There was an increase in the amount of collections, and no defaulters were fined or imprisoned. The percentage of effectives is 92·20.

3. A sum of Rs. 9,927·51 was spent on minor works in 1917. This item includes the expenditure of the balance sum of Rs. 1,481·55 remaining unexpended out of the Government grant of Rs. 15,000 allowed for rebuilding bridges, which were carried away by the flood of December 16, 1913.

4. A sum of Rs. 3,755·15 was received from Government, being refund of the accumulation of the unspent money out of the commutation paid by the Nuwara Eliya District Road Committee for principal roads. A sum of Rs. 2,334·52 from this amount was spent towards the construction of Helweltota and Kosgolla bridges on Madakumbura-Depegoda and Raboda-Pusulpitiya District Road Committee roads, respectively.

5. The roads in charge of the District Road Committee have been kept in fair order considering the funds available for expenditure.

6. The various Planters' Associations continue to assist the Committee by taking charge of expenditure on the roads in the planting districts.

7. A comparative statement of the working of the Ordinance and a statement of revenue and expenditure for the year 1917 are hereto annexed :—

Comparative Statement showing the Working of the Thoroughfares Ordinances in 1916 and 1917.

| | 1916. | | Percentage on Number under Head 2. | 1917. | | Percentage on Number under Head 2. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. Population of local area by latest Census .. | — | 12,026 | — | — | 12,026 | — |
| 2. Number of resident males by division officer's list reported liable to labour .. | — | 15,380 | — | — | 15,833 | — |
| 3. Discharged obligation within local area by— | | | | | | |
| (*a*) Paying single commutation .. | 14,307 | | 93·02 | 15,049 | | 95·04 |
| (*b*) Paying double commutation .. | 34 | | ·22 | 25 | | ·16 |
| (*c*) Labouring six days .. | 5 | | ·03 | — | | — |
| (*d*) Labouring twelve days .. | — | | — | — | | — |
| 4. Total discharged obligation .. | | 14,346 | 93·27 | | 15,074 | 95·20 |
| 5. Failed to discharge obligation within local area, but otherwise accounted for as— | | | | | | |
| (*e*) Exempted on account of age, death, disqualification, or physical inability to work .. .. | 455 | | 2·97 | 280 | | 1·77 |
| (*f*) Paid or laboured elsewhere .. | 165 | | 1·07 | 182 | | 1·15 |
| (*g*) Double entries or entries by mistake .. | 120 | | ·78 | 126 | | ·79 |
| (*h*) Fined .. .. | — | | — | — | | — |
| (*i*) Imprisoned .. .. | — | | — | — | | — |
| (*j*) Left local area .. .. | 294 | | 1·91 | 171 | | 1·09 |
| 6. Total failed to discharge obligation within local area .. .. .. | | 1,034 | 6·73 | | 759 | 4·80 |
| 7. Unaccounted for .. | — | — | — | — | — | — |

Statement of Receipts and Expenditure for the Year 1917.

| REVENUE. | | | Rs. c. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Balance on January 1, 1917 | | | 2,766 86 |
| Commutation realized in money | | | 22,648 50 |
| Miscellaneous receipts | | | 4,288 75 |
| | Total | | 29,704 11 |

| EXPENDITURE. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Payment made on account of principal roads and resthouses | | | 9,957 0 |
| Amount expended on minor works | | | 9,927 51 |
| Establishment and commission to division officers :— | | | |
| (*a*) Contribution on account Provincial Road Committee establishment | Rs. c. 400 0 | | |
| (*b*) Cost of District Road Committee establishment | 3,330 67 | | |
| (*c*) Commission to division officers | 1,767 37 | | |
| | | | 5,498 4 |
| Miscellaneous charges | | | 1,392 35 |
| Balance on December 31, 1917 | | | 2,929 21 |
| | Total | | 29,704 11 |

The Kachcheri,
Nuwara Eliya, February 27, 1918.

M. M. WEDDERBURN,
Chairman.

## II.—REPORT OF THE BOARD OF IMPROVEMENT, NUWARA ELIYA, FOR 1917.

*Revenue.*—The actual revenue of the Board, including the balance brought forward (Rs. 36,650·27) and excluding advances and repayments shown in the annexed statement under "Other Receipts" and "Other Payments" and the loan balance transferred to revenue, amounted to Rs. 112,913·24, and the expenditure to Rs. 84,617·53.

*Sanitation.*—The health of the town was good. There were only a few cases of chickenpox, one case of measles, and eight cases of enteric fever. The infection in each case was traced to sources outside the town.

*Drainage.*—Cement concrete drains were built in several parts of the town. The drains on the northern side of Long street were continued and completed. The drain below "Scrubs View" was extended to the culvert. A drain was built from the United Club kitchen, and has stopped a long-standing nuisance. The most important work was the building of a cement drain from "Torrington" to the Nanu-oya stream at a cost of Rs. 7,356·32. The former earth drain had been the subject of complaint for many years. The owners of the bungalows in the vicinity who benefit by the drain contributed towards the cost.

*Waterworks.*—Work has been started in connection with the scheme for supplying water to the bungalows which are being built on Waterfield estate. This supplementary main is expected to relieve to a certain extent the demand on the St. Andrew's Drive main.

*New Buildings.*—About ten private bungalows have been completed during the year or are in course of construction.

*Overcrowding.*—Steps are being taken to abate overcrowding in the tenements situated in the town. Effective measures cannot, however, be undertaken until house accommodation is provided for the people who will be turned out of these tenements. More model dwellings are required for this purpose.

*Model Dwellings.*—Repairs were effected to the block near the market, with a view to providing sufficient ventilation and light.

*Painting Roofs.*—The roofs of buildings in the town, with very few exceptions, have been painted red, and the appearance of the town has been improved considerably.

*Footpaths.*—The footpath along Badulla road has been extended from the United Club to Nanu-oya corner.

*Cattle Disease and Slaughter-house.*—Rinderpest broke out in the town in May, and, recurring several times, lasted till September. Forty-five head of cattle were attacked and thirty-six died. A consignment of sheep for Messrs. K. Abram Saibo & Co. arrived in Nuwara Eliya with anthrax, and practically the whole consignment was lost. In each case the infection was traced to animals sent from the low-country to Nuwara Eliya for slaughter. In such cases it is difficult to detect infection in time to prevent its spread, and it is proposed to remove the slaughter-house to a site less in the centre of the town as soon as funds permit, with a view to confining cattle brought from outside for slaughter to an area where disease can be dealt with without proclaiming the whole town as infected.

*House-fly Nuisance.*—The Senior Sanitary Officer visited the town and reported on the cause of the house-fly nuisance and on proposals calculated to reduce it. Energetic measures on the lines of this report are being taken in hand under the direct supervision of the Medical Officer, Dr. L. A. Prins.

*Secretary.*—Mr. H. D. Elhart, who had served the Board for twenty-five years uprightly and faithfully in various capacities, died on November 15, 1917. This officer held an exceptional reputation for steadfast honesty, and his death is a great loss to the Board and to the general public.

*Statement of Revenue and Expenditure.*—The comparative statement of revenue and expenditure shows a decrease in revenue of Rs. 37,149·73 for 1917. This apparent decrease is due to the repayment to Government, who have taken over the electric lighting scheme, of Rs. 47,033·44, being the accumulated balance on the working of the scheme since its inception in 1912.

Comparative Statement showing the Working of the Thoroughfares Ordinances in 1916 and 1917.

| | 1916. | | Percentage on Number under Head 2. | 1917. | | Percentage on Number under Head 2. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. Population of local area by latest Census | — | 5,026 | — | — | 5,026 | — |
| 2. Number of resident males by division officers' lists reported liable to labour | — | 1,960 | — | — | 2,155 | — |
| 3. Discharged obligation within local area by— | | | | | | |
| (a) Paying single commutation | 1,629 | | 83·11 | 1,797 | | 83·39 |
| (b) Paying double commutation | 24 | | 1·23 | 33 | | 1·53 |
| (c) Labouring six days | — | | — | — | | — |
| (d) Labouring twelve days | — | | — | — | | — |
| 4. Total discharged obligation | | 1,653 | 84·34 | | 1,830 | 84·92 |
| 5. Failed to discharge obligation within local area, but otherwise accounted for as— | | | | | | |
| (e) Exempted on account of age, death, disqualification, or physical inability to work | 67 | | 3·42 | 73 | | 3·39 |
| (f) Paid or laboured elsewhere | 48 | | 2·45 | 33 | | 1·53 |
| (g) Double entries or entries by mistake | 58 | | 2·96 | 54 | | 2·50 |
| (h) Fined | 1 | | ·05 | 1 | | ·05 |
| (i) Imprisoned | — | | — | — | | — |
| (j) Left local area | 42 | | 2·14 | 46 | | 2·13 |
| 6. Total failed to discharge obligation within local area | | 216 | 11·02 | | 207 | 9·60 |
| 7. Unaccounted for | — | 91 | 4·64 | — | 118 | 5·48 |

Comparative Statement of Revenue and Expenditure for the Years 1916 and 1917.

| REVENUE. | 1916. Rs. c. | 1917. Rs. c. | EXPENDITURE. | 1916. Rs. c. | 1917. Rs. c. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Taxes | 34,376 29 | 37,133 78 | Cost of administration | 12,664 15 | 13,180 18 |
| Licenses | 10,466 63 | 9,652 87 | Loans | 11,157 46 | 11,157 46 |
| Rents | 15,614 95 | 14,061 20 | Public works | 14,000 45 | 15,487 75 |
| Fines | 909 0 | 871 75 | Miscellaneous, including sanitation | 71,884 77 | 25,764 37 |
| Miscellaneous | 17,395 26 | 14,543 37 | New works | 5,406 50 | 19,027 77 |
| Other receipts | — | 1,200 63 | Other payments | — | 744 90 |
| Loan balance transferred to general revenue | — | 500 0 | Balance on December 31 | 36,650 27 | 29,251 44 |
| Balance brought forward from preceding year | 73,001 47 | 36,650 27 | | | |
| Total | 151,763 60 | 114,613 87 | Total | 151,763 60 | 114,613 87 |

Statement of Debt.

| Debt on January 1, 1917. | To whom due. | Rate of Interest. | Provision for Payment of Interest and Sinking Fund, and Enactment under which it is made. | Amount of Original Debt. | Amount repaid. | Balance due on December 31, 1917. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Rs. c. | | | | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. |
| 125,992 28 | Government of Ceylon | These loans have been consolidated, and 4½ per cent. paid on the original amount. 3½ per cent. on Rs. 154,617·54 will be credited to interest, and the remainder invested as sinking fund | Annual amount paid for sinking fund, Rs. 2,280·84 Annual amount paid for interest, Rs. 5,411·62 Section 45 of Ordinance No. 20 of 1896 | 14,000 0<br>6,000 0<br>78,061 13<br>9,000 0<br>10,000 0<br>13,882 56<br>36,000 0<br>4,000 0 | 47232 25 | 123,711 44 |
| 22,000 0 | Do. | 4½ per cent. | Annual amount paid for sinking fund, Rs. 500 Annual amount paid for interest, Rs. 1,125 | 25,000 0 | 3,500 0 | 21,500 0 |
| 5,000 0 | Do. | 4 per cent. | Repayable by six annual instalments of Rs. 1,000 Annual amount paid for interest, Rs. 240 | 6,000 0 | 2,040 0 | 3,960 0 |

February 27, 1918

M. M. WEDDERBURN,
Chairman.

# SOUTHERN PROVINCE.

## ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE GOVERNMENT AGENT, SOUTHERN PROVINCE, FOR 1917.

Area of Province, 2,146½ square miles.
Area of the Galle District, 652½ square miles.

Population of the Province, 671,159.
Population of the Galle District, 314,773.

### PRINCIPAL EVENTS.

THE year was not marked by any event of striking importance.

### ADMINISTRATIVE CHANGES DURING 1917.

2. (1) *Mr. J. R. Toussaint* was appointed to act as Office Assistant to the Assistant Government Agent, Matara, on January 15, *vice* Mr. J. S. de Saram, retired.

(2) Mr. W. O. Stevens, Office Assistant, Galle Kachcheri, was appointed, in addition to his own duties, Assistant Master Attendant, Galle, on February 23.

(3) Mr. S. H. Titley was appointed temporarily Assistant Superintendent of Police, Galle, on February 5, releasing for war duty a regular officer of the Department.

(4) Mr. A. H. Egan, Police Magistrate, Balapitiya, was transferred to Matara as Commissioner of Requests and Police Magistrate on April 14, and was succeeded by Mr. V. P. Redlich.

(5) Mr. O. W. Henman, Divisional Irrigation Engineer, was transferred from the Southern Division in April, and was succeeded by Mr. C. Zanetti.

(6) Mr. W. Ludovici, Superintendent of Police, Matara, was transferred to the North-Western Province, and was succeeded by Mr. G. Manwaring from Tangalla on April 10.

(7) *Mr. F. W. Morris, Assistant* Superintendent of Police, Galle, was transferred to Tangalla on April 4.

(8) Mr. N. J. Luddington, Police Magistrate, Galle, was appointed Assistant Collector of Customs, &c., Southern Province, from August 18, in addition to his own duties.

(9) Mr. A. H. Egan, Police Magistrate, Matara, was appointed Office Assistant to the Government Agent, Western Province, on October 22, and was succeeded by Mr. S. D. Dhondy on November 19.

(10) Mudaliyar T. W. Goonewardene, Head Clerk, Galle Kachcheri, was appointed to act as Office Assistant to the Assistant Government Agent, Hambantota, from November 8, in succession to Mr. A. W. Metzeling, who was transferred to the Kandy Kachcheri.

(11) Mr. E. T. Millington, Assistant Government Agent, Hambantota, was appointed Assistant Government Agent, Matale, and was succeeded by Mr. W. L. Murphy on November 28.

### REVENUE.

3. The revenue of the Galle District in the financial year 1916-17 was Rs. 1,241,789·65, or Rs. 92,681·36 more than the previous year. The largest increases were under "Licenses," Rs. 86,462·98, and "Land Revenue," Rs. 8,953·16. "Customs" and "Port Dues" decreased by Rs. 207,058·49. The gross Railway receipts at the stations of the Southern Province were Rs. 1,671,640·54, as compared with Rs. 1,239,636·39 in the previous year. This revenue is not brought to account in the Kachcheris of the Province.

4. The Assistant Collector of Customs, Galle, furnishes the following report :—

*Imports.*—The total revenue collected at this port during the year 1917 amounted to Rs. 180,140.48, being a decrease of Rs. 163,221·54 from that of the preceding year.

*Port Dues*, including Sunday penalty, amount to Rs. 4,862·16, as compared with Rs. 8,849·32 the previous year, being a decrease of Rs. 3,987·16.

*Plumbago* exports were valued at Rs. 18,977·04, an increase of Rs. 4,652·32, but the quantity shipped was less than the preceding year.

*Other Exports.*—Rs. 38,346·32 was credited to revenue.

The decrease under imports and exports is due to the smaller number of steamers calling at this port as the result of the war.

A large quantity of imports and local products was transported per train to and from Colombo. The number of steamers which put in during 1917 was 24, against 40 in 1916.

Five British boats called here for bunker coal during 1917 and seven in 1916. There were seven boats which took cargo from Galle for London and sixteen in the preceding year.

195 registered and ordinary packets to the approximate value of Rs. 5,275 were disposed of during the year.

The Port Surgeon, Galle, reports that no case of infectious disease occurred among the crews of any vessels visiting the port.

The Assistant Collector of Customs, Hambantota, reports as follows :—

The total revenue collected at this port for the year 1917 amounts to Rs. 1,252·36, being a decrease of Rs. 1,080·71 from the revenue of the preceding year. Only the Island steamers and coastwise dhonies call at this port. No goods are exported to ports beyond the seas.

CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE, HEALTH, &c.

5. The health of the people in the Galle District was good. There was no epidemic, and there seems to have been less malaria, and fewer cases than usual of the ordinary village troubles: measles, chickenpox, and dysentery.

The year opened prosperously, and for the first half there was no lack of work or food. The plumbago industry boomed, the estates employed large numbers of workers, and fair prices were earned for the products of the coconut palm. General depression set in later in the year. The fall in price caused a deadlock in the plumbago trade; the price of coconuts fell to Rs. 2·50 per 100; the merchants would purchase little coir, yarn, copra, oils (coconut and citronella), and that at half the normal price. Cinnamon hardly found a market. Those dependent on these industries, *i.e.*, the inhabitants of the coastal area, naturally suffered severely, especially as the price of imported food stuffs and other goods rose. Fortunately the paddy crops were fairly good, and the fisheries prosperous. Coral digging and lime burning were much resorted to and provided work for many.

The people had been warned in time of a possible shortage of food, and urged to extend the cultivation of vegetables as far as possible. This they did, availing themselves largely of the Crown land placed at their disposal for the purpose and of the free issue of seed. In many places the production exceeded local consumption, and large quantities of vegetables were brought into the markets of Galle and the smaller towns. The low price of coconuts was not quite an unmitigated evil, as they form an important item in the diet of the people. The situation is carefully watched, and schemes are being framed for relief works, should such become necessary.

INDUSTRIES.

6. Tea and rubber had a prosperous year. The latter product is being planted by the villagers in every available acre of land, often ousting cinnamon and citronella. The distilling of arrack, a very important local industry, suffered from the competition of molasses spirit.

As already stated, the other principal industries, except paddy sowing, fisheries, coral digging, and lime burning, sank to a low ebb. Little was done in the coir, copra, oil, and cinnamon trades in the latter part of the year.

CO-OPERATIVE CREDIT SOCIETIES.

7. The following statement explains the working of the Co-operative Credit Societies of the Galle District:—

| Name of Pattu. | Number of Shares. | Number of Shares sold. | Number of Members. | Amount paid on Account of of Shares. | Amount of Loans given to Members. | Amount of Interest received. | Amount of Loans outstanding. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. |
| Gangaboda Pattu .. | 3,500 | 2,422 | 249 | 2,298 0 | 1,530 0 | 70 20 | 2,182 36 |
| Hinidum Pattu .. | 2,000 | 516 | 84 | 258 0 | 360 0 | 32 56 | 6 0 |
| Talpe Pattu .. | 5,000 | 602 | 111 | 1,204 0 | 450 0 | 46 20 | 1,188 0 |
| Four Gravets .. | 2,000 | 801¾ | 216 | 801 75 | 1,238 0 | 103 70 | 687 0 |
| Wellaboda Pattu .. | 4,000 | 1,955 | 101 | 691 75 | 988 22 | 34 43 | 963 22 |
| Bentota - Walallawiti Korale .. | 6,000 | 422 | 86 | 422 0 | — | — | — |

CATTLE.

8. There was no murrain or hoof disease during the year, and the condition of the cattle was normal. The people still allow their animals to wander untended, and the roads offer an irresistible attraction. The procedure described in previous reports for dealing with the nuisance of stray cattle on roads was continued. 445 owners were prosecuted in the Galle District alone; they paid Rs. 3,515·20 in fines, and Rs. 204·85 were realized by the sale of unclaimed animals.

EDUCATION.

9. The members of the Galle District School Committee were the Government Agent, Chairman; the Director of Education; Rev. Father J. Cooreman, S.J.; Rev. W. J. T. Small, Richmond College; Mr. F. L. Woodward, Mahinda College; Rev. G. A. Purser, Church Missionary Society; and Gate Mudaliyar J. P. Goonetilleke. The revenue for the year was Rs. 16,721·96, the expenditure Rs. 14,948·36. There are 66 Government schools, of which 56 were repaired at a cost of Rs. 2,776·65. Thirteen school gardens were fenced, and two provided with wells.

*New Buildings and Extensions.*—Telikada and Kimbiya girls' schools, Weliwitiya, Hungantota, and Dellawa boys' schools were provided with new buildings. Horadugoda mixed and Walpita and Gonagala boys' schools were extended. A school was built at Tawalama for girls. Weliwitiya, Happitiya, Kataluwa, Hiyare, Kottowa, Hungantota, and Niyagama boys' schools, Magedara mixed school, and Delduwa girls' school were supplied with kitchens. Temporary latrines were erected for each of the boys' and girls' schools at Bussa.

CRIME AND POLICE.

10. Crime in the Province was practically normal. The Superintendent of Police reports:—

During the year under review the total number of cases of grave crime reported amounted to 1,592, against 1,489 in 1916. The increase is not very alarming, and is due to the present economic and financial position. Burglary, cattle stealing, grievous hurt, homicides, and rape all show an increase.

The percentage of convictions in true cases remains the same (34 per cent.). In the Galle District 770 cases were reported, against 643 in 1916, 777 in 1915, and 777 in 1914. It will be seen, therefore, that the apparent increase in Galle District is due to the fact that 1916 was an abnormally quiet year as regards crime.

The greatest increase in reported crime is in the Dodanduwa and Ambalangoda circuits. This appears to be due to a certain amount of poverty, due to causes I have already mentioned, which was reported especially during the latter part of the year. As regards Ambalangoda and Dodanduwa, the number of cases reported is the highest since 1908.

Burglaries and thefts were on the increase in the Galle District owing to the impoverished condition of the people. The steps taken to deal with them are described by the Superintendent as follows :—

Each police station circuit is divided into a number of sections, including several villages. The Police visit a certain number at night. They carry with them patrol books, in which they obtain the signatures of headmen whom they visit, and who patrol with them in their divisions. A register is kept showing the headmen who patrolled and the date on which they patrolled with the Police, and every six months or every quarter, as the case may be, this is forwarded to the Government Agent or Assistant Government Agent, and those headmen who have regularly patrolled are rewarded. In addition to the above, the enforcement in villages of a Village Tribunal rule which prohibits any person from being abroad at night after 9 P.M. without a light unless he can give a satisfactory account of himself gave good results. During the year a further extension of the patrol system was introduced. Patrol books were placed at suitable houses which the patrols were required to sign ; the officers in charge having to verify these entries next day or as soon as possible.

There were some cases of spreading false and alarming rumours. In one instance a report spread like wild fire from Bentota to Matara that doctors were visiting the schools and administering drugs which generally caused the children to die. People kept their children at home, and there was considerable excitement in some places along the coast. The villages were promptly visited and the people reassured by the Superintendent of Police and myself, and the headmen received orders to take immediate action to allay the alarm. Several persons were charged in this connection and punished. The rumour was traced to measures against anchylostomiasis in an adjoining district.

The Police have worked well both for the prevention and detection of crime, and the co-operation of the headmen was satisfactory.

### GALLE MUNICIPALITY.

11. *Revenue* for the year was Rs. 176,396·61, which is higher than that of 1916 by Rs. 13,457·69, and over the average of the five years 1912 to 1916 by Rs. 20,188·85.

*Expenditure* was Rs. 168,905·86, or more than that of 1916 by Rs. 22,176·11.

*Loans.*—The Council's funded debt on December 31, 1917, was :—

| | Rs. | c. |
|---|---|---|
| Waterworks Loan .. .. .. | 36,454 | 34 |
| Loan for Sanitary Improvements .. .. .. | 37,840 | 82 |
| New Waterworks Loan .. .. .. | 200,000 | 0 |
| Total .. | 274,295 | 16 |

The sinking funds for the extinction of the last two loans were Rs. 12,499·75 and Rs. 12,357·29, respectively. The borrowing powers stood at Rs. 619,273·18.

*Health.*—The health of the town was satisfactory. The chief infectious diseases reported under the Ordinance were phthisis, enteric, chickenpox, and measles. Many of the enteric cases were brought in from outside the town, and others reported by vedaralas were found on examination by the medical officer to have been erroneously diagnosed.

*Drainage.*—The Surveyor-General's Department took levels in the selected area for the new drainage scheme. Surface drains were repaired and kept in order.

*Roads* were not well maintained. Changes in the Works Department will, it is hoped, remedy this.

*Water.*—The quality and quantity of water from the Hiyare reservoir were satisfactory, although there is still a slight discolouration. The mains have been periodically scraped. A large number of private services was allowed.

*Lighting.*—Single wick kerosine oil lamps were used, pending the introduction of electric lighting.

*Cattle Diseases.*—No cases of cattle disease were reported.

*Cattle Seizure.*—351 head of cattle were seized. The owners of 346 cattle were prosecuted in the Municipal Court, and in 277 cases the accused were fined.

*Stray Dogs.*—1,337 stray dogs were shot, 284 by Police and 1,053 by Municipal officers. One case of rabies was reported.

*Riots.*—The loan of Rs. 70,000 by Government to the Council, for the immediate payment of compensation for damages caused during the riots of 1915, was repaid with interest, the full amount having been recovered under the scheme of special taxation formulated for the purpose.

### SANITARY BOARD, GALLE.

12. The members of the Board are the Government Agent, Southern Province, Chairman ; the Provincial Engineer, Southern Province ; the Provincial Surgeon, Southern Province ; Mr. C. Northway ; Mr. G. Ranasooriya, Proctor ; and the Mudaliyar, Wellaboda Pattu. The revenue of the Board was Rs. 13,172·19, the expenditure Rs. 11,418·19. There are three Sanitary Board towns :—

(1) *Ambalangoda.*—Rs. 2,475 was spent on the maintenance and improvement of roads. A large incinerator was erected in lieu of two small ones for the disposal of night soil. The town was scavenged and lighted, and conservancy of a limited area carried out.

(2) *Hikkaduwa.*—Road upkeep cost Rs. 1,310·64. The town was scavenged, and the public latrines maintained. Two plots of land were purchased for Rs. 380, and a vegetable and fish market, temporary buildings, erected at a cost of Rs. 450 each.

(3) *Dodanduwa.*—Rs. 865 was spent on roads. Scavenging was carried out. The rest of the available funds was saved for the construction of cement side drains, which are badly required.

### VILLAGE COMMITTEES.

13. There are six Mudaliyars' divisions in the Galle District ; each Mudaliyar is Chairman of the Village Committees within his division. The total revenue for the year was Rs. 40,451·27, a decrease of about Rs. 3,500 on the previous year. The chief sources are Village Tribunal fines, labour commutation, fish and husk kraals. The expenditure was Rs. 46,261·47. Roads, buildings, and edandas, were maintained, but the money is insufficient for the development of inter-village traffic, and the revenue shows a tendency to decrease in these times of general depression. There is a Village Tribunal in each Mudaliyar's division, except Wellaboda pattu.

VILLAGE SANITATION.

14. Village Committee rules on this subject were enforced by the headmen. A Sanitary Inspector trained by the Sanitation Department was appointed in Talpe pattu, but had to be discontinued. Another man is in training for the post. In connection with the anchylostomiasis campaign on a group of estates in Elpitiya, Bentota-Walallawiti korale, a start was made in inducing the people of the surrounding villages to make use of cesspits. The dangers of their present practice were pointed out, and the required position of cesspits with relation to wells explained. Good progress was made. The villagers expressed a desire for treatment, which, however, for the present, is confined to the estates. Similar steps were taken in the other divisions.

PUBLIC WORKS.

15. No new works of importance were commenced. The quay wall and export shed in Galle Customs premises were completed; and also the new road bridges at Kananke and Goiyapana. Much attention was demanded by the serious erosion of the coast road, which in one place, near the 60th mile, has been completely carried away. Large quantities of rubble were dumped before the process of erosion was arrested. The road is being re-constructed.

HOSPITALS, &C.

16. There are two large hospitals in the Galle District, at Galle and Balapitiya; two in Matara District, at Matara and Deniyaya; three in Hambantota District, at Tangalla, Hambantota, and Tissamaharama. A new hospital is in course of construction in Udugama, Galle District. Hikkaduwa is to have one when the people have subscribed Rs. 12,000 towards it. So far a site has been secured and Rs. 4,000 collected. Subscriptions come in very slowly. There are in the Province 28 dispensaries and 22 branch dispensaries. 141,376 persons were treated during the year.

LAND SALES.

17. Land sales were practically suspended so far as large blocks were concerned, and generally only small lots were dealt with. 428 lots were sold aggregating 1,098 acres 1 rood and 35 perches, realizing Rs. 236,766·02. Forty lots were settled at half-improved value, in extent 29 acres 1 rood and 28 perches, for Rs. 1,746·35. Certificates of quiet possession were issued in respect of 15 lots, the fees amounting to Rs. 94. The total revenue from land sales, including fees, was Rs. 238,606·37. The average price was over Rs. 200 per acre.

PLUMBAGO LAND.

18. Mining leases for five years were sold in respect of 12 lots covering 10 acres 3 roods and 24 perches, and the rent yielded Rs. 9,386·80. 1,399 mines were opened in 1917 (3,087 in 1916).

FORESTS.

19. There is little to record beyond the ordinary supply of timber by the Forest Department to other Government Departments. The Assistant Conservator reports that the sum of Rs. 19,105·76 was realized in the Galle District by sales, royalties, leases, and fines. Forest offences were more numerous than usual. The headmen and subordinate forest officers do not work together as well as I should wish for the protection of the Crown forests, and cases of unpunished thefts of timber have occurred. The headmen whose neglect was responsible for this were severely dealt with.

WASTE LANDS ORDINANCE.

20. Five notices were published by the Settlement Officer covering 5,339 acres and 32 perches. Three final orders were issued declaring 5,224 acres 2 roods and 39 perches to be Crown property. Proceedings were taken by me in respect of Honduwa, an island in the Bentota river, title to which had long been in dispute. Finally, the claimants agreed to withdraw their claims on the condition that the land should be sold to them at Rs. 30 per acre. The settlement was carried out.

EXCISE.

21. *Toddy Rents.*—The Galle District toddy rent sales realized Rs. 35,874 for 1916–17 compared with Rs. 31,450 for 1915–16. There were 39 toddy taverns in 1916–17, the same number as in the previous year.

*Arrack Rents.*—The Galle District arrack rent was sold for Rs. 281,120 for 1916–17, as against Rs. 194,600 for 1915–16. The number of sanctioned arrack taverns remained the same, viz., 66.

The following is a statement of foreign liquor licenses issued in the Galle District for the financial year ended September 30, 1917, and the fees recovered therefor :—

| Description of License. | Number issued. | Fees recovered. Rs. c. | Description of License. | Number issued. | Fees recovered. Rs. c. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Retail | 13 | 1,350 0 | Resthouses | 11 | 128 50 |
| Tavern | 14 | 3,770 0 | Occasional | 5 | 87 0 |
| Restaurant | 5 | 1,000 0 | | | |
| Hotel | 2 | 600 0 | Total | 54 | 7,465 50 |
| Bar | 3 | 520 0 | | | |
| Rectified spirits | 1 | 10 0 | | | |

The revenue realized from these licenses in 1916 was Rs. 6,093·50.

*Distillery Licenses.*—Fifty-one licenses were issued for 1917, as against 46 in 1916.

The preventive and detective work of the Department was carried on with zeal and success. There were 141 prosecutions for offences against the Ordinance, and 119 convictions. The assistance and information required by me from the Excise officer were always readily forthcoming.

THE RIOT DAMAGES ORDINANCE, 1915.

22. An account of the application of this Ordinance to twenty-nine administrative divisions of the Galle District is given in my last year's report. Of the Rs. 62,003 to be recovered under the Ordinance, a balance of Rs. 996·37 due from defaulters, who so far have not been found, remains unpaid. Where these defaulters are owners of property, warrants of distress have been issued.

### IRRIGATION.

23. There are only two small works in the Galle District :—

(1) Dedduwa, in Bentota-Walallawiti korale. 2,143 acres are benefited, and pay a maintenance rate of 52 cents.

(2) Digoda, a small tank in Talpe pattu. Its restoration was undertaken in 1870, and paid for by the owners of the paddy land in ten annual instalments. A small annual vote has sufficed to keep it in order till recently, when extensive repairs became necessary. The owners were consulted and declined to undertake any payment, so it seems probable that the tank will fall into complete disrepair and become useless.

My Assistants deal with the important works of their districts.

### FIREARMS ORDINANCE.

24. All classes were slow to realize the changes introduced by Ordinance No. 33 of 1916, and indiscriminate action would have resulted in a very large number of prosecutions for offences due to ignorance of the law. Special steps were taken to bring the Ordinance to the notice of the public. 783 gun licenses were issued in the Galle District ; the fees realized Rs. 2,301·50.

### SALT.

25. A salt check store, recently expanded into a supply store, was opened in Galle in October, 1915. The salt is obtained from Hambantota by steamer, or, when the supply there fails, from Colombo by rail. The maximum quantity sold to one person at one time is 10 cwt., and the price Rs. 4 per cwt. The retail price is 4 cents per lb. up to 1 cwt. This store has done excellent service in preventing the raising of prices by a combination of dealers, and in supplying the market when stocks ran low.

### REGISTRATION OF MARRIAGES, BIRTHS, AND DEATHS.

26. The number of births registered in 1917 in the Galle District was 13,546 ; deaths, 7,983 ; stillbirths, 96 ; general marriages, 2,498 ; Kandyan marriages, 18 ; and Muhammadan marriages, 52.

### PILGRIMAGES.

27. There are no pilgrimages of importance in the Galle District. My Assistants describe those of Matara and Hambantota.

### CIRCUITS.

28. Every part of the Galle District was visited by me, the more populous and important divisions many times, during the year. Circuits were also undertaken in the Matara and Hambantota Districts in company with the Assistant Agents. The work of the Mudaliyars and minor headmen was examined, and the condition of the people studied.

R. B. HELLINGS,
April 15, 1918. Government Agent.

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## APPENDIX.

### I.—REPORT OF THE PROVINCIAL ROAD COMMITTEE, SOUTHERN PROVINCE, FOR 1917.

*Composition of Committee.*—The Hon. Mr. R. B. Hellings, Government Agent, Chairman ; Messrs. E. H. van der Straaten, Provincial Engineer ; D. G. Goonewardene ; A. C. Hayley ; F. Griffiths ; R. A. H. de Vos ; and Magdon Ismail.

*Meetings.*—The Committee held five meetings during the year.

*District Roads.*—The Committee considered the feasibility of transferring some of the roads in the Matara District to the Village Committees to be maintained by those bodies, the income of the District Committee being found inadequate to meet the increased expenditure on the more important roads. It was decided to sanction the transfer of nine roads of a total length of over thirty miles. The assistance of Government was also sought, and I am glad to state that, as a result, the Public Works Department were directed to take over the maintenance of the Weligama-Telijjawila road from October, 1917. A grant of Rs. 1,500 was also received for the maintenance of the Tihagoda-Kamburupitiya road. The Matara District Committee has thus been considerably relieved. Grants to the extent of Rs. 4,089·75 were also made to the Galle, Matara, and Hambantota District Road Committees from Provincial funds for maintenance of such roads as required more money. The system of road work prevailing in the Hambantota District being found unsatisfactory, a new method on lines similar to those obtaining in the Public Works Department was sanctioned.

*Road Tax Collections.*—With a view to reducing the number of outstanding defaulters of previous years, Matara and Hambantota District Road Committees were directed to introduce a form—"Return of Defaulters unaccounted for by Headmen"—in use at Galle. The consequent improvement in the collection of arrears has been remarkable, the figure realized for 1917 being Rs. 1,173, as against only Rs. 99 in 1915. It has also had the effect of greatly improving the annual collections by spurring on the division officers to greater activity in order to reduce their lists of defaulters.

*Elections.*—No District Road Committee elections took place during the year. At an election under the Branch Roads Ordinance of a Local Committee for the Deniyaya-Hayes road held in October the under-mentioned gentlemen were returned as duly elected : Messrs. C. F. Winthrop (Chairman), E. C. Anderson, and M. S. Furlong.

*Encroachments.*—One case of encroachment reported during the year has been removed. Two cases were pending at the end of 1916. Of these, one lot was settled on the encroacher, the other is still pending. There were two cases reported of houses being built without the necessary notice under section 86 of Ordinance No. 10 of 1861 being furnished. In one case the owner was fined and the house pulled down, and in the other the house was removed without recourse to prosecution. Three cases of obstruction by allowing silt, &c., to remain on the road were dealt with. Two persons were fined and the obstruction removed, the other case is pending.

*Cattle Licenses.*—548 licenses were issued during the year to seize stray cattle, and have served to reduce the nuisance to a great extent.

*Resthouses.*—The total expenditure on resthouses for the year amounted to Rs. 16,215·74. Very few improvements were undertaken owing to the high cost of material, and as none was found to be urgently necessary. The resthouses and equipment were maintained in good order. A proposal to close certain resthouses in the Province on the ground that the changed conditions of travel have rendered them unnecessary was considered. It was decided that the Elpitiya resthouse be closed temporarily, and the premises leased to Government to serve as quarters for the resident medical officer. The undermentioned rules were passed in regard to occupation of resthouses :—

(i.) An intending visitor to a resthouse may engage one room in advance for a period not exceeding three days, and shall have a prior right to such accommodation in preference to any visitor who has made no previous engagement. Provided that such intending visitor in engaging a room in advance shall specify the hour of his arrival, and accommodation shall not be reserved beyond the hour so specified if he has failed to arrive.

(ii.) Members of the Ceylon Defence Force who leave their motor cars or motor cycles in a resthouse garage while on military duty shall be exempt from occupation and garage fees during the period of such duty, provided that any such car shall be removed from the garage, if necessary, to make room for the car of a visitor paying occupation fees, and such removal shall be wholly at the risk of the owner of the car.

The liquor tariff at resthouses was also amended, the rates being considerably raised owing to the enhanced prices prevailing generally.

*Distribution of Labour to Principal Roads.*—Government having ordered a re-adjustment of the remittance under this head in order to square the difference in the Treasurer's accounts arising from Government adopting the financial year and the Committee the calendar year, it was necessary to remit only a sum of Rs. 22,197·75 instead of Rs. 49,238·25. The reduction was opportune, greatly assisting the three Committees in providing funds for roads hitherto starved.

*Receipts and Expenditure.*—A statement is given below :—

| REVENUE. | Amount. Rs. c. | Total. Rs. c. |
|---|---|---|
| Balance on January 1, 1917 .. .. | — | 5,277 76 |
| Amounts received from District Road Committee on account of two-thirds commutation for principal roads, resthouses, &c. :— | | |
| (*a*) From Galle District Road Committee .. | 18,840 75 | |
| (*b*) From Matara District Road Committee .. | 15,628 0 | |
| (*c*) From Hambantota District Road Committee .. | 4,087 0 | |
| | | *38,555 75* |
| Refund by Government of tolls levied on minor roads .. | — | 17,961 0 |
| Government grant in aid of minor works .. .. | — | 25,067 0 |
| Resthouse collections :— | | |
| (*a*) From Galle District Road Committee .. | 3,321 91 | |
| (*b*) From Matara District Road Committee .. | 2,775 38 | |
| (*c*) From Hambantota District Road Committee .. | 1,841 51 | |
| | | 7,938 80 |
| Contributions from District Road Committees on account of Provincial Road Committee establishment :— | | |
| (*a*) From Galle District Road Committee .. | 827 26 | |
| (*b*) From Matara District Road Committee .. | 386 56 | |
| (*c*) From Hambantota District Road Committee .. | 202 84 | |
| | | 1,416 66 |
| Miscellaneous receipts .. .. .. | — | 6,359 89 |
| Total .. | | 102,576 86 |
| EXPENDITURE. | | |
| Payments made from two-thirds commutation during the year under the provisions of Ordinances Nos. 10 of 1861, 31 of 1884, and 10 of 1902, on account of— | | |
| (*a*) Principal roads .. .. | — | 22,197 75 |
| (*b*) Resthouses .. .. .. | — | 9,756 24 |
| Pay of resthouse-keeper .. .. .. | — | 6,459 50 |
| Provincial Road Committee establishment .. .. | — | 2,431 66 |
| Toll grants remitted to— | | |
| (*a*) Galle District Road Committee .. | 11,718 70 | |
| (*b*) Matara District Road Committee .. | 6,019 20 | |
| (*c*) Hambantota District Road Committee .. | 223 10 | |
| | | 17,961 0 |
| Government grant in aid of minor works remitted to— | | |
| (*a*) Galle District Road Committee .. | 9,201 0 | |
| (*b*) Matara District Road Committee .. | 11,416 0 | |
| (*c*) Hambantota District Road Committee .. | 4,450 0 | |
| | | 25,067 0 |
| Miscellaneous charges .. .. .. | — | 8,723 42 |
| Balance on December 31, 1917 .. .. | — | 9,980 29 |
| Total .. | | 102,576 86 |

*Local Committee Meetings.*—Two meetings of the Deniyaya-Hayes Branch Road Committee were held at Deniyaya, and the private contributions amounting to Rs. 3,514·94 were duly recovered. This is the only branch road in the Province. There is no estate road.

R. B. HELLINGS,
Chairman.

II.—REPORT OF THE DISTRICT ROAD COMMITTEE, GALLE, FOR 1917.

*Composition of Committee.*—The members forming the Committee were the same as in 1916.

*Meeting.*—One meeting was held on February 24, 1917, at which all members were present, and the estimates for the year were duly considered and sanctioned. Much work was thereafter negotiated by circulation of papers.

*Staff.*—Mr. H. P. O. Perera, Third Clerk, was promoted Second Clerk, District Road Committee, Matara, and was succeeded by Mr. J. Gunatillaka.

*Road Tax.*—The efforts initiated in 1916 for the better collection of the tax proved very effective, the percentage of those who discharged their obligation rising to 91·25 from 87·6 in 1915, and the percentage of those "unaccounted for" being reduced to 1·5 in 1917 from 2·97 in 1915. The recoveries for the year amounted to Rs. 83,694, being an increase of Rs. 2,946 over 1916, the best year previously on record. A comparative return of collections is given below :—

| | 1916. | | Percentage on Number under Head 2. | 1917. | | Percentage on Number under Head 2. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. Population of local area by latest Census .. | — | 220,951 | — | — | 220,951 | — |
| 2. Number of resident males by division officers' lists reported liable to labour .. | — | 59,154 | — | — | 60,800 | — |
| 3. Discharged obligation within local area by— | | | | | | |
| (*a*) Paying single commutation .. | 53,074 | | 89·72 | 55,164 | | 90·73 |
| (*b*) Paying double commutation .. | 331 | | ·55 | 316 | | ·51 |
| (*c*) Labouring six days .. | — | | — | — | | — |
| (*d*) Labouring twelve days .. | — | | — | — | | — |
| 4. Total discharged obligation .. | | 53,405 | 90·28 | | 55,480 | 91·25 |
| 5. Failed to discharge obligation within local area, but otherwise accounted for as— | | | | | | |
| (*e*) Exempted on account of age, death, disqualification, or physical inability to work .. | 2,235 | | 3·77 | 2,232 | | 3·67 |
| (*f*) Paid or laboured elsewhere .. | 2,238 | | 3·78 | 1,961 | | 3·22 |
| (*g*) Double entries or entries by mistake | 180 | | ·3 | 186 | | ·3 |
| (*h*) Fined .. .. | 38 | | ·06 | 22 | | ·03 |
| (*i*) Imprisoned .. .. | 7 | | ·01 | 4 | | ·006 |
| (*j*) Left local area .. .. | 15 | | ·02 | 3 | | ·004 |
| 6. Total failed to discharge obligation within local area .. .. | | 4,713 | 7·96 | | 4,408 | 7·25 |
| 7. Unaccounted for .. .. | — | 1,036 | 1·75 | — | 912 | 1·5 |

*Revenue and Expenditure.*—The following return shows the receipts and expenditure for the year :—

| REVENUE. | | | Rs. | c. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Balance on January 1, 1917 .. .. .. | | | 13,160 | 23 |
| Commutation realized in money .. .. .. | | | 83,694 | 0 |
| Compensation for loss of tolls .. .. .. | | | 11,718 | 70 |
| Government contribution in aid of minor works .. .. | | | 9,201 | 0 |
| Miscellaneous receipts .. .. .. | | | 6,665 | 94 |
| Total .. | | | 124,439 | 87 |
| EXPENDITURE. | | | | |
| Payment made on account of principal roads and resthouses .. | | | 18,840 | 75 |
| Amount expended on minor works .. .. | | | 69,283 | 93 |
| Establishment and commission to division officers :— | | | | |
| (*a*) Contribution on account Provincial Road Committee establishment .. | Rs. 827 | c. 26 | | |
| (*b*) Cost of District Road Committee establishment .. .. | 7,041 | 42 | | |
| (*c*) Commission to division officers .. | 8,508 | 5 | | |
| | | | 16,376 | 73 |
| Miscellaneous charges .. .. .. | | | 3,446 | 45 |
| Balance on December 31, 1917 .. .. .. | | | 16,492 | 1 |
| Total .. | | | 124,439 | 87 |

Much improvement work was undertaken and successfully carried out during the year, the following being the more important of them :—

| | Rs. | c. |
|---|---|---|
| Renewing of culverts .. .. .. | 357 | 45 |
| Reconstruction of bridges on Hiniduma-Opata road .. | 1,070 | 0 |
| Reconstruction of bridge at Balapitiya .. .. | 1,070 | 57 |
| Track metalling sections of Karandeniya-Batapola road .. | 2,595 | 0 |
| Track metalling and general improvement of Halpatota-Batapola road | 5,284 | 75 |
| Track metalling Sandarawala-Wanduramba road .. .. | 1,528 | 0 |
| Repairing damaged sections of Ratgama-Dodangoda road .. | 1,750 | 0 |
| Improvements to Elpitiya-Opata road .. .. | 596 | 50 |
| Re-gravelling Kahaduwa-Talgaswella road .. .. | 645 | 0 |
| Improvement of Gonapinuwala-Madampe road .. .. | 345 | 80 |
| Repairs to Dodangoda ferry boat .. .. .. | 300 | 0 |
| Improvements to Kottawa-Wanduramba road .. .. .. | 1,156 | 25 |
| Construction of a further section of road to connect Hinidum pattu with Weligam korale .. .. .. | 2,000 | 0 |

A report from the Superintendent of Minor Roads, Galle, is appended. This officer's sound systematic work of the last six years has borne excellent fruit. Some of his roads have the best motoring surface in the Province, while all have undergone a degree of improvement which could hardly be expected from the funds at his disposal. The district owes much to his aptitude for his post, his conscientious work, tireless energy, and large command of labour, where many find it difficult to obtain.

R. B. HELLINGS,
Chairman.

## Report of the Superintendent of Minor Roads, Galle, for 1917.

I AM glad to be able to state that I have at last had a normal year to work the roads, floods and incessant rains being absent. Labour, as usual, was not plentiful, notwithstanding the shutting down of work in many of the plumbago mines. The real effect of this will not be felt for some time yet, the extraordinarily high wages having enabled the people to save a certain amount of money. Just now most of the men are loafing. But road work is looked upon as only suitable for the lowest of the low. Near estates men can never be got. When 75 cents can be earned by tapping rubber in half a day in the *shade*, villagers are not likely to work on the roads for 60 or 65 cents. Most of my labour comes from Matara at present.

2. The extraordinarily high prices of blasting powder and tools of all description made things difficult, but with manipulation I managed to carry on without increasing the rates, metal being turned out at Rs. 8·50 per cube, but it has been a source of much worry and anxiety, especially as, owing to improvement estimates, more metal was required than hitherto.

3. Generally speaking, I am glad to say I can show a great improvement on 80 per cent. of the roads in the district. I attribute the improvement to the system on which I work, and which I thoroughly tested at Matara. There it took me seven years to get the roads as I wanted them. I have done the same here, and the result is now being felt. It is absolutely useless with limited funds to attempt to put the whole of the roads right in a year. When I took over the Galle District in 1912 the position seemed hopeless. Bridges and culverts were mere apologies for what they pretended to be, and a source of danger to vehicles. The roads in most cases had no surface. The sides being higher than the centre, the wash was very great. Sensitive plant was such a terror that a road was sometimes difficult to find. During the last four years, thanks to the great and kind support of the Chairman, who allowed me to work on my own system, the bridges have been rebuilt, culverts reconstructed, and, as already stated, 80 per cent. of the roads brought to as good a state as can be expected in minor roads.

4. No new roads were taken up during the year, the Committee having as much as it can do to maintain and improve the present mileage, so as to cope with the modern and increased traffic. No large bridges were constructed, but the useful and important work of replacing the present unsafe culverts with permanent structures was continued, and should be continued.

5. Most important and excellent improvements were carried out in track metalling the following roads :—

| | Miles. |
|---|---|
| (1) Karandeniya-Batapola | 3 |
| (2) Halpatota-Batapola | 6 |
| (3) Ratgama-Dodangoda | 1 |
| (4) Sandarawala-Wanduramba | 1½ |

Nos. (1) and (2) were next to impassable, but are now fine track-metalled roads.

6. Another improvement was carried out at Balapitimodara. The bridge was lengthened, and a new abutment built, and the approaches raised. This work was much appreciated by the people, as for months traffic had been endangered by the unsafe condition of the bridge.

7. Another bridge at Kaluhanna on the Imaduwa-Kottawa road was reconstructed, and is now safe for any traffic.

8. Improvements were carried out on the Elpitiya-Opata road, sharp hills cut down and embankments widened, low-lying embankments gravelled. Similar work was done on the Kahaduwa-Talgasvella road. Another mile of the Hulandawa-Opata road was opened ; this is an important work, and should be continued, as it opens up the Hinidum pattu.

9. The Public Works Department took over three miles of the Ambalangoda-Elpitiya road, which had to be closed, traffic being diverted *vid* Batapola to Karandeniya and Kosgoda to Elpitiya. It was most fortunate that part of the Batapola-Karandeniya road has recently been track metalled, as otherwise it would soon have become impassable ; even now the sections not track metalled are being badly cut up. The same remarks apply to the Kosgoda-Elpitiya road. One of the difficulties I have had to contend with was timber for the bridges, but after much worry one of my men supplied me with good planks from Hiniduma—a great blow to those who were waiting with inferior woods.

10. No special work was carried out on any resthouses, and only the usual upkeep work was done. Elpitiya resthouse was closed—a wise move on the part of the Provincial Road Committee. I should like to see Kottawa and Imaduwa closed, as they are practically useless.

ALFRED A. ERSKINE,
Superintendent of Minor Roads.

# REPORT ON THE MATARA DISTRICT FOR 1917.

Area of the District, 481 square miles ; Population at Census of 1911, 227,359.

## ADMINISTRATIVE CHANGES, &c.

DURING the year the following official changes were made owing to transfers, &c. :—

On January 22 Mr. W. A. Amarasekara succeeded the Hon. Mr. O. C. Tillekeratne as Kackcheri and Gravets Mudaliyar.

In March, 1917, Mr. C. Zannetti relieved Mr. O. W. Henman, who was temporarily acting for Mr. R. F. Morris, as Divisional Irrigation Engineer.

On April 10 Mr. G. Manwaring, Assistant Superintendent of Police, succeeded Mr. W. Ludovici, Superintendent of Police.

On April 14 Mr. A. H. Egan relieved Mr. D. H. Balfour as Police Magistrate.

In July, 1917, Mr. J. B. Misso relieved Mr. J. A. Moraes as District Engineer, the latter having received a Commission in the Ceylon Sanitary Company formed for service in Mesopotamia. Mr. Misso was in turn relieved by Mr. E. J. Peries, who assumed duties as District Engineer in November.

On November 17 Mr. S. D. Dhondy succeeded Mr. A. H. Egan as Police Magistrate.

On December 5 Mr. E. J. Christoffelsz succeeded Mr. E. A. de Alwis as Assistant Superintendent of Excise.

My Office Assistant, Mr. J. S. de Saram, I regret to say, died in January, and was succeeded by Mr. J. R. Toussaint. Mr. de Saram had a long record of service, and was just about to retire when he died.

During the year people in Matara heard with regret of the death of Mr. H. W. Milligan, a former Acting Assistant Government Agent and Police Magistrate of this district, and of Mr. D. W. Arnott, a former Police Magistrate, both of whom were killed at the front.

## CHIEF EVENTS.

The year 1917 was uneventful. There was no serious flood during the year, though such disasters are always to be expected in this low, flat district.

In June a meeting was held to popularize the Premium Bond War Loan. This district contributed at the Kachcheri in all a sum of Rs. 13,550. The loan was floated at a time of unprecedented depression; but, nevertheless, the results here might well have been better.

A Sessions of the Supreme Court was held in September. It lasted from September 24 till October 19. The calendar for the district consisted of the following serious crimes: 8 murder cases, 3 cases of attempt to murder, 6 forgery cases, 2 rape cases, and 1 kidnapping case.

In September the local Burgher community celebrated the 150th anniversary of the old Dutch Church in the Fort, Matara.

In November the Very Rev. Bedigama Sri Ratanapala, the South Ceylon Buddhist High Priest of the Siamese Sect, died suddenly, to the great regret of local Buddhists and others.

## REVENUE.

In 1916 the revenue brought to account at the Kachcheri was Rs. 314,681·68, in 1917 the amount was Rs. 230,431·95, a decrease of Rs. 88,742·62. The decline is mainly accounted for by the falling off in proceeds of land sales by a sum of Rs. 72,689·25 in 1917, as compared with the figures for 1916. This falling off is in turn accounted for solely by the Governmental prohibition of land sales pending investigation of the proposal to substitute leases for sale. There was also a decline in revenue from toddy rents.

Under the head Licenses, the revenue in 1917 was Rs. 161,466·45, as compared with Rs. 156,817·04 in 1916. Increase in stamp duties recovered explains the figures. At the close of the year only a sum of Rs. 558·02 due on account of 1917 revenue remained unrecovered, a satisfactory state of affairs. The total arrears outstanding for 1917 and previous years were Rs. 5,236·38, as all toddy rent arrears for previous years were not finally disposed of. The figure, however, is a great improvement on the total figure of arrears at the end of 1916, viz., Rs. 11,824·77.

## CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

*Public Health.*—Public health was normal during 1917, there being no serious epidemic. The birth-rate was 48·87, and the death-rate 25·74. Last year I drew attention to the unfortunate popularity of vedaralas, who entice villagers away from scientific treatment available free of cost at Government institutions. It is no exaggeration to say that diseases in this district are generally treated by vedaralas, treatment by qualified doctors and dispensers being the exception. Further, the latter are often resorted to only when vedaralas have failed, and when diseases are too far advanced to be curable. I advised villagers on circuit and otherwise to resort to Government institutions. Partly owing to this the number of attendances of villagers at Deniyaya hospital in 1917 exceeded by about 100 per cent. the number in 1916. The attendance at dispensaries in Morawak korale also shows a remarkable increase. Mudaliyar de Livera of Morawak korale has not much faith in his local vedaralas, and he has supported my efforts to induce villagers to resort to Government institutions. In all other pattus the attendance at dispensaries shows a steady decline in 1916 and again in 1917. In Matara hospital there are beds for 62 patients, but the attendance for the whole year was only 699.

This hot, damp district, full of vegetation, is an ideal breeding ground for the hookworm, and anchylostomiasis prevails in towns and villages. To cope with the evil, several hundreds of latrines are needed to provide for the safe disposal of infected fœcal matter. The Matara Local Board realized that treatment will generally only effect temporary cures as long as the soil is infected. It, therefore, proposed to add fifty to its existing ten public latrines, and to ask for a Government grant and loan for the purpose. In the villages the only authority to deal with the evil is the Village Committee, which has not the legal power or the funds to do anything comprehensive. An attempt was made to induce persons, who could afford them, to erect pit latrines. For the rest it was decided to begin with Matara and the Sanitary Board towns of Weligama and Dondra, and to supply them with latrines, and later on to try to finance the same system in the villages. The pit latrine system is being established on estates in the district.

Enteric is endemic in Matara owing to the careless habits of the people, absence of good drinking water, inadequate supply of public latrines, and defective surface drainage. The chief obstacle to prevention is lack of funds. As most of the patients are treated by vedaralas, the Board often knows nothing about the cases. An attempt is being made to compel vedaralas to report cases of fever to the authorities, so that proper safeguards may be taken.

An attempt was made during the year to provide public cemeteries in villages with a population of over 1,000.

An outbreak of rabies occurred during the year. Dogs to the number of 487 were shot.

## FOOD SUPPLY.

The prices of locally-produced food stuffs, with the exception of rice, were never cheaper than in 1917; coconuts, usually sold at about 10 cents each, were sold for 2 or 3 cents, and at times even for 1 cent. This was due to the falling off in demand, which was in turn due to the decrease in the export trade in coconut produce brought about by shortage of freight at the ports. There was abundance of vegetable produce owing to extended cultivation.

During the year steps were taken to enhance the food supply, so as to make the district self-supporting as far as possible, in view of possible economic contingencies in a time of war. The production of food for local consumption has not been as remunerative in the past as the production of tea, rubber,

citronella oil, cinnamon, and copra for export; so rice and other staple foods have been transported here in large quantities from India and the Hambantota District.

In 1916 an attempt was made to extend rice cultivation, but no surveys or data were available to show if more irrigable land existed under irrigation works. In 1917 a successful attempt was made to establish greater efficiency in the cultivation of existing paddy land by the holding of irrigation meetings to fix dates of sowing, extent, and the like. An attempt to make a beginning at the system of transplanting paddy was a failure.

The chena system has been long abandoned in this district, but was revived in 1917 to meet the exceptional conditions created by the war. In all 500 acres of chena were opened on Crown lands.

In 1916 people were encouraged to take up small lots on Crown lands on annual permits, and the number so taken up increased from 532 in 1916 to 680 in 1917.

The Agricultural Department sent 116 lb. of vegetable seeds to this district. They were distributed free of cost and grown. People were also urged to plant up their waste lands, and the vegetable crop in 1917 in this district was probably unprecedented.

To demonstrate to villagers what could be done, Mudaliyar Illangakoon of Weligam korale and his Village Committee opened a demonstration garden at Ibbawala, which, I am glad to say, was copied by adjoining villagers. Example and not precept is the way to move the villager.

It is well known in this district that a chief means of encouraging people to produce food is to provide a market near at hand for the disposal of it. In 1917 a fish and vegetable market were built from borrowed funds at Dondra. Other markets are to follow if loans can be raised.

Two new co-operative credit societies were started in 1917 by Mudaliyar Amarasekara in the Four Gravets and Mudaliyar de Livera in Morawak korale, there being two already in Weligam korale and Kandaboda pattu. It is too early yet to say if they are going to be economically important.

*Agriculture.*—An attempt was made in 1917 to secure an accurate return of the acreage under the principal agricultural products. The following table shows approximately how agricultural land is being utilized: Proposed Crown forest reserves, 53,673 acres; proposed village reserves, 2,447 acres; coconuts, 40,521 acres; rice, 41,595 acres; fruits and vegetables, 21,829 acres; citronella, 17,106 acres; tea, 8,203 acres; rubber, 6,718 acres; dry grains, 3,402 acres; cinnamon, 1,533 acres; spices, 19 acres; coffee, 15 acres; miscellaneous, 8,359 acres; undeveloped, 82,650 acres; total, 288,070 acres.

The area producing rice is not increasing. The remarkably bad prices for citronella oil and cinnamon may give the final blow to these products, which are being rapidly replaced by rubber. The latter product is becoming very popular, but one is not sure that those who plant it, especially the planters of small lots, are thoroughly conversant with all that is known about the cultivation of rubber.

Agricultural depression during the year was intense. The price of coconuts per thousand was about Rs. 20, of copra per candy about Rs. 18, of citronella oil per bottle about 60 cents, of coconut oil per bottle about 18 cents, of coir per cwt. about Rs. 7, of cinnamon per pound about 30 cents. At these prices neither coconuts, citronella, nor cinnamon are worth growing. Much citronella land was abandoned, but owners of coconut estates had to try to keep the estates going till the revival of normal prices. Meantime, the landowners of the district are extremely hard hit, as well as the poor people who worked at the industries connected with coconuts and citronella. The economic effects of the war were thoroughly felt in this district in 1917.

There was an epidemic of black quarter amongst cattle in Kandaboda pattu during the year.

The suspension of sales of lots of Crown land over 10 acres in extent during the year resulted in a drop in extent sold from 772 acres in 1916 to 247 acres in 1917. There is a great deal of accessible and valuable tea and rubber land in this district.

The district needs model estates and gardens where really competent persons can properly grow existing products and introduce new remunerative ones, and where agricultural education can be imparted by ocular demonstration. It also needs the services of experts to deal with agricultural pests and diseases.

## INDUSTRIES.

The fall in the price of plumbago in 1917 was a financial misfortune. Most of the plumbago pits were deserted during the year. Nine arrack distilleries were worked during the year. An attempt is being made to start industrial schools, but the difficulties as regards teachers, funds, and the like are considerable.

## CUSTOMS.

Polyandry still exists quite generally in the villages in Morawak korale.

## FORESTS.

During the year village forest reserves were selected in Wellaboda pattu, Weligam korale, and Morawak korale to provide, before all available land is alienated, land where villagers can procure free of cost ordinary timber, canes, grasses, &c., and where possibly grazing grounds can be made later on.

The shortage of coal led to the cutting down of much timber for fuel for the Railway. In all Crown timber worth Rs. 38,766·91 was sold in the Matara District by the Assistant Conservator of Forests.

## LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

Under this head are included all bodies with public funds of their own managed by representatives of the people associated with the Assistant Government Agent. These bodies received a thorough overhaul and criticism in 1916, and the resulting changes made in taxation and system of work took effect in 1917. The total revenue of all local bodies for the last three years was :—

| | Rs. | c. | | Rs. | c. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1915 .. .. | 210,134 | 55 | 1917 .. .. | 240,280 | 96 |
| 1916 .. .. | 212,369 | 1 | | | |

The increases in 1917 are largely due to the changes referred to above. The system introduced of taking a comprehensive view of spending capacity, property, and needs, and of giving adequate funds for maintenance of existing works and services before voting expenditure for new works was acted on in 1917, with the result that the state of roads, drains, canals, and buildings were greatly improved, while, as a rule, funds for new works could not be found, notwithstanding the large increase in revenue and expenditure.

### WASTE LANDS ORDINANCE.

The settlement of some lots in the villages of Rotumbe, Ginneliya, and Kanahalagama was completed by me in 1917. The Assistant Government Agent has still to settle some small lots in the villages of Kotapola and Beralapanatara.

The Chena Surveyor Muhandiram was engaged during the year in going over the boundaries of settled lands in Morawak korale.

### IRRIGATION.

All water-rate was recovered in good time. The huwandiram for maha and yala paddy crops amounted to Rs. 22,584; at this rate the rice harvested was worth at least Rs. 1,084,032.

A new set of irrigation rules are needed. The matter was postponed pending the passing of the new Irrigation Ordinance, No. 45 of 1917.

### PAWNBROKERS.

The Pawnbrokers Ordinance was proclaimed in Weligama.

### RIOT COMPENSATION.

During the year the work of collecting riot compensation went on apace. The total sum due from this district was Rs. 214,467·69. At the close of the year a sum of Rs. 57,000 was still outstanding. In Gangaboda pattu and Weligama korale the Ordinance had to be introduced, and many persons postponed payment till the Police Court was resorted to. In Morawak korale the Mudaliyar recovered all the sums due from five out of six riot areas on the voluntary system. This broke down, however, in the Deniyaya area, and the Ordinance had to be introduced there at the end of the year. I am glad to say that up to the time of writing it was found necessary to imprison only four persons for failure to pay, while no distraint of property has taken place so far.

### OPIUM.

In 1917 there were 131 vedaralas in the district licensed to draw opium supplies. Some of them sell to unlicensed consumers the opium allowed for medicinal purposes. The lists were revised during the year, but nearly all members of the Opium Board are in favour of allowing practising vedaralas to draw opium. There are in the district 673 licensed consumers of opium.

### PUBLIC WORKS.

During 1917 the erosion of the beach at Matara was, as far as a layman can judge, stopped successfully by a system of wooden groynes, which caused a new beach to form. The scheme for providing flood outlets for Weligama was investigated. Footpaths for the Matara bridge were sanctioned. The average sum of Rs. 801·63 per mile spent on main roads in 1916–17 in this district is not adequate. During the year Government took over from the District Road Committee the Weligama-Telijjawila road and started improvements thereon on a large scale. The following public works are needed :—

*Buildings.*

(1) A new Residency.
(2) Quarters for the Assistant Superintendent of Police and Police Office.
(3) Quarters for the Office Assistant to the Assistant Government Agent.

*Roads and Communications.*

(1) A road from Hakmana to Walasmulla and beyond to link up the Matara and Sabaragamuwa Districts.
(2) Telephone connection with Galle.
(3) Telegraph Office at Kamburupitiya.
(4) Extension of railway to Tangalla.
(5) Footpaths over Matara bridge.
(6) Widening Matara-Deniyaya road and Hayes road.

*Miscellaneous.*

(1) Flood outlets for Weligama district, if proved to be feasible.
(2) Side drains at Dikwella.
(3) Police stations for Rural Police, especially at Hakmana.

### FRIENDLY SOCIETIES.

The local branch of the Queen Mary's Needlework Guild, with Mrs. T. Reid as Honorary Secretary and the late Mrs. G. Manwaring as Honorary Treasurer, continued its patriotic work.

### FESTIVALS.

The Dondra fair was held after an interval of two years, and the usual religious festival. The annual Godapitiya and Kirinde festivals were also held.

### POLICE AND CRIME.

Criminal statistics for 1917 were normal, there being a small decrease in the number of cases reported. There were 10 murders, 5 cases of attempt to murder, 127 cases of burglary, 71 cases of cattle theft, and 99 knife cases.

There are 347 habitual criminals registered in the district; the whereabouts of 54 are not known, 38 are in jail.

During the year it was decided to close the Deiyandara police station as being not needed now, and as being inaccessible.

Mr. G. Manwaring has started a promising Police Boys' Brigade.

Matara jail was closed during the year, as the Galle jail suffices. The Survey Department took over part of the Matara jail.

Litigation still flourishes in the district. The number of cases instituted in all local courts in 1916 was 17,837, a record figure; in 1917 the total was 16,468.

## EXCISE.

There was a marked decline in the consumption of liquor during 1917. This was due to the general absence of money caused by agricultural depression. In 1916 19,342 gallons of arrack were consumed; in 1917 only 16,666. There was a great decrease also in the quantity of toddy sold.

In October the hours of sale for arrack and foreign liquor taverns were reduced from 6 A.M. till 8 P.M. to 8 A.M. till 6.30 P.M. The results remain to be seen.

At the end of the year there were 36 arrack, 35 toddy, and 20 foreign liquor licenses in force, as against 36 arrack, 38 toddy, and 28 foreign liquor licenses in force in 1916. In some cases licensees did not renew their licenses, as they were not profitable; in others toddy taverns failed to find purchasers. Restaurant licenses were abolished.

## VILLAGE COMMITTEES.

The revenue of the six Village Committees in 1917 was Rs. 43,010·30, and expenditure Rs. 44,634·07.

A great many improvements were made to village roads, especially in Wellaboda pattu, Weligam korale, and Kandaboda pattu. The Committees had to take over some of the less important minor roads from the District Road Committee, which resolved to devote its limited funds to the more important minor roads.

The following were the chief new works carried out: (*a*) The roof of Hakmana market was re-constructed at a cost of Rs. 250·82; (*b*) a ferryboat was built for Welletota in Weligam korale at a cost of Rs. 381.

It was decided to open in 1918 Village Committee markets at Walasgala, Gandara, Deiyandara, and Walgama possibly on borrowed funds, as the rents would soon pay for loans and interest, while the markets would serve a useful purpose in providing facilities for disposal of produce.

Side drains on main roads are needed at Dikwella and Gandara, but funds are not available. A Sanitary Board is needed at Dikwella, but its creation would seriously impair District Road Committee and Village Committee revenue, already inadequate.

A beginning was made in the matter of acquiring land for cemeteries in thirty-eight villages which have a population of over 1,000.

Part of the Four Gravets has no Village Tribunal. A proposal was made to remedy this.

A new set of Village Committee rules are needed, but it could not be worked out in 1917 owing to pressure of work.

## IRRIGATION COMMITTEE.

The revenue of this Committee was Rs. 4,958·51, and the expenditure Rs. 4,770·69. The following new works were undertaken:—

| | Rs. | c. | | Rs. | c. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| (*a*) Distribution gate at Sakkuluwakumbura | 340 | 37 | (*c*) Regulator at Bibulekumbura .. | 334 | 75 |
| (*b*) Distribution gate at Divu-ela .. | 340 | 37 | (*d*) Double regulator at Kongala .. | 334 | 75 |

## DISTRICT ROAD COMMITTEE.

The nett revenue was Rs. 78,111·75, and the expenditure on minor roads was Rs. 52,141·06. The annual report is annexed.

## DISTRICT SCHOOL COMMITTEE.

The members were Mr. T. Reid, Chairman; Rev. John Eagle; Rev. W. J. Wijesinha; Mudaliyar W. A. Amarasekara; and President I. Gunawardena.

The Committee was able to put in a good year's work, partly owing to an increased grant of Rs. 5,000 from the Director of Education. The following were the chief new works carried out in whole or part during the year:—

| | Rs. | c. |
|---|---|---|
| (*a*) Karagoda-Uyangoda new school, 120 feet by 20 feet, with teacher's quarters and latrine .. .. .. | 6,113 | 88 |
| (*b*) Talpawila new school, 120 feet by 20 feet, and latrine .. | 3,800 | 0 |
| (*c*) Extension of Urubokka school .. .. .. | 606 | 65 |
| (*d*) Telijjawila teacher's quarters .. .. .. | 1,153 | 0 |
| (*e*) Pit latrines at Puhulwella, Karagoda, Uyangoda, Ketiyape, Narawelpita, Galbokka, Kapuwatta, and Telijjawila schools .. | 1,657 | 86 |
| (*f*) Permanent name boards for Government schools .. .. | 552 | 0 |
| **Total** .. | 13,883 | 39 |

The Committee has several schools on private land, and this is not a very good system. A start was made on the acquisition of these sites in 1917, the Puhulwella school site being acquired at a cost of Rs. 625.

During the year it was ascertained that to supplement the existing Government and private schools, new schools were needed at Talalla, Kokawela, Kirineliya, Dikwella, Henegama, Mederipitiya, and Gombaddala. Girls' schools are needed at Talpawila, Karagoda Uyangoda, Narawelpita, and Maliduwa. In addition, teachers' quarters, extension of existing schools, school gardens, and playgrounds are needed at various places.

It may be necessary in 1918 to try to meet the immediate need for schools where none now exist by erecting semi-permanent structures. In 1917 the Moorish community presented the Committee with a fine permanent building at Dikwella, while semi-permanent buildings and sites are offered by local philanthropists at Talalla, Kokawela, Kirineliya, Henegama, and Gombaddala.

School attendance in the district is deplorably bad. It was ascertained in 1917 that about 37 per cent. of children of school-going age attended no school, while the attendance of those who were

on the rolls was not good. Pressure was brought to bear on parents, and the number attending at the end of 1917 was 9,036, as compared with 8,728 at the end of 1915. The District School Committee resolved to raise the attendance ages to 12 and 14 in the case of girls and boys, leaving 10 the age for Muhammadan and Tamil girls. The whole procedure for enforcing attendance was re-cast, and great change may be anticipated from 1918 onwards.

GENERAL.

I record again this year the exceptional capacity of all the Chief Headmen. The Headmen's Reward Fund is inadequate to meet the calls on it for payment of deserved rewards to minor headmen.

The rank of Maha Vidane Muhandiram was conferred by His Excellency the Governor on S. D. S. Weerakoon, Maha Vidane, in 1917.

Office work during the year was remarkably heavy. To ordinary current work was added the task of recovering riot compensation in three pattus. Recent legislation and changes also increased work largely. In this connection I might refer to the changes in matters relating to excise, vehicles, firearms, procedure in recovery of assessment tax, election of Local Board members, and the like.

A great improvement in Kachcheri work was noticeable, as is proved by the almost total absence of arrears on current revenue, great increase in license fees recovered, and the marked decrease in avoidable correspondence.

*Matara Kachcheri,*
February 27, 1918.

T. REID,
Assistant Government Agent.

## *APPENDIX.*

### I.—REPORT OF THE LOCAL BOARD, MATARA, FOR 1917.

THE members of the Board in 1917 were Mr. T. Reid, Chairman; Dr. H. Ludovici; Mr. J. A. Moraes, District Engineer, who was succeeded in July by Mr. J. B. Misso, who was in turn succeeded in November by Mr. E. J. Peries; Mr. D. Samaraweera; Mr. G. P. Keuneman; and Mr. J. W. R. Illangakoon.

From the beginning of 1917 the Matara Local Board, owing to extension of limits, was in charge of an area of about 1,360 acres, with a population of about 17,000.

The Board in 1916 tried to make itself a really solvent institution by doubling the property tax. In addition, every source of revenue was examined, and steps were taken to ensure efficient collections. *The results are shown by the following figures :—*

| | Rs. | | Rs |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1915 .. .. | 27,803 | 1917 .. .. | 40,669 |
| 1916 .. .. | 31,443 | | |

The arrears at the end of 1917 were under Rs. 500.

The assessment of property was greatly improved in 1916, and again at the end of 1917. All properties were visited by the assessors, re-numbered block by block in numerical sequence according to position, according to wards, and according as property was inside or outside Police limits. In 1917 the total number of properties assessed was 3,196 ; for 1918 it was increased to 3,233.

In the matter of expenditure, the personnel and organization of the staff were changed. Mr. J. R. Toussaint, the Office Assistant to the Assistant Government Agent, was made Secretary, while two Inspectors replaced one, the new Sanitary Inspector being an officer trained by the Sanitary Department. The office work was thoroughly overhauled.

A sum of Rs. 44,072·91 was spent in 1917—an unprecedented amount. Out of this, however, a sum of Rs. 37,865·97 was spent on ordinary services and maintenance work, the Board having formally decided to bring all its services and property up to a proper standard before undertaking new work. Buildings and broken drains were thoroughly renovated, most of the roads were improved greatly, and funds were voted for clearing up canals.

As part of its policy of beginning at the beginning, the Board voted a sum of Rs. 2,980, being part of the cost of a town survey on a one-chain-to-the-inch scale. Without this the problem of encroachments on public places might as well be left alone. The plan will also be invaluable for the prevention of encroachments in future, and also will make scientific municipal administration a possibility. The survey will probably be completed in 1918.

Great improvements at a cost of Rs. 490·35 were made by widening the road from the Tangalla road to the Seabeach road at Brown's Hill. When finished, the road will render accessible many sites for residences, and will afford an exit to the pleasant Seabeach drive.

The Matara potable water supply is limited to a few wells, the water in which is of poor quality. The Board cannot possibly, even if financial difficulties were surmounted, owing to the war, tackle the problem of a town water supply at present ; but for the time being, at a cost of Rs. 959·96, it improved the Local Board well at Pallimulla, and prevented pollution of its water in future as far as possible by complete renovation and improvements.

As regards sanitary services, the town was well scavenged during the year, the refuse being used to fill up a riverside swamp.

The town has ten public latrines, and needs sixty. The Board, being free from debt, decided to raise by loan and with Government's aid also, if possible, a sum of Rs. 30,000 to build the latrines needed—pit latrines—wherever soil and other conditions permit, as such latrines cost little to work, while the Board can probably never pay for the expense of working dry-earth latrines. This move is primarily intended to prevent the spread of the prevalent diseases of anchylostomiasis and enteric, both of which are endemic in the town. No area can be thoroughly dealt with in the drastic way required till public latrines are provided. Poor people can only continue to use their gardens as latrines till then. However, the Fort area was partially dealt with in 1917, and a number of insanitary cesspits were closed.

The fly nuisance prevails in Matara, and must while surface latrines exist; it was, however, much less marked in 1917, the cause probably being stricter supervision of the work of night soil coolies and butchers, and more efficient scavenging. The changes introduced in the night soil system at the end of 1916 proved successful.

A surface drainage scheme has been worked out for the roads in the town, the cost of which for the old limits alone will be Rs. 106,000, of which Government agrees to pay Rs. 29,000. A start was made in 1916, but the policy of attending to existing property and services before embarking on new works prevented further progress with drains during 1917. Further, the Board decided that the latrine problem was even more serious than that of surface drainage.

In the matter of new legislation and the like, the Board found that about 25 per cent. of town children of school-going age did not attend school. It introduced compulsory education to meet the case.

The Board also introduced the ward system for the election of Unofficial Members.

It also decided to introduce a speed limit for vehicles in the Fort and on some of the chief streets, and fixed rates for vehicles plying for hire.

By-laws were passed to regulate the manufacture of aerated waters and to control bakeries. But a complete comprehensive set of Local Board by-laws is needed.

The custom of cremating deceased Buddhist priests on the esplanade was, with the consent of the Buddhist community, replaced by the establishment of a crematorium in the General Cemetery. The investigation of sources of revenue referred to above showed that some religious bodies appropriated for their own use the fees leviable for tombs, &c., in the General Cemetery. The Board decided to assert its rights to such fees.

A nuisance of long standing was abated during the year by the filling in of borrow pits on the railway line by the Railway Department.

The usual returns are annexed :—

Statement of Revenue and Expenditure of the Local Board of Matara for the Year 1917.

| REVENUE. | Rs. | c. | EXPENDITURE. | Rs. | c. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Taxes .. .. .. | 18,716 | 2 | Interest and sinking fund .. | 653 | 38 |
| Licenses .. .. | 8,608 | 0 | Cost of administration .. .. | 5,065 | 61 |
| Rents .. .. .. | 6,156 | 17 | Cost of audit .. .. | 1,739 | 29 |
| Fines .. .. .. | 649 | 95 | Sanitary charges .. .. | 12,789 | 61 |
| Miscellaneous .. .. | 6,539 | 74 | Lighting .. .. | 2,808 | 99 |
| | 40,669 | 88 | Police charges .. .. | 174 | 10 |
| Balance on December 31, 1916 .. | 14,289 | 91 | Public works .. .. | 18,834 | 38 |
| | | | Miscellaneous .. .. | 2,007 | 55 |
| | | | Balance on December 31, 1917 .. | 10,886 | 88 |
| Total .. | 54,959 | 79 | Total .. | 54,959 | 79 |

Statement of Liabilities and Assets of the Local Board of Matara at December 31, 1917.

| LIABILITIES. | Rs. | c. | ASSETS. | Rs. | c. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Deposits due to contractors on account of security .. .. | 100 | 0 | Cash in Kachcheri .. .. | 10,886 | 88 |
| Balance surplus .. .. | 10,786 | 88 | | | |
| Total .. | 10,886 | 88 | Total .. | 10,886 | 88 |

Comparative Statement showing the working of the Thoroughfares Ordinances during 1916 and 1917.

| | 1916. | | Percentage on Number under Head 2. | 1917. | | Percentage on Number under Head 2. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. Population of local area by latest Census .. | — | 13,805 | 26·99 | — | 13,805 | 30·59 |
| 2. Number of resident males by division officers' lists reported liable to labour .. | — | 3,727 | — | — | 4,221 | — |
| 3. Discharged obligation within local area by— | | | | | | |
| (a) Paying single commutation .. | 3,131 | | — | 3,605 | | — |
| (b) Paying double commutation .. | 24 | | — | 19 | | — |
| (c) Labouring six days .. | 9 | | — | 11 | | — |
| (d) Labouring twelve days .. | — | | — | — | | — |
| 4. Total discharged obligation .. | | 3,164 | 84·91 | | 3,635 | 86·12 |
| 5. Failed to discharge obligation within local area, but otherwise accounted for as— | | | | | | |
| (e) Exempted on account of age, death, disqualification, or inability to work .. .. | 124 | | — | 194 | | — |
| (f) Paid or laboured elsewhere .. | 280 | | — | 216 | | — |
| (g) Double entries or entries by mistake | 28 | | — | 50 | | — |
| (h) Fined .. .. | 1 | | — | 3 | | — |
| (i) Imprisoned .. .. | — | | — | — | | — |
| (j) Left local area .. .. | 130 | | — | 123 | | — |
| 6. Total failed to discharge obligation within local area .. .. | | 563 | 15·10 | | 586 | 13·88 |
| 7. Unaccounted for .. .. | — | — | — | — | — | — |

Local Board Office,
Matara, June 17, 1918.

T. REID,
Chairman.

## II.—REPORT OF THE SANITARY BOARD, MATARA DISTRICT, FOR 1917.

THE members of the Board in 1917 were Mr. T. Reid, Chairman; Dr. H. Ludovici; Mr. J. A. Moraes, District Engineer, who was succeeded in July by Mr. J. B. Misso, who was in turn succeeded in November by Mr. E. J. Peries; Mr. B. Samaraweera; Mr. D. Samaraweera; Mudaliyar S. W. Illangakoon; and Mudaliyar H. E. Wickremeratne.

### *Weligama Town.*

The revision of sources of revenue made in 1916, together with investigation of arrears, led to the following results :—

| | Rs. | | Rs. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1915 .. .. | 7,782 | 1917 .. .. | 17,747 |
| 1916 .. .. | 8,876 | | |

At the end of the year the arrears were not worked off, a sum of about Rs. 3,000 being outstanding.

In 1917 the Board set about bringing its property and services up to a proper standard. Scavenging was well done, roads greatly improved, and buildings and drains well maintained. As this Board has only 5 miles of roads to maintain, considerable sanitary improvements are possible with the funds available.

The total expenditure in 1917 was Rs. 17,999, of which a sum of Rs. 6,197 was spent on new work. The principal new works were a fish market built at a cost of Rs. 3,123, and a fish auction room at a cost of Rs. 2,493. Both meet public needs, and help to ensure a fixed annual source of revenue.

Surface drains have been erected on scientific lines in most of the streets in Weligama by the Public Works Department. These fine drains place Weligama well ahead of Matara from a sanitary point of view. The Board paid its share of the cost by raising a loan of Rs. 20,000, which will be paid off by the year 1965.

The town has seven public latrines, and needs about twenty more. The great increase in revenue will supply funds to build many in the near future.

Another vital need is a pure supply of water. Besides financial difficulties, there is the added one of finding good water. In any case a town water supply scheme is out of the question during the war. The Board, however, decided to try meantime to find some good wells and to put them into a proper sanitary condition.

*A great administrative need is a proper map of the town. It is proposed to have a town plan made as soon as the town survey of Matara is completed.*

During the year a comprehensive code of by-laws for Weligama and Dondra Sanitary Board towns was passed by the Board.

### *Dondra Town.*

This town was brought under the Sanitary Board Ordinance in 1915. The Board decided that problems of sanitation could not be seriously tackled till finances were improved. It raised the road tax to Rs. 2 at the end of 1916. Owing to this and the investigation of arrears, the revenue rose from Rs. 1,961 in 1916 to Rs. 5,345 in 1917. At the end of the year, however, arrears to the extent of about Rs. 2,000 were still outstanding.

To meet public needs and provide a permanent source of revenue, the Board began the erection in 1917, on borrowed funds, of a vegetable market, a fish market, and a public well at a cost of Rs. 5,506. The rents will repay all expenses and interest on loan in about four years.

Partial scavenging and maintenance of roads was done during the year.

The town has not a cemetery, no proper water supply, no masonry drains, insufficient roads, and not a single public latrine at date. *One cannot see hopeful sanitary prospects for Dondra until drastic alterations in the law secure for it enhanced revenue.*

The usual returns are annexed :—

*Weligama.*

| REVENUE. | Rs. c. | EXPENDITURE. | Rs. c. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Balance at end of 1916 .. .. | 4,732 60 | Payments in 1917 .. .. | 17,999 55 |
| Revenue at end of 1917 .. | 17,349 31 | Balance at end of 1917 .. .. | 5,019 83 |
| Loans repaid .. .. | 937 47 | | |
| Total .. | 23,019 38 | Total .. | 23,019 38 |

*Dondra.*

| | Rs. c. | | Rs. c. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Balance at end of 1916 .. .. | 208 85 | Payments in 1917 .. .. | 5,585 2 |
| Revenue at end of 1917 .. | 5,345 26 | Balance at end of 1917 .. .. | 4,969 9 |
| Loan from Local Loans and Development Fund .. .. | 5,000 0 | | |
| Total .. | 10,554 11 | Total .. | 10,554 11 |

T. REID,
Chairman.

## III.—REPORT OF THE DISTRICT ROAD COMMITTEE, MATARA, FOR 1917.

THE following were the members of the District Road Committee :—Chairman : Mr. T. Reid, Assistant Government Agent ; Official Member : Mr. J. A. Moraes, District Engineer, succeeded by Mr. E. J. Peries ; Native Member : The Hon. Mr. O. C. Tillekeratne ; European Member : Mr. W. A. Elwell ; Burgher Member : Mr. G. P. Keuneman. Three meetings were held.

*Revenue.*—In 1917 the District Road Committee set about augmenting its inadequate revenue and reducing the calls on it in order to remedy a financially impossible position, in which the Committee had for expenditure on roads a sum annually amounting to about half the amount needed for upkeep alone.

Great promptness and efficiency was established in the matter of collections of road tax, with the result that, although the Committee lost about Rs. 1,000 in the way of road tax owing to the extension of the Matara Local Board limits, the gross collections were Rs. 62,398·50, as compared with Rs. 62,617·50 in 1916. By April 15 a sum of Rs. 60,541·50 had been collected, as compared with a sum of Rs. 56,992·50 on a similar date in 1916. Only 1,045 warrants had to be issued against defaulters, as compared with 1,544 in 1916.

The Committee pointed out to certain landowners interested in roads that it could not possibly keep these roads up to the standard required for estate traffic without aid from persons interested. As a result, the Committee received donations amounting to Rs. 3,077·10 from the following, as contributions to definite estimates and work guaranteed by the Committee :—

| | Rs. | c. | | Rs. | c. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Messrs. Don Carolis & Sons .. .. | 1,505 | 0 | Messrs. Carson & Co. .. .. | 150 | 0 |
| Mr. E. M. Gray .. .. | 500 | 0 | Mr. S. M. L. Mohammed Cassim .. | 152 | 0 |
| Mr. E. P. Wijetunga .. .. | 250 | 0 | Mr. W. A. Elwell .. .. | 95 | 10 |
| Mr. J. A. Sirimana .. .. | 250 | 0 | Mr. D. D. W. Rajapaksa .. | 25 | 0 |
| Mr. F. Wijesingha .. .. | 150 | 0 | | | |

The actual revenue available for the District Road Committee was Rs. 78,111·75, as compared with Rs. 61,586·42 in 1916. The increase was due to the fact that the Colonial Treasurer demanded for main roads a sum of Rs. 9,073 instead of Rs. 19,665·85, which would be legally due from the District Road Committee in the ordinary way. The full sum due was not demanded, as it was found that this Committee had been paying in advance for some years. The next fact accounting for the increase was the collection of grants in aid from private persons referred to above.

In the matter of expenditure, the office staff was reduced from four to three. A new system of marking, filing, and indexing correspondence was introduced in the office, with good results.

The Committee decided not to hoard up any part of its unusually large revenue, but to try to put most of the minor roads which had been deteriorating for some years into good order in the hope that they could be retained in this state in future even with smaller funds. The Committee further decided to abandon the impossible attempt to maintain an excessive mileage of roads, and decided instead to maintain the most important ones, handing over tracks and less important roads to the Village Committees. It also represented to Government that it was maintaining some railway feeder roads, and roads carrying traffic, such as minor roads were not intended for. As a result Government took over the Weligama-Telijjawila road, and promised to take over later the Tihagoda-Kamburupitiya road, giving the Committee a grant in aid for the latter meantime.

In the matter of supervision, a system of monthly progress reports was introduced to ensure that the Superintendent of Minor Roads kept himself aware of the work done on each road each month, and to enable the Chairman to know what work was being done at any time and to supervise it on circuit. The result of the above facts was that nearly all the minor roads, the mileage of which is now 127, were improved out of recognition during the year. The road from Kamburupitiya to Mawarela was practically re-made.

The Committee is seriously handicapped by the existence of 1,250 feet of wooden bridges on its roads. These were cheap to build in the first instance and facilitated rapid extension of roads, but they now cost in annual maintenance about one-fifth of the total funds usually available for expenditure on minor roads. The Committee resolved to put in, where possible, stone and iron bridges in future, and this policy is being adopted in the construction of the new road from Mawarela to Urubokka. A new stone and iron bridge was also erected during the year at Welihena at a cost of Rs. 3,082·04. An abutment of the Potuwila bridge was also rebuilt in a permanent manner with protecting wing walls at a cost of Rs. 490.

The Mawarela-Urubokka road was made as far as Pasgoda, the cost of the mile section completed being Rs. 6,100. Before continuing work on the existing trace of this road, the Committee decided to see if a cheaper, shorter, easier, and more direct trace is not feasible. A survey was made at a cost of Rs. 875, and further work will be postponed till the relative merits of the old and new traces are considered.

An attempt was made to prevent the erection of roadside buildings without the authority of the Chairman. The absence of a rule of law prohibiting the erection of buildings within 25 or 33 feet of the centre of the road is badly felt.

I annex the usual returns :—

Statement of Receipts and Expenditure for the Year 1917.

| REVENUE. | Rs. | c. |
|---|---|---|
| Balance on January 1, 1917 .. .. .. | 7,108 | 7 |
| Commutation realized in money .. .. .. | 62,398 | 50 |
| Commutation realized in labour .. .. .. | 127 | 50 |
| Toll grant on minor roads .. .. .. | 6,019 | 20 |
| Government contribution in aid of minor works .. .. | 11,416 | 0 |
| Miscellaneous receipts .. .. .. | 7,621 | 54 |
| Total .. | 94,690 | 81 |

| EXPENDITURE. | | | Rs. c. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Payment made on account of principal roads and resthouses | | | 16,192 50 |
| Amount expended on minor works | | | 52,141 6 |
| Establishment and commission to division officers:— | | | |
| (a) Contribution on account Provincial Road Committee establishment | Rs. c. 386 56 | | |
| (b) Cost of District Road Committee establishment | 7,059 96 | | |
| (c) Commission to division officers | 6,269 62 | | |
| | | | 13,716 14 |
| Missellaneous charges | — | | 2,266 49 |
| Balance on December 31, 1917 | | | 10,374 62 |
| | | Total | 94,690 81 |

Comparative Statement of the Working of the Thoroughfares Ordinance in 1916 and 1917.

| | 1916. | | Percentage on Number under Head 2. | 1917. | | Percentage on Number under Head 2. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. Population of local area by latest Census | — | 207,550 | — | — | 207,550 | — |
| 2. Number of resident males, by division officers' lists reported liable to labour | — | 46,517 | — | — | 46,627 | — |
| 3. Discharged obligation within local area by— | | | | | | |
| (a) Paying single commutation | 41,009 | | 88·15 | 41,165 | | 88·28 |
| (b) Paying double commutation | 368 | | ·79 | 217 | | ·46 |
| (c) Labouring six days | 194 | | ·41 | 85 | | ·18 |
| (d) Labouring twelve days | — | | — | — | | — |
| 4. Total discharged obligation | | 41,571 | 89·36 | | 41,467 | 88·93 |
| 5. Failed to discharge obligation within local area, but otherwise accounted for as— | | | | | | |
| (e) Exempted on account of age, death, disqualification, or physical inability to work | 2,167 | | 4·65 | 2,945 | | 6·31 |
| (f) Paid or laboured elsewhere | 2,021 | | 4·34 | 1,613 | | 3·45 |
| (g) Double entries or entries by mistake | 144 | | ·30 | 136 | | ·29 |
| (h) Fined | 5 | | ·01 | 25 | | ·05 |
| (i) Imprisoned | — | | — | 2 | | ·004 |
| (j) Left local area | — | | — | — | | — |
| 6. Total failed to discharge obligation within local area | | 4,337 | 9·32 | | 4,721 | 10·12 |
| 7. Unaccounted for | 609 | — | 1·30 | 439 | — | ·94 |

Matara, January 24, 1918.

T. REID,
Chairman.

## REPORT ON THE HAMBANTOTA DISTRICT FOR 1917.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Area of the Hambantota District | .. | 1,013 square miles. |
| Population at the Census of 1911 | .. | 108,237. |

### I.—ADMINISTRATIVE CHANGES.

*Kachcheri.*—Mr. E. T. Millington, Assistant Government Agent, was transferred to Matale in November, and was succeeded by the writer. In the same month Mr. A. W. Metzeling, Office Assistant to the Assistant Government Agent, was transferred to Kandy as Extra Office Assistant there, and was succeeded by Mr. T. W. Goonewardene, Head Clerk of the Galle Kachcheri, as Acting Office Assistant. The Chief Clerk of the Kachcheri, Mr. T. Sam de Silva, was transferred to Ratnapura in March, and was succeeded by Mr. E. Toussaint from the Office of the Loan Board. In March Mr. S. P. Wijetunga succeeded Mr. N. E. Wijesuriya, deceased, as Chief Clerk and Interpreter Muhandiram, Minor Courts, Hambantota.

*Public Works Department.*—Mr. A. J. R. Scharenguivel, District Engineer, was transferred to Katugastota in February, and was succeeded by Mr. A. C. B. Jonklaas.

*Irrigation Department.*—Mr. O. W. Henman, Divisional Irrigation Engineer, Southern Division, Tangalla, was transferred in March, and Mr. C. Zanetti, Irrigation Engineer, Hambantota, attended to the duties of the Divisional Engineer, in addition to those of his substantive post.

*Police.*—Mr. G. Manwaring, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Tangalla, was in April transferred to Matara, and was succeeded by Mr. F. W. Morris.

*Survey Department.*—There is no longer an Assistant Superintendent at Tangalla. Application surveys in the district were carried out under the supervision of Mr. L. M. Symes, Assistant Superintendent, Matara; and a party under Mr. A. E. Direkze, Assistant Superintendent, commenced in June the irrigation surveys of the Kirindi-oya right bank scheme.

*Headmen.*—The only important change to record is the transfer in December of Mr. J. D. Wickramanayaka, Muhandiram, West Giruwa pattu, as Muhandiram, Rayigam korale, Kalutara District. Mr. Wickramanayaka has at the time of writing this report been succeeded by Mr. H. A. Dahanayaka as Muhandiram of West Giruwa pattu.

## II.—REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

The following comparative statement shows the revenue of the district under its main heads for the financial year 1915–16 and 1916–17 :—

| Main Heads. | October, 1915, to September, 1916. | October, 1916, to September, 1917. |
|---|---|---|
| | Rs. c. | Rs. c. |
| Customs .. | 71 36 | 44 18 |
| Port, Harbour, and other Dues .. | 2,113 86 | 1,571 39 |
| Licenses, Excise, &c. | 381,565 57 | 609,690 42 |
| Fees of Court | 29,624 13 | 32,596 94 |
| Post and Telegraph | 0 30 | 0 50 |
| Government Railway | 2 75 | 11 72 |
| Miscellaneous Receipts | 15,173 12 | 18,855 68 |

| Main Heads. | October, 1915, to September, 1916. | October, 1916, to September, 1917. |
|---|---|---|
| | Rs. c. | Rs. c. |
| Land Revenue | 11,687 49 | 18,066 90 |
| Total, exclusive of Land Sales | 440,238 58 | 680,837 73 |
| Land Sales | 496 95 | 350 85 |
| Total | 440,735 53 | 681,188 58 |

The revenue shows an increase of Rs. 240,453·05, as compared with the previous financial year. The main increase is under the head " Licenses, Excise, &c.," and is accounted for by large sales of salt for shipment to Galle and Colombo in November and December, 1916. These figures do not, however, represent the total contribution of the district towards the revenue of the Colony. The arrack rent is credited at the Galle Kachcheri, and the receipts of land sales conducted by the Settlement Officer are brought to account by him.

The expenditure amounted to Rs. 121,014·94, as against Rs. 102,026·94 in the previous financial year.

## III.—ECONOMIC CONDITIONS AND HEALTH.

West Giruwa pattu has been hard hit by the war, the citronella and copra industries being practically at a standstill. Throughout the district the price of imported articles has risen, and in Hambantota, owing to the demand in other parts of the district, the price of country rice has risen from Re. 1·50 to Rs. 2·50 per bushel. To meet the crisis chena permits were granted throughout the district where land was available, save in the case of the villages served by the major irrigation works. A scheme has been approved for leasing to suitable persons for a period of three years small lots of land at a rental of Re. 1 per acre for the cultivation of vegetables. The rains have not been very favourable, but there is no prospect of actual distress. The district produces enough food for its own consumption, and large quantities of vegetables are exported from West Giruwa pattu.

*Co-operative Credit Societies.*—The Magam Pattu Society, established in 1913, is reported to be doing good work. The Mudaliyar of Magam pattu, Mr. H. E. Amarasekara, states :—" It is encouraging to find that this movement continues to progress, especially in an isolated agricultural division such as Magam pattu, where capital is proverbially scarce, and landed proprietors are averse to a philanthropic institution of this nature, which lends money at 10 per cent., against the exorbitant rate of 100 per cent. or more they recover from the cultivators for loans advanced by them." " Business-like " might more suitably than " philanthropic " describe the operations of this society, which receives 10 per cent. on its loans, and has no bad debts.

Mr. Harry Jayawardana, Mudaliyar, West Giruwa pattu, reports less favourably on the society started some time ago in his division. It does not appear to have been taken up with much enthusiasm by the people.

These two societies are the only societies of their kind in this district.

*Health of the People.*—The health of the population was satisfactory. There were no epidemics to record. Quinine, which is distributed free at the commencement of the north-east monsoon, is used by the villagers, who are learning its value as a prophylactic.

*Health of Cattle.*—There were no serious outbreaks of disease. A few scattered cases of hoof-and-mouth disease occurred in Magam pattu, and there were some cases of rinderpest at Etbatuwa and Deniya villages in East Giruwa pattu. Prompt measures checked the disease, and no fresh cases have occurred.

*Hospitals and Dispensaries.*—There are hospitals at Tangalla, Hambantota, and Tissa, and 18 dispensaries in the district. During the year 1,143 patients were treated in the hospitals and 33,029 in the dispensaries, as compared with 1,149 and 46,950 respectively in the preceding year.

## IV.—POLICE AND CRIME.

There is an Assistant Superintendent of Police at Tangalla, and police stations at Tangalla, Beliatta, Walasmulla, and Ranna, and a sergeant at Hambantota. There is very little crime of a serious nature in Magam pattu, but the same cannot be said of other parts of the district. Burglary, cattle lifting, and knifing head the list of crimes. Shooting cases used to be more frequent, but a reduction in the number of guns in the hands of undesirable persons and a rigorous enforcement of the new Firearms Ordinance have resulted in a marked decrease in their frequency. Other weapons are used instead of guns.

The following statement shows the number of true cases reported under the principal head of " Grave Crime " :—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Burglary .. | 49 | Arson .. | 6 |
| Cattle stealing | 42 | Robbery .. | 5 |
| Theft over Rs. 20 | 21 | Abduction | 2 |
| Hurt by knife, &c. | 20 | Exposure of children | 2 |
| Grievous hurt | 16 | Rape .. | 2 |
| Homicide .. | 9 | | |

The above figures may be regarded as representative of a normal year's crime. There is no marked increase or decrease to note.

*Firearms Ordinance.*—There were 45 prosecutions under this Ordinance during the year, and 35 persons were convicted. The total number of unlicensed guns confiscated was 43. Headmen are paid a reward of Rs. 20 for every unlicensed gun seized by them or on their information. They are fined Rs. 20 for every unlicensed gun discovered in their division.

## V.—IRRIGATION.

*Major Works.*—The maha crops of 1916–17 under the Kirindi-oya left bank scheme came up well, but owing to unseasonable rain at the time of reaping the yield was reduced, and the lower grades of paddy fetched a poor price, Rs. 9 per amunam, as compared with Rs. 14 in the previous year. About 5,000 acres are cultivated for each harvest under this scheme.

There was a slight increase in the area cultivated under the Walawe right bank scheme. A total extent of 4,076 acres was sown and reaped for the maha of 1916–17, yielding approximately 74,722 bushels. Rain at the time of reaping caused damage here, as well as under the Kirindi-oya scheme. A total area of 3,755 acres was cultivated for the yala crop, yielding about 71,695 bushels. The total output from this scheme for the year was therefore approximately 146,427 bushels of paddy.

In the Tangalla subdivision, although the rains were late both for maha and yala crops, the return is reported to have been very fair in the case of the major works, Urubokka-oya and Kirama-oya schemes. Area cultivated 3,821 acres 2 roods.

*Village Tanks.*—Cultivation under the village tanks, which depend entirely on rainfall, is always a precarious matter. This is particularly so in Magam and East Giruwa pattus. During the year under review cultivation under these tanks suffered considerably from a partial failure of the rains at the time of sowing and subsequent unseasonable rain at the reaping time.

*New and proposed Works.*—The Kirindi-oya right bank scheme has been practically completed, and a party of surveyors, as stated elsewhere, is now engaged in cutting up the land into suitable blocks for purposes of sale. The work is progressing fast. Work in connection with the surveys for the proposed Walawe left bank scheme were completed early in the year, and it is understood that the scheme is at present being designed.

## VI.—VILLAGE COMMITTEES.

The district is divided into three Chief Headman's or Mudaliyar's divisions, viz., (1) Giruwa pattu west, (2) Giruwa pattu east, and (3) Magam pattu. Each pattu has a Village Committee, of which the Mudaliyar is Chairman. In Giruwa pattu west there is also a Village Tribunal, which is presided over by a President, whose permanent station is Kahawatta. Besides Kahawatta, there are four other Village Tribunal courts at different places in the pattu, i.e., Kirama, Wiraketiya, Ranna, and Nakulugamuwa, and in these courts the President sits for a few days each month. There is only one Village Committee court-house in this pattu, viz., at Tangalla, where the Mudaliyar of the pattu tries breaches of Village Committee rules passed under the Village Communities Ordinance as Chairman of the Committee.

In East Giruwa pattu there are three Village Committee court-houses, at Talawa, Angunakolapelessa, and Tawaluwila, which are presided over by the Mudaliyar of the pattu as Chairman of the Village Committee. His permanent station is Tawaluwila.

There are three Village Committee court-houses in Magam pattu, at Tissa, Ambalantota, and Hambantota, and the Mudaliyar of the pattu tries breaches of Village Committee rules in these courts as Chairman of the Village Committee. His permanent station being Hambantota, the other two courts are visited by him occasionally.

In East Giruwa and Magam pattus no work worthy of mention was carried out during the year, except the ordinary upkeep of roads, bridges, and buildings.

In Giruwa pattu west the roads, bridges, ambalams, and other buildings were maintained as usual, and in addition to these, the principal works carried out were :—

(1) A kitchen for the Kahawatta Village Committee bungalow at a cost of Rs. 134·63.
(2) A bathroom for the same building, Rs. 113·96.
(3) Most of the work on Wiraketiya-Katuwana road, which was started in 1916, was carried out during this year. The amount spent was Rs. 1,608·25.
(4) A bridge for the above road across the Urubokka-oya at Kiribatamuna was taken in hand with an estimate of Rs. 3,500, and a sum of Rs. 1,361·13 was spent during the year. This work is being carried out for the Village Committee by the Irrigation Department.

### CONTRIBUTIONS.

The following sums were placed at the disposal of the District School Committee this year :—

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| West Giruwa pattu .. .. .. .. | 1,550 |
| East Giruwa pattu .. .. .. .. | 150 |
| Magam pattu .. .. .. .. | 350 |
| Total .. | 2,050 |

### WORK OF THE VILLAGE TRIBUNAL.

The following is a statement showing the work of the Village Tribunal during the year :—

| | Pending on January 1, 1917. | Instituted during 1917. | Decided during 1917. | Pending on December 31, 1917. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Civil .. | 19 | 694 | 669 | 44 |
| Criminal .. | 49 | 1,227 | 1,168 | 108 |
| Irrigation | 7 | 71 | 73 | 5 |

The revenue of the three Committees is as follows :—

| Division. | Balance on January 1, 1917. Rs. c. | Revenue during 1917. Rs. c. | Expenditure during 1917. Rs. c. | Balance on December 31, 1917. Rs. c. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| West Giruwa pattu .. | 3,154 99 | 12,052 92 | 13,063 8 | 2,144 83 |
| East Giruwa pattu .. | 238 68 | 1,890 0 | 2,034 0 | 94 68 |
| Magam pattu .. | 1,220 47 | 2,588 90 | 3,661 92 | 147 45 |
| Total .. | 4,614 14 | 16,531 82 | 18,759 0 | 2,386 96 |

## VII.—EDUCATION.

The District School Committee consisted of the following members: The Assistant Government Agent, Chairman; the Director of Education; the Rev. Father P. Cooreman, Hambantota; and Mudaliyar Harry Jayawardana, Tangalla. There are 38 Government and 12 grant-in-aid schools in the district. Two new schools at Kudawila and Mulana were completed during the year, and improvements were carried out in a few others.

The revenue and expenditure of the Committee was as follows: Rs. 12,228·03 and Rs. 6,857·04, respectively. A special grant of Rs. 7,000 was received in November from the Director of Education for the construction of new schools and necessary additions to existing buildings. In the more populous centres the present accommodation is in many instances quite insufficient for the number of pupils. This grant is to be expended during the current financial year.

## VIII.—SALT.

The following statement shows the quantity of salt harvested at each lewaya with the total collections during the year 1915, 1916, and 1917:—

| Name of Lewaya. | Total for 1915. Cwt. | lb. | Total for 1916. Cwt. | lb. | Total for 1917. Cwt. | lb. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Maha .. | 16,377 | 104 | 57,038 | 85 | 51,427 | 45 |
| Bundala .. | 38,200 | 55 | 51,571 | 20 | 22,573 | 92 |
| Palatupana .. | 40,618 | 26 | 15,931 | 55 | 10,873 | 12 |
| Karaganara .. | — | | 13,156 | 13 | 2,286 | 7 |
| Koholankala .. | 9,162 | 71 | 17,547 | 7 | 14,906 | 106 |
| Total .. | 104,359 | 32 | 155,244 | 68 | 102,067 | 38 |

The year's working was satisfactory, particularly as 1917 was an extremely bad year for salt, owing to repeated showers destroying the formation each time it was fit for collection. The longest period of collection was only about three weeks; whereas in former years collections have been continued in some cases over two months The low output is also due to the labour being exceptionally scarce, the highest number employed being 282, against 500 to 600 in former years.

The total quantity sold during 1917 was 130,856 cwt., as compared with 157,178 cwt. in 1916. The decrease was due to shortage of stocks, and restrictions placed on the sale of salt, issues to Galle and Ratnapura being stopped. Transport of salt to Hambantota stores was resumed on March 12, 1917. The total quantity removed from lewayas is as follows:—

| | Cwt. | lb. |
|---|---|---|
| Palatupana Lewaya to Kirinda stores .. .. | 46,464 | 64 |
| Bundala Lewaya to Hambantota stores .. .. | 31,542 | 70 |
| Maha Lewaya to Hambantota stores .. .. | 726 | 88 |

## IX.—EXCISE.

The Hambantota District forms a part of the Southern Excise Circle, which is in charge of an Assistant Commissioner of Excise, whose headquarters are at Galle. The district is divided into two ranges, with one Inspector at Tangalla and the other at Hambantota, under the immediate supervision of the Assistant Superintendent of Excise, Matara. The Matara-Hambantota arrack rent for the 1916–17 rent period was sold for Rs. 153,960, as against Rs. 123,960 for the 1915–16 period. Seventeen arrack taverns were sanctioned for the period. The arrack consumption for 1916–17 was 9,376 gallons 39 drams, as against 10,431 gallons 4 drams for the 1915–16 period.

The toddy rents of the district were sold for Rs. 15,161·67, as against Rs. 13,820 in the previous period. Twenty-three taverns were sanctioned for the period, and of these, 6 remained unsold for want of satisfactory bids. The toddy consumption during the rent period 1916–17 was 41,639 gallons, as against 40,174 gallons in the previous period and 34,652 gallons in 1914–15.

The revenue derived from foreign liquor for the 1916–17 period was Rs. 930·50, as against Rs. 1,330 in the previous period, the only licenses issued being 3 " taverns," 2 " retail off," and 7 resthouse licenses.

The Advisory Committee of the district is composed of the following: The Assistant Government Agent, Chairman; Mr. Harry Jayawardana, Mudaliyar, West Giruwa pattu; Mr. A. de S. Wickramasinghe; Mr. H. Dahanayaka; and Mr. B. T. A. Cassim.

There have been 87 prosecutions under the Excise Ordinance, and 65 convictions were obtained.

There were three meetings of the Committee during the year.

The new hours for taverns, 8 A.M. to 6.30 P.M., were introduced on October 1.

## X.—LAND.

No land sales were held during the year by the Assistant Government Agent, all the land sold being disposed of by the Land Settlement Department. No important operations under the Waste Lands Ordinance were carried out by the Assistant Government Agent. The work of the Settlement Department was necessarily curtailed to a great extent owing to the departure of officers on war service:—

Statement showing the results of the Working of the Waste Lands Ordinances in the Hambantota District from January 1 to December 31, 1917, by the Settlement Officer.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Notices .. | .. 18 | Acreage sold .. | .. 113A. 3R. 38P. |
| Acreage .. | .. 1,444A. 2R. 3·875P. | Amount realized | .. Rs. 1,839 |
| Number of final orders published | 59 | Declared private | .. 55A. 2R. 16P. |
| Acreage declared Crown | .. 1,438A. 3R. 29P. | Total settled .. | .. 1,608A. 2R. 3P. |

## XI.—FOREST DEPARTMENT.

The Assistant Conservator of Forests resides at Matara. Mr. F. J. S. Turner was Assistant Conservator throughout the year under review. The following timber was supplied from this district to Government Departments during the year: 300 satinwood and palu logs to the Railway; 88 bridge planks to the Public Works Department. The total revenue, apart from the above timber supplied for the use of Government Departments, was Rs. 3,732·81. The chief source of revenue was from the sale of the right to collect ranawara bark, which fetched Rs. 3,007·66.

## XII.—GAME SANCTUARY AND RESIDENT SPORTSMEN'S RESERVE.

The Game Ranger reports that favourable conditions prevailed amongst the game both in the sanctuary and reserve, and their numbers, especially in the sanctuary, are greatly increasing. The most noticeable increase appears to be in the number of buffaloes and deer. Sambhur are increasing more slowly; great numbers fall victims to leopards, who seize them when lying down in thick jungle during the day. Large herds of from 200 to 300 deer are a common sight in the sanctuary, and great numbers of buffaloes, too, are to be seen there at Yala, Pilinawa, and Pottana, and a fair number at Butawa in the resident sportsmen's area. There is, however, no overcrowding at present, and buffaloes have not yet increased to such an extent as would justify the removal of the restrictions under which licenses either to kill or capture are still refused.

Deer are plentiful in the resident sportsmen's area, but a good head is a rare sight. The better heads are picked off by sportsmen. A stag does not cover the does until he has attained maturity, when he has his full growth of antlers. At this stage a good stag is at once picked off by the first sportsman he encounters. Hence, only stags with poor heads are left, and the stock degenerates. This explains how it is that in other shooting grounds with which I am familiar, where less preservation is done and deer are in consequence less numerous, the proportion of good heads is distinctly greater than in the resident sportsmen's reserve. The result of preserving this area for sporting purposes and of allowing the same ground to be shot over year after year is that, while there is a considerable increase in the number of deer, there is a serious deterioration in the quality of the stock.

Statements have been made recently, both in the press and elsewhere, possibly with more haste than reflection or (in some cases) knowledge of the subject, which seem to imply that little or no interest is taken by Government in the preservation of game. In view of such misleading statements, it is useful to record what special measures have been taken by Government to preserve game in this district, which is the most popular resort of sportsmen in the Island. The sanctuary and resident sportsmen's reserve were established by Government nearly twenty years ago, chiefly on the initiative of Mr. B. Horsburgh, then Assistant Government Agent of this district. Of the twelve watchers and the sanctuary ranger, the ranger and ten watchers are paid by Government, the remaining two watchers being paid by the Game Protection Society. Eight of the Government watchers are employed in the sanctuary, the other two in the resident sportsmen's reserve. Three of the sanctuary watchers are detailed, in addition to their duties in the sanctuary, to patrol as well the new resident's reserve in the Eastern Province, where at present no society watchers are employed. The number of sportsmen who annually visit this district, and its deserved popularity as a sporting district, are a fair testimony to the success of the measures adopted by Government to preserve the game of the country; but it must be said that the success of these measures is largely due to the satisfactory manner in which Mr. Engelbrecht, the Game Ranger, discharges his duties.

*Elephants.—Elephants are so numerous in Magam and East Giruwa pattus and portions of West Giruwa pattu as to be a serious nuisance.* The decision to issue fifty licenses to kill or capture at Rs. 50 per elephant has had little effect; few applications for such licenses were received.

*Shed Horns.*—The right to export shed horns is reserved to Government. All horns collected in the sanctuary and resident sportsmen's reserve are brought to the Kachcheri. The Game Protection Society pays the watchers at the rate of 10 cents per pound for the horns collected. The proceeds of sale, when it is possible to export the horns, will be shared between Government and the Society. The amount received from the ranger during the year under review was 1,954 lb. of horns.

### GAME PROTECTION ORDINANCE, No. 1 OF 1909.

The following statement shows the number of prosecutions and convictions under the above Ordinance :—

| | Cases. | Persons. |
|---|---|---|
| Number of prosecutions .. .. | 9 .. | 17 |
| Number of convictions .. .. | 6 .. | 7 |

*Most of the above prosecutions were in the Tangalla courts, only one being in the Hambantota court (Magam pattu).*

## XIII.—PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

No new works of importance were carried out during the year. The widening of the Tanamalwila road was commenced, and is still in progress. The general condition of the roads in the district leaves much to be desired. The chief difficulty appears to be to secure labour.

## XIV.—SANITARY BOARD.

The Board is composed of the following members :—The Assistant Government Agent, Chairman ; the District Engineer, Hambantota ; the Medical Officer, Tangalla ; the Medical Officer, Hambantota ; Mr. Harry Jayawardana, Mudaliyar, West Giruwa pattu, Tangalla ; Mr. A. D. S. Wickramasinghe of Tangalla ; Mr. B. T. A. Cassim of Hambantota.

The following towns are worked under the Small Towns Sanitary Ordinance :—Hambantota, Tangalla, and Beliatta.

New works completed during the year were :—

*Hambantota.*

(1) Sinking of two wells.
(2) Construction of 473 feet cement concrete drains.
(3) Construction of three parks planted with Madras thorn : opposite the Customs Office, Post Office, and markets.
(4) Erection of three new street lamps.
(5) Planting of thirty shade trees.
(6) Construction of 2·75 cubes rubble masonry edges.

*Tangalla.*

(1) Construction of an apron round Ennapitiya well.
(2) Renewal of the filter bed of Pataha well.
(3) Planting of sixteen shade trees.

Roads, markets, and buildings were satisfactorily maintained.

The revenue of the Board for the year 1917 amounted to Rs. 23,506·52, and the expenditure to Rs. 25,296·04. The excess was paid out of the surplus balance of the previous year.

The Kachcheri,
Hambantota, March 9, 1918.

W. L. MURPHY,
Assistant Government Agent.

## APPENDIX.

### REPORT OF THE DISTRICT ROAD COMMITTEE, HAMBANTOTA, FOR 1917.

THE Committee was composed of the following members :—Mr. E. T. Millington, Chairman, up to November 28, when he was succeeded by the writer ; Mr. A. J. R. Scharenguivel, District Engineer, from January to February ; Mr. A. C. B. Jonklaas from February to December ; Mr. R. F. Morris, European Member, from January to March ; Mr. O. W. Henman was appointed in his stead in March ; he was succeeded by Mr. C. Zanetti in June ; Mr. E. G. Auwardt, Burgher Member ; Mr. H. Jayawardana, Mudaliyar, Native Member.

The services of Mr. B. F. de Silva, Superintendent of Minor Roads, were dispensed with from September 30, and he was succeeded by Mr. S. A. Wickramasuriya, Inspector, Local Board, Kalutara, in November.

The resthouses were maintained in good condition.

Three meetings were held during the year, in March, July, and September.

I annex the usual returns :—

Statement of Receipts and Expenditure for the Year 1917.

| | Rs. | c. | Rs. | c. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| REVENUE. | | | | |
| Balance on January 1, 1917 | | | 4,847 | 46 |
| Commutation realized in money | | | 34,953 | 0 |
| Toll grant on minor roads | | | 223 | 10 |
| Government contribution in aid of minor works | | | 4,450 | 0 |
| Miscellaneous receipts | | | 1,847 | 14 |
| Total | | | 46,320 | 70 |
| EXPENDITURE. | | | | |
| Payment made on account of principal roads and resthouses | | | 4,607 | 50 |
| Amount expended on minor works | | | 16,202 | 17 |
| Establishment and commission to division officers :— | | | | |
| (*a*) Contribution on account Provincial Road Committee establishment | 202 | 84 | | |
| (*b*) Cost of District Road Committee establishment | 4,501 | 98 | | |
| (*c*) Commission to division officers | 3,074 | 1 | | |
| | | | 7,778 | 83 |
| Pensions | | | 180 | 0 |
| Miscellaneous charges | | | 1,115 | 37 |
| Balance on December 31, 1917 | | | 16,436 | 83 |
| Total | | | 46,320 | 70 |

Comparative Statement of the Working of the Thoroughfares Ordinance in 1916 and 1917.

| | 1916. | | Percentage on Number under Head 2. | 1917. | | Percentage on Number under Head 2. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. Population of local area by latest Census | — | 110,547 | — | — | 110,547 | — |
| 2. Number of resident males by division officers' lists reported liable to labour | — | 24,135 | — | — | 24,608 | — |
| 3. Discharged obligation within local area by— | | | | | | |
| (*a*) Paying single commutation | 22,364 | | 92·66 | 22,318 | | 90·69 |
| (*b*) Paying double commutation | 247 | | 1·02 | 286 | | 1·16 |
| (*c*) Labouring six days | — | | — | — | | — |
| (*d*) Labouring twelve days | — | | — | — | | — |
| 4. Total discharged obligation | | 22,611 | 93·68 | | 22,604 | 91·85 |
| 5. Failed to discharge obligation within local area, but otherwise accounted for as— | | | | | | |
| (*e*) Exempted on account of age, death, disqualification, or physical inability to work | 596 | | 2·47 | 877 | | 3·56 |
| (*f*) Paid or laboured elsewhere | 515 | | 2·13 | 612 | | 2·49 |
| (*g*) Double entries or entries by mistake | 31 | | ·13 | 34 | | ·14 |
| (*h*) Fined | — | | — | — | | — |
| (*i*) Imprisoned | 8 | | ·03 | 1 | | — |
| (*j*) Left local area | — | | — | — | | — |
| 6. Total failed to discharge obligation within local area | | 1,150 | 4·76 | | 1,524 | 6·19 |
| 7. Unaccounted for | — | 374 | 1·54 | — | 480 | 1·95 |

W. L. MURPHY,
Chairman.

# NORTHERN PROVINCE.

## ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE GOVERNMENT AGENT, NORTHERN PROVINCE, FOR THE YEAR 1917.

Area of the Northern Province, 3,578 square miles.
Area of the Jaffna District, 1,147¾ square miles.
Population of the Northern Province, 369,951 (Census of 1911).
Population of the Jaffna District, 326,712 (Census of 1911).

### I.—HISTORY OF ADMINISTRATION OF THE PROVINCE.

THE administrative staff of the Province continued to be the same as in the previous year, with the exception of the following changes.

2. Mr. A. E. Christoffelsz was appointed Extra Office Assistant and Additional Police Magistrate, Jaffna, on January 10, and on the 23rd of the same month he was appointed Police Magistrate, Jaffna, in place of Mr. A. N. Strong, who left Ceylon for war service. Mr. A. Cathiravalu, Crown Proctor, was then appointed Additional Police Magistrate, and Mr. P. C. Nicholas, Mudaliyar, acted as Extra Office Assistant occasionally, until on August 20 he was appointed Extra Office Assistant, in addition to his duties as Head Clerk.

3. On November 22 Mr. P. Vythilingam, Advocate, was appointed to act as Police Magistrate, Point Pedro and Chavakachcheri, in place of Mr. C. Coomaraswamy, transferred to Avissawella.

4. On July 12 Mr. B. G. de Glanville was appointed Assistant Government Agent, Mannar, in place of Mr. J. D. Brown, who went to England to offer his services for the war.

5. On November 7 Mr. C. W. Bickmore assumed duties as Assistant Government Agent, Mullaittivu, *vice* Mr. W. L. Murphy, transferred to Hambantota.

6. Dr. F. Foenander continued to act as Provincial Surgeon, in place of Dr. W. Margenout (on leave). In March Dr. S. Somasundaram was appointed Judicial Medical Officer, *vice* Dr. S. Sittampalam, transferred. In July Dr. R. G. Jayatilleke was appointed Resident Medical Officer, in place of Dr. F. Vethecan, transferred.

7. In February Mr. W. Black was appointed Additional District Engineer, Jaffna, and took the place of Mr. D. K. McMinn in June, on the transfer of the latter to Chilaw. Mr. T. Muttukumaru succeeded Mr. A. H. Nathanielsz as District Engineer, Pallai.

8. On March 19 Mr. C. W. F. Wavell succeeded Mr. F. L. Baker as Assistant Superintendent of Surveys, Northern Division.

9. *On February 1 Mr. E. H. Vanderwall was appointed Inspector of Schools, Northern Province, vice Mr. C. H. Kriekenbeek, transferred to Colombo.*

10. On June 9 Mr. B. Scherffius, Tobacco Expert, left Jaffna, having completed his term of agreement with the Ceylon Government.

11. On November 30 Mr. V. Muttyahpillai, Maniagar of The Islands Division, died after an honourable service of twenty-six years. He was an exemplary Chief Headman, and his loss is much regretted.

### II.—PRINCIPAL EVENTS.

12. No events of great importance occurred during the year. The following are, however, worthy of mention.

13. In January His Majesty the King conferred the honour of Knight Bachelor on the Hon. Mr. Ambalavanar Kanagasabai, retired Member of the Legislative Council, in recognition of his eminent public services. Letters patent conferring the appointment were received and handed to the Hon. Sir Ambalavanar Kanagasabai on July 6, when a public reception was accorded to him in honour of the occasion.

14. In June His Excellency the Governor conferred the honorary rank of Mudaliyar on Mr. M. S. Ramalingam, Chief Mudaliyar, Jaffna Kachcheri, in recognition of his long and honourable service under the Government.

15. A conference of the Chief Headmen of the Jaffna District was held at the Kachcheri on April 27 and 28, at which the Assistant Government Agents, Mannar and Mullaittivu, were present. Several matters of administrative importance were discussed and settled at the conference.

16. A School Committee was created for the Jaffna District under the Rural Schools Ordinance, and Village Committees were elected throughout the district for the administration of village affairs.

17. The first course of vacation lectures for school teachers was inaugurated by the Education Department in Jaffna on August 20 and was continued for a week. The Hon. Sir Anton Bertram gave a public lecture on Burke on the opening day.

18. The town of Jaffna was divided into three wards under the provisions of "The Local Boards Amendment Ordinance, No. 27 of 1916," and a member was elected for each ward on December 31. Two of the seats were contested.

19. A villager dug up at Madduvil 175 old Sinhalese copper coins in an earthen pitcher. They were of three fairly common kinds. Samples of the coins were sent to the Museum.

20. On October 18 a villager was killed by a thunderbolt while working in his field at Kodikamam.

## III.—REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

21. The total revenue credited at the Jaffna Kachcheri during the twelve months October, 1916, to September, 1917, was Rs. 1,468,119·97, as compared with Rs. 1,470,175·33 during the previous twelve months. The corresponding figures for the whole Province were Rs. 1,650,524·57 and Rs. 1,676,172·92.

22. The only items calling for remark are :—

*Increases.*

(1) Customs Duties on Grain, Rs. 31,900·86, due to increased quantity of paddy and rice imported from beyond sea.
(2) Arrack, Rum, and Toddy, Rs. 40,359·34, due to the increase realized by the sales of the arrack and toddy rents.
(3) Stamps, Rs. 9,543·12, due to the increased rates of duty levied.
(4) Fines and forfeitures, Rs. 7,867·27.
(5) Cattle-branding Fees, Rs. 5,462·60, due to the resumption of cattle-branding operations.
(6) Land Revenue (Forest Department), Rs. 25,112·39, due to the increased sales of firewood and common timber at the Jaffna depôt.

*Decreases.*

(1) Customs Duties on Sugar, Rs. 99,886·72, due to less importation of jaggery from India by the Ceylon Sugar Refineries, Limited.
(2) Customs Duties on Other Goods, Rs. 8,518·79, due to less importation of gingelly seed and curry stuffs from India.
(3) Land Sales, Rs. 10,448·76, due to the curtailment of sales of land by Government pending the introduction of the new system of leases.

23. The expenditure brought to account in the Jaffna Kachcheri during the twelve months October, 1916, to September, 1917, was Rs. 723,843·49, as compared with Rs. 729,276·51 during the previous twelve months.

24. As much of the district revenue and expenditure is brought to account elsewhere than in Jaffna, no profitable comparison can be made between the revenue and expenditure of the district, or any statement given of the total contributions of the inhabitants to the revenue of the Colony. The cash transactions of the Jaffna Kachcheri during the financial year (October, 1916–September, 1917) amounted to Rs. 14,220,588·42, as compared with Rs. 12,506,744·95 for the previous year.

## IV.—FOOD SUPPLY, HEALTH, AND CONNECTED MATTERS.

25. The chief agricultural industries of the district are the cultivation of paddy, dry grains, the palmyra and coconut palms, fruit and vegetables, manioca, and tobacco.

26. *Paddy.*—This is the chief food product. The harvest of 1917 was better than that of the previous year, but still only fair. About 532,000 bushels were reaped on an area of 45,700 acres, the average yield being six-fold. This quantity was supplemented by 804,536 cwt. paddy, equal to 1,877,250 bushels, and 236,395 cwt. rice, equal to 413,691 bushels, imported into the district from India and Burma and from Batticaloa. Owing to shortage of freight, the local prices of paddy and rice have slightly increased.

27. Almost all land suitable for paddy growing in the peninsula is under cultivation. An extension of this cultivation may be expected on the mainland, when the Karaichchi irrigation scheme is completed.

28. *Dry Grains.*—About ten varieties of fine grain are grown on paddy and on tobacco lands after reaping of crops, and on other high lands not brought under regular cultivation. About 44,000 bushels is estimated to have been reaped on an area of 7,000 acres, and about 66,000 bushels on 4,600 acres of tobacco land and 500 acres of paddy land. This is the principal food supply of the poorer classes. Three varieties of gram are also produced, but their yield being insufficient, large quantities are imported from South India.

29. *Palmyras.*—This palm grows thickly all over the peninsula, and is a most useful tree, every part of it being utilized in some way or other. Jaggery is extensively manufactured from the sweet juice of the palm, and most of it has been bought by the Sugar Refineries Company at Valluvedditturai, and used by them as a base for refining sugar and for distilling spirits from the refuse molasses. The pieces of palmyra timber exported to South India during the year numbered about 22,760. The timber is used for roofing houses and buildings. The Maniagars report that the use of palmyra products for food is going out of fashion. They are, however, resorted to if the prices of other food products rise unduly, and thus relieve any scarcity that may be felt.

30. *Coconuts.*—The estimated area under coconuts is about 20,000 acres. This palm grows well in most parts of the peninsula and The Islands and in the Punakari division. The yield of the nuts was normal, and their prices varied between Rs. 25 and Rs. 35 per thousand. A large quantity of the nuts is usually dried and converted into copra for export outside the Island, but the export trade has gone down considerably owing to lack of freight due to war conditions, which practically closed the usual market for the article. Copra was sold locally at from Rs. 30 to Rs. 40 per candy. Cocoanut oil is made from the dried copra in primitive wooden mills sufficient for local requirements. 271,464 cwt. of copra from the south of the Island were exported to India through Talaimannar. This export is new.

31. *Fruits and Vegetables.*—Fruits are generally scarce. Plantains are extensively grown. Vegetables are raised on paddy lands as rotation crops and on portions of tobacco lands under irrigation from wells, which are fairly numerous in the country. The crop of the year was good, and equal to the local demand.

32. *Manioca (Cassava).*—This is a food product grown for local consumption. Portions of tobacco gardens are under this crop during the tobacco season. It is also planted as a rotation crop on tobacco lands and paddy fields after the harvests have been reaped. The boiled root of the plant forms the chief article of diet of the poorer classes of the population. If tapioca could be manufactured, the cultivation would be greatly extended.

33. *Tobacco.*—About 6,500 acres are under this crop. Two varieties are grown, one for smoking and the other for chewing. Both crops were good, and fetched good prices. Smoking tobacco is made into cigars and sold in all parts of the Island. Chewing tobacco is sent to Cochin and Travancore in South India. A small portion is also sold for the use of the Indian labourers on the estates in the central and southern parts of Ceylon. The quantity exported over sea was 3,433,642 lb. and coastwise 537,768 lb.

The tobacco planted in the experimental garden at Tirunelveli at the end of 1916 was attacked by a pest in the early stages of its growth and was not very successful. The "White Burley" kind having been found to grow well, the whole area of the garden has now been planted with this variety, in order to test the venture on a commercial scale. The establishment of an agricultural school in the district with an experiment station attached to it is now under consideration.

34. The rainfall as registered at the Jaffna observatory was 47·31 inches in 74 days, as against 35·64 inches in 1916 and 33·92 inches in 1915. 54·92 inches were registered at the Jaffna College, Vaddukkoddai, and 52·75 inches at Kankesanturai. The rainfall was evenly distributed throughout the district. The prospects of the present paddy crop, which is entirely dependent on the rainfall, are good.

35. The effects of the great war are beginning to be felt in the district. The people depend in a large measure on India and Burma for their supply of paddy, rice, curry stuffs, and other food products. Freights have risen, and consequently the prices of food stuffs have generally increased. The people have been advised to grow more food products, and seeds of various kinds have been supplied by the Agricultural Department. These, unfortunately, on trial have not proved successful, but, speaking generally, a fair response has been made to the appeal to increase the food supply. The prices of other necessaries usually imported from Europe and other distant countries have considerably increased, and the cost of living has gone up all round.

36. *Health of People.*—The health of the people has been generally satisfactory throughout the year, except for a few cases of smallpox in different parts of the district. The occurrences were duly reported, and the spread of infection in each place was promptly arrested. At Valluvedditturai the first two cases were concealed. The infection did not, however, spread, though fresh cases occurred later. At Sandiruppay also the first two cases were concealed, and the third was treated as one of chickenpox. As the deceased in this last case was given a public funeral, the infection spread in the neighbourhood, but was soon brought under control. In every instance the disease was brought from India.

37. The following return shows the number of the cases and their results :—

| Place of Occurrence. | Date of Occurrence. | Number attacked. | Recovered. | Died. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Tampachiddi (Point Pedro) .. | January, 1917 .. | 3 .. | 3 .. | — |
| Matakal .. | February 5 .. | 1 .. | 1 .. | — |
| Kokkuvil .. | February 5 .. | 1 .. | 1 .. | — |
| Do. .. | March 18 .. | 1 .. | 1 .. | — |
| Do. .. | April 11 .. | 1 .. | 1 .. | — |
| Jaffna Town (Local Board) .. | March 4 .. | 42 .. | 36 .. | 6 |
| Chulipuram .. | March 9 .. | 1 .. | 1 .. | — |
| Tirunelveli .. | March 22 .. | 1 .. | 1 .. | — |
| Puloli .. | March 24 .. | 1 .. | 1 .. | — |
| Kayts .. | September 28 .. | 2 .. | 1 .. | 1 |
| Alaveddi .. | September 27 .. | 1 .. | 1 .. | — |
| Sandiruppay .. | October 31 .. | 16 .. | 13 .. | 3 |
| Valluvedditturai .. | August .. | 2 .. | 2 .. | — |
| Do. .. | October .. | 4 .. | 4 .. | — |
| Delft .. | November 2 .. | 4 .. | 4 .. | — |
| Pallai Vimankamam .. | December 2 .. | 3 .. | 3 .. | — |
| | *Total* .. | 84 | 74 | 10 |

38. The district is supplied with 2 Government hospitals, 16 dispensaries, and 13 branch dispensaries or visiting stations, in all of which 50,368 sick persons were treated during the year. The Government medical aid is supplemented by private medical practitioners and four medical mission institutions, which do good work. They are :—

| | Cases treated. | | Cases treated. |
|---|---|---|---|
| McLeod Hospital at Inuvil .. | 6,569 | Dispensary at Karaitivu .. | 320 |
| Green Hospital at Manippai .. | 1,036 | Jevon's Dispensary at Puttur .. | 444 |

39. A new Government dispensary was opened at Karaveddi on March 5.

40. The number of births registered during the year was 12,857 and deaths 8,824, as against 13,290 and 9,212 respectively in 1916. The number of marriages registered was 1,911, as against 2,041 during the previous year.

41. *Cattle.*—The number of cattle in the district is about 123,000. There was no disease during the year. Pasture is generally scarce, and there was not much fodder during the first half of the year. Palmyra olas were largely used as food owing to want of grass and straw. Grass was plentiful during the latter part of the year. The village cattle are generally ill-fed and under-sized. No attention has been paid to improvement of the breed. A stud bull has now been supplied by Government for the district, and is kept in charge of the Maniagar of Jaffna, to whom persons desiring to have the use of the bull should apply.

42. 33,153 cattle have been branded during the year with the communal brand. There are more than 50,000 cattle still to brand, and the work will be continued during 1918. Owners of cattle have been required to furnish the headmen with lists of cattle belonging to them.

43. The numbers of goats and sheep in the district are : goats 53,869, sheep 73,492.

44. *Fisheries.*—Fishing is extensively carried on in the sea and in the lagoons along the coasts of the peninsula. Local wants are more than supplied, and a large surplus is salted and exported. The export figures for the Province are :—

| | 1916. | | | | 1917. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Value. | | | | Value. | |
| | | | Rs. | c. | | | Rs. | c. |
| Over sea .. | Cwt. 257½ .. | | 2,251 | 20 .. | Cwt. 237½ .. | | 2,869 | 0 |
| Coastwise .. | Cwt. 18,134½ .. | | 204,881 | 50 .. | Cwt. 18,386½ .. | | 171,808 | 0 |

Fresh fish is also sent by rail to Colombo packed in ice.

45. The fishing of chanks and bêche-de-mer is also a fairly important industry. The catch is all exported. The quantities are as follows :—

| | 1916. | | | | 1917. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Value. | | | | Value. | |
| | | | Rs. | c. | | | Rs. | c. |
| Bêche-de-mer .. | Cwt. 861½ .. | | 22,170 | 0 .. | Cwt. 10½ .. | | 120 | 0 |

| | 1916. | | | | | 1917. | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | No. | Rate per 1,000. | | Duty Paid. | | No. | Rate per 1,000. | | Duty Paid. | |
| | | Rs. | c. | Rs. | c. | | Rs. | c. | Rs. | c. |
| Live chanks .. | 1,456,950 .. | 6 | 0 .. | 8,741 | 70 .. | 2,127,112 .. | 6 | 0 .. | 12,763 | 19 |
| Dead chanks .. | 919,621 .. | 3 | 0 .. | 2,758 | 86 .. | 998,516 .. | 3 | 0 .. | 2,995 | 54 |
| Inferior chanks .. | 452,500 .. | 2 | 0 .. | 905 | 0 .. | 114,456 .. | 2 | 0 .. | 228 | 91 |
| Total .. | 2,829,071 | | | 12,405 | 56 | 3,240,084 | | | 15,987 | 64 |

The decrease in bêche-de-mer is attributed to less demand and shortage of freight. The increase in live chanks is due to the alteration in the rates of duty, which came into force in the middle of 1916, and shortage of tonnage towards the end of that year.

46. There is no mining industry in the district. Rubble, gravel, and coral quarries are worked for local requirements. A small quantity of rubble and coral has also been exported to South India.

47. The principal manufactures are cigars, cloth, mats and baskets, coir, pottery, jaggery, oils, aerated waters, gold, silver, brass, iron, and wood work. Their output is moderate, and they chiefly supply local wants. Cigars, coir, and cloth are sent to other parts of Ceylon. Owing to the war the supply of metals has been considerably reduced, and their prices have increased.

48. *Land.*—The total area alienated by the Crown under the ordinary land sale regulations was 176A. 1R. 27P., of which 165A. 0R. 33P. were sold by public auction, and the remainder settled on claimants under General Order 812. The average price realized by sale was Rs. 41·20 per acre. Large lots have not been sold, in view of the proposal of Government to introduce a general system of leasing lands.

49. The lands under the Karaichchi irrigation scheme suitable for growing paddy and the lands in the Pachchilaippali and Punakari divisions suitable for coconut planting will afford openings for investment of capital.

## V.—EDUCATION.

50. The Roman Catholic, American, Wesleyan, and Church of England Missions and Hindu organizations undertake the whole work of education in the district. The work in their schools is subject to the supervision of the Education Department, and grants in aid are paid from the revenues of the Colony. 39 English schools, 10 Anglo-vernacular, and 329 vernacular schools receive grants. There are also 37 unaided schools. The leading English schools have been efficiently maintained.

51. The vernacular schools have not all been maintained in a satisfactory state of efficiency. The school buildings and the quality of the teaching in many cases leave much to be desired.

52. Primary vernacular education has been made compulsory for all classes of children. The machinery provided by the Town Schools and the Rural Schools Ordinances was put into operation during the year. Boys between the ages of 6 and 12 years and girls between the ages of 6 and 10 years have been required to attend school. According to lists prepared by the headmen there are in the district about 19,700 boys and 13,300 girls of the prescribed ages, while according to the lists furnished by teachers the children actually attending their schools numbered about 16,600 boys and 10,100 girls, including children above and below the prescribed ages.

53. The headmen when engaged on the preparation of the lists of children advised the parents of the provisions of the Ordinance and required them to send their children to school. Later on the names of defaulting children were obtained from the school teachers, and in the month of December numerous prosecutions were entered in the Village Committee courts of several subdivisions against the parents of the defaulters. As a first step the parents were warned to send their children to school and were discharged. Several were also fined. As a result of these measures the attendance in schools has considerably improved, though there is still much to be done in this direction.

54. Such enforced attendance of children, the Maniagar of Vadamaradchi West remarks, "has lightened the task of the village schoolmaster, who used to go from door to door daily and collect children for his school." The Maniagar of Tenmaradchi reports that since compulsory attendance was enforced "the farmer and the labourer feel the pinch sharply for domestic and farm work, and particularly cattle tending."

55. The enforcement of the compulsory rule has resulted in the influx of large numbers of children in schools, where the existing accommodation is inadequate. The managers of schools should provide immediately sufficient accommodation for the increased numbers in their schools.

56. It has been decided by the District School Committee to establish two Government vernacular schools in the peninsula in the coming year and maintain them in an efficient state, in order to serve as models for the other schools, which are admittedly in a generally unsatisfactory condition.

57. The District School Committee have prepared the scheme of school circles and divisions required by sections 14 and 15 of the Rural Schools Ordinance, and have recommended the establishment of ten Government village schools in the Pachchilaippali, Karaichchi, and Punakari divisions in localities where educational facilities do not exist at present.

58. The united training school for vernacular teachers at Koppay, which was started in December, 1916, continued its work satisfactorily throughout the year.

## VI.—CRIME AND POLICE.

59. The number of cases reported during the year was 639, as against 538 during the previous year. They were disposed of as follows: False and doubtful, 194; true, 347; pending, 98. Of the true cases, 118, or 34 per cent., ended in conviction. The corresponding percentage in 1916 was 29.

60. Crimes of violence against the person, such as grievous hurt, homicide, and knife hurt, have decreased; crimes against property, such as arson, burglary, robbery, and theft, have increased.

61. Six cases of homicide were reported during the year. Two ended in conviction. The remaining four are committed for trial before the Supreme Court at its next sessions. In two of these convictions have since been obtained. Accused in the other two were acquitted.

62. A riot occurred at Sutumalai between the Vellalas and Parampars (a section of fishers) of the place, the occasion being the beating of tom-tom at a funeral of the latter. The rioters were prosecuted; and eleven accused were convicted and sentenced to six months' imprisonment each. The decision was affirmed in appeal, except as regards one accused.

63. The action of the headmen with regard to crime and their co-operation with the regular police have, on the whole, been good. Speaking generally, there has been an improvement in the efficiency of police action.

## VII.—QUASI-MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT.

64. The existing local Government bodies of the Province are:—

(*a*) The Provincial Road Committee of the Northern Province.
(*b*) The District Road Committees of Jaffna, Mannar, and Mullaittivu.
(*c*) The Local Board of the town of Jaffna.
(*d*) The Sanitary Boards of Jaffna, Mannar, and Mullaittivu, exercising jurisdiction over the small towns of Point Pedro, Valluvedditturai, Kayts, Mannar, Pesalai, Erukkalampiddi, Talaimannar, Vidattaltivu, Silavatturai, and Mullaittivu.
(*e*) The District School Committees of Jaffna, Mannar, and Mullaittivu.
(*f*) The District Committee under the Markets Ordinance.
(*g*) The Village Committees of the Jaffna, Mannar, and Mullaittivu Districts oustide the Local Board and Sanitary Board areas.

Detailed reports on the work of the bodies enumerated in (*a*) to (*f*) above will be found annexed to this report and to the reports of the Assistant Government Agents.

65. There are also two Village Tribunals established under the Village Communities Ordinance, No. 24 of 1889. One sits at Delft, and the other, for the Mullaittivu District, sits at Vavuniya, Nedunkeni, and Mullaittivu. A statement of work done during the year by the Village Tribunal, Delft, is given below:—

| | Civil. | Criminal. |
|---|---|---|
| Cases pending on January 1 .. .. .. | 1 .. | 2 |
| Cases instituted .. .. .. | 177 .. | 138 |
| Cases decided .. .. .. | 176 .. | 140 |
| Cases amicably settled .. .. .. | 19 .. | 36 |
| Cases pending on December 31 .. .. | 2 .. | — |
| Appeals to Government Agent:— | | |
| Judgment affirmed .. .. .. | 4 .. | 3 |
| Judgment set aside .. .. .. | — .. | 1 |
| Appeals to Governor in Executive Council .. .. | — .. | — |

66. Forty Village Committees have been elected in the Jaffna District during the year under the provisions of section 16 of the Village Communities Ordinance, No. 24 of 1889. Rules have been framed by them under section 6 of the Ordinance for the administration of village affairs, and submitted to His Excellency the Governor in Executive Council for sanction. The Committees have dealt with (1) breaches of the by-laws framed by the District School Committee under the Rural Schools Ordinance for compulsory attendance of children in schools; (2) offences under the Cattle Trespass Ordinance; and (3) breaches of regulations made under the Cattle Ordinance for the branding of cattle and sale or transfer and removal of cattle.

67. The Maniagar of Tenmaradchi reports that the villagers appreciate the privilege of participating in the administration of their village concerns, and are glad to have their minor disputes settled by the Committees.

## VIII.—EXCISE.

68. *Arrack.*—The arrack rent of the Jaffna District for 1917–18 was sold in Colombo for Rs. 278,990, being an increase of Rs. 27,435 over that of the previous year. The quantity of arrack sold in taverns during the year was 40,461 gallons, being an increase of 5,344 gallons over that of 1916, and a decrease of 5,745 gallons from that of 1915. The number of taverns was 25, the same as in the previous year.

69. *Toddy.*—The toddy rents were sold in Jaffna by taverns, and were bought by local men. Their number was 112, the same as in the previous year. The amount realized by the sale of the rents for 1917–18 was Rs. 357,360, being an increase of Rs. 44,505 over that of the previous year. Six taverns were re-sold at the risk of the original purchasers, who failed to pay the monthly instalments of their rents. The quantity of toddy sold in taverns amounted to 1,429,982 gallons, being an increase of 273,728 gallons over that of the previous year. There would appear to be a tendency for the consumption of toddy to take the place of that of arrack.

70. *Sweet Toddy.*—2,406 licenses were issued, and 137 coconut and 59,424 palmyra trees were tapped for sweet toddy. In 1916 the figures were 2,394, 45, and 56,269, respectively.

71. *Foreign Liquor.*—Ten retail licenses, 1 tavern license, 7 resthouse licenses, and 1 license for sale of medicated wines were issued, making a total of 19 licenses for the year. The total quantity sold for consumption was 4,770 gallons, being a decrease of 1,910 gallons from that of the preceding year.

72. *Cocaine.*—Six licenses were issued for sale of cocaine, 2 for retail and 4 to registered medical practitioners.

73. *Rectified and Denatured Spirits.*—Twelve licenses (for twelve months) were issued to the Ceylon Sugar Refineries, Limited, at Polikandi, for the distillation of rectified and denatured spirits from the refuse molasses of the sugar refinery.

74. *Advisory Committee.*—Two meetings were held during the year. It was decided to alter the opening and closing hours of arrack taverns to 8 A.M. to 6.30 P.M., except in the case of five taverns, which were allowed to be closed at 8 P.M. The Committee also decided on the closing of the toddy tavern at Valluveddi from July 1, 1918, and the transfer of the tavern at Chavankoddai to Navatkuli village from the same date.

## IX.—IRRIGATION.

75. Work on the Karaichchi irrigation scheme, which commenced in the year 1902, still continues. It was expected that the works would be finished in 1918, but war conditions have made that impossible. The revised estimate for the works amounts to Rs 1,376,876, of which Rs. 1,236,247·57 have been expended to end of September, 1917, leaving a balance of Rs. 140,628·43. The expenditure for the twelve months ending on September 30, 1917, was Rs. 128,351·47.

76. There are about 500 village tanks under restoration, most of which are in the Mannar and Mullaittivu Districts. Eight of these tanks are in the Tunukkaypattu of the Jaffna District, and are under the supervision of the Irrigation Inspector, Mannar. The shareholders of irrigable lands under each tank restore and maintain the bund and channels under it in good repair by their joint labour contributed in proportion to the extent owned by each shareholder. The chief work to which this labour was devoted in 1917 was the improvement of existing spills and the opening of new ones where required. This work, though of the utmost importance for the safety of the tank, is not one the value of which the villagers sufficiently appreciate. There was considerable default. In the Mullaittivu District this amounted to nearly two-thirds of the labour called out. In the Jaffna District the default was only about one-fifth, while in the Mannar District it was about one-half. The default in the Mannar District was chiefly in the Musali division, and was owing to a succession of crop failures caused by drought. The people have been given time to perform the work due.

## X.—PUBLIC WORKS.

77. Considerable improvements and additions to public buildings have been effected during the year. Roads and bridges have been kept in a satisfactory condition. The Pandisuddan-Kandavalai road has been completed, and a new segregation camp was erected at Talaimannar. No other new works of importance were undertaken during the year.

78. The following works are in progress :—

(1) Additions and improvements to District Court buildings, Jaffna.
(2) Paying wards, Jaffna hospital.
(3) Cooly lines and overseer's quarters at Talaimannar.
(4) Karaiyur reclamation.

79. *Karaiyur Reclamation.*—This work was begun in 1911. It consists of the reclamation of the tidal flat lying opposite to the fishing village of Karaiyur, with the object of relieving the congestion obtaining there. Of the 64½ acres proposed to be reclaimed, 33½ have been completed by the close of 1917, leaving 31 acres still to be reclaimed. It has been found that with an average of between 300 and 400 prisoners at work it takes 50 prisoners to reclaim one acre of the area in a year. If the present rate of progress is maintained, the work should be completed within the next five years. Increasing difficulty, however, is now being experienced, on account of war restrictions, in obtaining plant to replace that worn out, so that it is probable that the completion will be delayed beyond that period.

80. The following works are proposed for consideration :—

(1) Conversion of the Vadamaradchi lagoon into a fresh-water lake.
(2) Water supply for the town of Jaffna.
(3) Drainage scheme for the town of Jaffna.
(4) Town planning scheme on the reclaimed area at Karaiyur.
(5) Extension of the Vadamaradchi East road to Marutankeni and to Aliyavalai.
(6) Quarters for the Police Magistrate, Jaffna.
(7) New smallpox hospital, Jaffna.
(8) Extension of the road from Parantan to Mullaittivu *viâ* Putukkudiyiruppu, of which the first 7 miles have been constructed.

81. *Vadamaradchi Lagoon Scheme.*—The examination of this scheme was continued throughout 1917 by the Irrigation Department. It is now proposed by the Director to construct a temporary barrage in order to observe the results, and to ascertain what should be the maximum level of the lake in order to secure the greatest possible measure of advantage. It is hoped that provision for this will be made in the Supply Bill for 1918–19.

## XI.—SALT.

82. The Chiviyateru salt pans yielded 17,099 cwt. of manufactured salt, as against 35,216 cwt. during the previous year. Owing to the unwillingness of the manufacturers to change their old methods of manufacture, an attempt that was made to improve the quality of the salt was not successful. A proposal for the construction of a saltern on modern lines at Elephant Pass is now under consideration.

83. The salt formation at Vellaipparavai was dissolved by rain. At Karanavay about 62,310 cwt. were collected. The salt formation at Mattalan, in the Mullaittivu District, was partly destroyed by rain. The quantity collected there and brought to Tondaimanaru was 573 cwt.

84. There are two salt stores in the Jaffna District, one in the town and the other at Tondaimanaru. The salt accounts of these stores are as follows :—

| *Karaiyur Store.* | Cwt. | Cwt. |
|---|---|---|
| Balance on January 1, 1917 .. .. .. | — | 58,491 |
| Received from Chiviyateru salt pans .. .. | — | 17,099 |
| | | 75,590 |
| Sold to retailers and fish curers in Jaffna District .. | 32,392 | |
| Issued to Assistant Government Agent, Mannar .. | 7,520 | |
| Issued to Assistant Government Agent, Mullaittivu .. | 3,000 | |
| Wastage in stores .. .. .. | 953 | |
| | | 43,865 |
| Balance on December 31, 1917 .. .. .. | | 31,725 |
| *Tondaimanaru Store.* | | |
| Balance on January 1, 1917 .. .. .. | 730 | |
| Received from Karanavay .. .. .. | 62,310 | |
| Received from Mattalan .. .. .. | 1,981* | |
| | | 65,021 |
| Sold for export beyond the Province .. .. | 23,936 | |
| Sent to Haputale Government stores in 1917 .. .. | 656 | |
| Wastage in stores .. .. .. | 110 | |
| | | 24,702 |
| *Balance on December 31, 1917* .. .. .. | — | 40,319 |

* Includes salt collected in 1916.

85. The total amount realized by sale of salt in 1916–17 was Rs. 166,002, as against Rs. 168,564 in 1915–16.

## XII.—FOREST ADMINISTRATION.

86. There was no change made during the year in the area of the forest reserves and proposed reserves. Some modification will follow the completion of the Karaichchi irrigation scheme by excision of irrigable areas from the reserved forest.

87. About 40,000 acres of surveyed land in the Irasentirankulam, Puvarasankulam, and Tachchankulam proposed reserves in the Mullaittivu District have been settled under the Waste Lands Ordinance and declared Crown.

88. *Preliminary notices under the Waste Lands Ordinance* were issued in respect of about 32,000 acres of the Irampaikkulam, Melkulam, and Nayinamadu proposed reserves in the Mullaittivu District.

89. 234,683 acres of forests have been surveyed during the year. The survey operations made rapid progress, and the full programme for the year was carried out.

90. The main work of the Forest Department consisted in the supply of sleepers and firewood to the Railway Department; of logs, posts, and common timber to the Public Works and other Government Departments; and firewood to the Jaffna depôt. The supplies to the Public Departments were as follows :—

| Description. | | 1917. | 1916. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Sleepers | Broad gauge .. .. No. | 12,353 | 9,232 |
| | Narrow gauge .. .. No. | 5,921 | 9,822 |
| Timber in the log .. .. No. | | 975 | 272 |
| Scantlings and reepers .. .. No. | | 347 | 286 |
| Pieces .. .. .. No. | | 100 | 2,116 |
| Fuel (for Railway) .. .. Cubic yards | | 38,849 | 23,508 |
| Fuel .. .. .. Tons | | 142 | 218 |

*4,441 trees of satin, palu, and milla were felled to supply the sleepers and timber noted above.*

*91. The supply of firewood to the depôt was well maintained throughout the year.* 5,661 tons 2 cwt. were supplied at a cost of Rs. 22,973·37, or Rs. 4·09 per ton, while 5,600 tons of firewood and about 10,000 pieces of small round timber were sold during the year and realized Rs. 43,980·89, being an increase of almost 50 per cent. over the revenue of the preceding year. The Government firewood depôt at Jaffna evidently supplies a felt want. It is now proposed to establish a new timber and firewood depôt at Karaiyur, as there is not sufficient space at the present site to deal adequately with the large quantities required to meet the public demand.

92. The teak, mahogany, and margosa plantations on areas cleared by the cutting of trees for supplying timber and firewood to the Railway Department consist of the following seven blocks at—

| | Acres. | | Acres. |
|---|---|---|---|
| (1) Kilinochchi .. | .. 21 | (5) Tonigala, No. 2 block | .. 10½ |
| (2) Iranaimadu .. | .. 40 | (6) Madu road .. | .. 46 |
| (3) Tonigala, old block | .. 15½ | (7) Kulamurippu .. | .. 10 |
| (4) Tonigala, No. 1 block | .. 26 | | |

Four new blocks have been cleared and planted during the year at—

| | Acres. | | Acres. |
|---|---|---|---|
| (1) Iranaimadu .. | .. 58 | (3) Tonigala, No. 3 block | .. 24 |
| (2) Vannivilankulam | .. 20 | (4) Madu road, No. 2 block | .. 30 |

93. The mahogany plants at Kilinochchi have failed. A considerable number of teak plants also do not present a very healthy growth and occur irregularly, and it has therefore been decided not to waste further effort over them. At Iranaimadu 9 acres are under mahogany and 31 acres under teak, and both kinds are growing well. A second block has been opened here and sown with teak seeds on 56 acres and with margosa seeds on 2 acres. The teak plants in the three blocks at Tonigala are growing very well, particularly in block No. 1, in which long rows of plants of uniform height top the undergrowth

and make a very gratifying show. Good trees are over 20 feet high, the minimum height being 9 feet. A fourth block has been opened in this locality and sown with teak seeds on an area of 24 acres. In the Madu road plantation teak grows fairly well, and the margosa plants are doing very well. A second block of 34 acres has been cleared and sown with margosa seeds on 30 acres and with teak seeds on 4 acres. The weather was abnormally dry here in the months of October and November. At Kulamurippu the teak sown at the end of 1916 to replace blanks in the mahogany failed to germinate, and the few mahogany plants left were also destroyed by monkeys. Teak was again sown during the year on this block. A new block of 20 acres at Vannivilankulam cleared for supply of firewood to the Railway at the Mankulam fuel stage was prepared and sown with teak seeds, which germinated well. With a little transplanting done later the whole area has been well stocked.

94. The Department was in charge of Mr. J. D. Sargent, Deputy Conservator of Forests, throughout the year.

## XIII.—MISCELLANEOUS.

95. *War Loan Subscriptions.*—A sum of Rs. 50,050 was collected through the Jaffna Kachcheri from 340 subscribers, including a sum of Rs. 10,000 from the Naddukkoddai Chetty traders in the town.

96. Licenses were issued as follows :—

| | 1917. | 1916. | 1915. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Carts .. | 2,307 | 2,297 | 2,134 |
| Boats .. | 83 | 87 | 85 |
| Guns .. | 855 | 967 | 1,041 |
| Poisons .. | 9 | 10 | 12 |
| Pawnbrokers .. | 25 | 30 | 25 |
| Petroleum storage .. | 4 | 3 | 3 |
| Petroleum transport .. | 29 | 49 | 56 |
| Petroleum carts for hawking | 4 | 3 | 3 |

| | 1917. | 1916. | 1915. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Selling fireworks .. | 5 | 8 | 10 |
| Butchers .. .. | 1 | 4 | 1 |
| Game .. .. | 49 | 75 | 43 |
| For capturing buffaloes .. | — | — | 1 |
| For killing elephants .. | — | — | 2 |
| Motor cars .. | 10 | — | — |
| Opium vedaralas' license .. | 7 | 9 | 8 |
| Consumers' license .. | 8 | 6 | 3 |

97. *Dog Registration.*—3,858 dogs were registered during the year, as compared with 4,197 in 1916 and 4,463 in 1915. The number of stray and unclaimed dogs appears to be more than the number owned. Drastic steps appear to be necessary to reduce their number. Six persons were reported to have been bitten by rabid dogs during the year.

98. *Co-operative Credit Societies.*—There are twelve altogether in the district. A few are working very well. The condition of the remainder is not so satisfactory. Mr. A. M. Muttukumaru, Inspector, was engaged in the district for over two months about the close of the year in putting the societies into working order, and generally infusing new life and vigour among the working members.

99. The Boy Scout movement initiated in October, 1916, has made good progress during the year. Six troops have been registered ; the organization has been perfected ; and further advance is confidently looked for, as the benefit of the training to the boys themselves becomes more generally recognized. A certain amount of conservatism on the part of the older generation has had to be combated.

100. Owing to financial difficulties work at the new Sugar Refinery and Distillery was considerably restricted during the year.

101. The alteration of the Jaffna-Colombo train service owing to shortage of coal caused considerable public inconvenience till the resumption of the daily night mail remedied matters so far as was possible.

Jaffna Kachcheri,
March 15, 1918.

B. HORSBURGH,
Government Agent.

# APPENDIX.

## I.—REPORT ON THE WORKING OF THE THOROUGHFARES ORDINANCES IN THE NORTHERN PROVINCE FOR 1917.

### PROVINCIAL ROAD COMMITTEE.

THE Provincial Road Committee at the beginning of 1917 consisted of the following members :—The Government Agent, Chairman ; Mr. W. C. Price, Provincial Engineer ; Mr. J. J. Patterson ; Mr. J. M. Hensman ; Mr. M. S. Ramalinga Mudaliyar ; and Mr. J. Cherubim. There was no change in the composition of the Committee during the year.

2. *Resthouses.*—The resthouses in the Province were maintained in good order.

3. The following statement shows the revenue and expenditure of the Provincial Road Committee :—

| REVENUE. | Amount. Rs. c. | Total. Rs. c. |
|---|---|---|
| Balance on January 1, 1917 .. .. | — | 11,458 0 |
| Amount received from District Road Committees on account of two-thirds commutation for principal roads, resthouses, &c. :— | | |
| (*a*) From Jaffna District Road Committee .. | 20,447 67 | |
| (*b*) From Mannar District Road Committee .. | 2,765 0 | |
| (*c*) From Mullaittivu District Road Committee .. | 2,861 0 | |
| | | 26,073 67 |
| Resthouse collections :— | | |
| (*a*) From Jaffna District Road Committee .. | 2,169 84 | |
| (*b*) From Mannar District Road Committee .. | 287 66 | |
| (*c*) From Mullaittivu District Road Committee .. | 848 16 | |
| | | 3,305 66 |
| Contributions from District Road Committees on account of Provincial Road Committee establishment :— | | |
| From Jaffna District Road Committee .. | — | 1,592 70 |
| Miscellaneous receipts .. .. .. | — | 478 89 |
| Total .. | | 42,908 92 |

| EXPENDITURE. | Amount. Rs. c. | Total. Rs. c. |
|---|---|---|
| Payments made from two-thirds commutation during the year under the provisions of Ordinances Nos. 10 of 1861, 31 of 1884, and 10 of 1902, on account of— | | |
| (*a*) Principal roads .. .. .. | 14,044 42 | |
| (*b*) Resthouses .. .. .. | 12,029 25 | |
| | | 26,073 67 |
| Upkeep, repair, and improvement of resthouses from funds other than two-thirds commutation .. .. | — | 4,802 77 |
| Provincial Road Committee's establishment .. | — | 1,592 70 |
| Miscellaneous charges .. .. .. | — | 480 56 |
| Balance on December 31, 1917 .. .. | — | 9,959 22 |
| Total .. | | 42,908 92 |

March 7, 1918.

B. HORSBURGH,
Chairman.

## II.—REPORT ON THE WORKING OF THE THOROUGHFARES ORDINANCES IN THE JAFFNA DISTRICT FOR 1917.

### DISTRICT ROAD COMMITTEE.

THE District Road Committee of Jaffna consisted of the Government Agent and the following members:—Messrs. D. K. McMinn, District Engineer; C. M. Sinnayah, Mudaliyar of the Governor's Gate; Hon. Mr. A. Sapapathy; Mr. A. Cathiravelu, Justice of the Peace and Unofficial Police Magistrate; and Mr. R. Rajakariar. In June Mr. William Black, District Engineer, was appointed Official Member, in place of Mr. D. K. McMinn, who left the district on transfer.

2. Five meetings were held during the year.

3. The following is a comparative statement of the working of the Thoroughfares Ordinances during 1916 and 1917:—

| | 1916. | | Percentage on Number under Head 2. | 1917. | | Percentage on Number under Head 2. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. Population of local area by latest Census .. | — | 277,855 | — | — | 277,855 | — |
| 2. Number of resident males by division officers' lists reported liable to labour .. | — | 66,752 | — | — | 66,926 | — |
| 3. Discharged obligation within local area by— | | | | | | |
| (*a*) Paying single commutation .. | 59,740 | | 89·49 | 60,400 | | 90·25 |
| (*b*) Paying double commutation .. | 389 | | ·58 | 366 | | ·55 |
| (*c*) Labouring six days .. .. | 749 | | 1·12 | 735 | | 1·10 |
| (*d*) Labouring twelve days .. | 68 | | ·10 | 123 | | ·18 |
| 4. Total discharged obligation .. .. | | 60,946 | 91·30 | | 61,624 | 92·08 |
| 5. Failed to discharge obligation within local area, but otherwise accounted for as— | | | | | | |
| (*e*) Exempted on account of age, death, disqualification, or physical inability to work .. .. | 1,863 | | 2·79 | 1,366 | | 2·04 |
| (*f*) Paid or laboured elsewhere .. | 2,493 | | 3·74 | 2,633 | | 3·93 |
| (*g*) Double entries or entries by mistake.. | 162 | | ·24 | 148 | | ·22 |
| (*h*) Fined .. .. | 5 | | ·01 | 33 | | ·05 |
| (*i*) Imprisoned .. .. | 2 | | — | 1 | | — |
| (*j*) Left local area .. .. | 1,281 | | 1·92 | 1,121 | | 1·68 |
| 6. Total failed to discharge obligation within local area .. .. .. | | 5,806 | 8·70 | | 5,302 | 7·92 |
| 7. Unaccounted for .. .. | — | — | — | — | — | — |

4. The funds administered by the Committee are accounted for in the following statement:—

| REVENUE. | Rs. c. |
|---|---|
| Balance on January 1, 1917 .. .. .. | 12,529 82 |
| Commutation realized in money .. .. .. | 91,695 0 |
| Commutation realized in labour .. .. .. | 1,476 0 |
| Government contribution in aid of minor works .. .. | 8,785 0 |
| Miscellaneous receipts .. .. .. | 3,995 49 |
| Total .. | 118,481 31 |

| EXPENDITURE. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. |
|---|---|---|
| Payment made on account of principal roads and resthouses .. | | 20,447 67 |
| Amount expended on minor works .. .. .. | | 44,353 95 |
| Establishment and commission to division officers:— | | |
| (*a*) Contribution on account of Provincial Road Committee establishment .. | 1,592 70 | |
| (*b*) Cost of District Road Committee establishment | 7,569 41 | |
| (*c*) Commission to division officers .. | 6,585 69 | |
| | | 15,747 80 |
| Miscelloneous charges .. .. .. | | 4,686 92 |
| Balance on December 31, 1917 .. .. .. | | 33,244 97 |
| Total .. | | 118,481 31 |

5. *Minor Works.*—The roads in charge of the Committee were maintained in very good condition during the year. The expenditure on minor works amounted to Rs. 32,438·11.

6. The following special works were undertaken during the year at a cost of Rs. 11,915·84 :—

| | | Rs. | c. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | Chavakachcheri-Tanankilappu road | 716 | 0 |
| 2. | Pandaterippu-Matakal road .. | 1,021 | 25 |
| 3. | Chavakachcheri-Nunavil road .. | 6,245 | 55 |
| 4. | Repairs to Puloli Hospital road .. | 130 | 25 |
| 5. | Constructing culvert on Point Pedro-Marutankeni road .. | 309 | 32 |
| 6. | Karaveddi road .. .. | 898 | 11 |
| 7. | Extension of Vallipuram-Marutankeni road .. .. | 456 | 0 |
| 8. | Building a boundary wall at Tellippalai .. .. | 591 | 0 |
| 9. | Building retaining walls on Kankesanturai cross roads .. | 108 | 30 |
| 10. | Repairs to bridge on Achchuveli-Tondaimanaru road .. | 152 | 41 |
| 11. | Building a culvert on Sandiruppay-Pandaterippu road .. | 171 | 75 |
| 12. | Improvements to Tondaimanaru-Tunnalai road .. .. | 796 | 90 |
| 13. | Chemmanikkulam road .. | 23 | 60 |
| 14. | Repairs to wooden bridge on Sankarattai-Arali road .. | 151 | 90 |
| 15. | Upkeep of lanes .. .. | 143 | 50 |
| | Total .. | 11,915 | 84 |

March 7, 1918.

B. HORSBURGH,
Chairman.

## III.—REPORT ON THE WORKING OF THE DISTRICT COMMITTEE UNDER MARKETS ORDINANCE FOR 1917.

### DISTRICT MARKET COMMITTEE.

THE Market Committee consisted of the same members as those of the District Road Committee, Jaffna.

2. Four meetings were held during the year.

3. The funds administered by the Committee are accounted for in the following statement :—

| REVENUE. | Rs. | c. | EXPENDITURE. | Rs. | c. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Balance on January 1, 1917 .. | 11,653 | 95 | Pay of market-keepers, sweepers, and watchers .. .. | 729 | 50 |
| Rent of markets .. .. | 6,051 | 83 | Improvements and repairs to markets .. | 3,323 | 20 |
| Proceeds of sale of trees and from other miscellaneous sources .. .. | 128 | 15 | Miscellaneous charges .. .. | 184 | 50 |
| | | | Balance on December 31, 1917 .. | 13,596 | 73 |
| Total .. | 17,833 | 93 | Total .. | 17,833 | 93 |

4. The following special works were undertaken during the year at a cost of Rs. 2,754·62 :—

| | | Rs. | c. |
|---|---|---|---|
| (1) | Building a boundary wall at Chavakachcheri market .. | 254 | 62 |
| (2) | Repairs to Elephant Pass market .. .. | 917 | 0 |
| (3) | Constructing a gala at Kodikamam market .. .. | 782 | 0 |
| (4) | Improvements to Pandaterippu market .. .. | 801 | 1 |
| | Total .. | 2,754 | 62 |

March 7, 1918.

B. HORSBURGH,
Chairman.

## IV.—REPORT ON THE WORKING OF THE JAFFNA LOCAL BOARD FOR 1917.

THE revenue for 1917 was Rs. 56,283·96 compared with Rs. 43,261·73 in 1916. The expenditure for 1917 was Rs. 62,906·45, as against Rs. 44,569·61 in 1916. There was a marked increase in the revenue during 1917 as compared with all the previous years. The increase in the expenditure was due to the outbreak of smallpox in certain parts of the town and to the erection of a new latrine in Moor street, and also to the construction of cement concrete drains and other new works and improvements.

Details of revenue and expenditure for 1916 and 1917 are given in the following statement :—

| REVENUE. | 1916. Rs. | c. | 1917. Rs. | c. | EXPENDITURE. | 1916. Rs. | c. | 1917. Rs. | c. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Taxes .. .. | 28,304 | 49 | 34,686 | 99 | Administration .. | 7,877 | 54 | 9,028 | 27 |
| Licenses .. | 8,438 | 1 | 7,511 | 76 | Sanitation .. | 13,548 | 23 | 19,966 | 9 |
| Rents .. .. | 2,787 | 15 | 4,836 | 49 | Lighting .. | 2,817 | 71 | 2,954 | 55 |
| Fines .. .. | 1,571 | 75 | 1,116 | 0 | Police .. .. | 358 | 0 | 448 | 71 |
| Miscellaneous .. | 1,452 | 55 | 2,346 | 35 | Public works .. | 17,597 | 48 | 26,553 | 73 |
| Deposits .. | — | | 4,206 | 37 | Miscellaneous .. | 557 | 24 | 2,950 | 34 |
| Refunds .. | 707 | 78 | 1,580 | 0 | Advance .. | 1,210 | 0 | 610 | 0 |
| | | | | | Surveys .. | 80 | 17 | 71 | 40 |
| | | | | | Shade trees .. | 260 | 94 | 218 | 36 |
| | | | | | Refund of deposits .. | — | | 105 | 0 |
| | | | | | Flood outlet survey .. | 262 | 30 | — | |
| | 43,261 | 73 | 56,283 | 96 | | 44,569 | 61 | 62,906 | 45 |
| Balance on December 31 | 17,110 | 65 | 15,802 | 77 | Balance on December 31 | 15,802 | 77 | 9,180 | 28 |
| Total .. | 60,372 | 38 | 72,086 | 73 | Total .. | 60,372 | 38 | 72,086 | 73 |

2. *Revenue.*—Under "Property Rates" the increase is due to the assessment rate on property having been raised from 4 per cent. to 5 per cent. Under "Thoroughfares Ordinance Collections" the increase is due to the rate of commutation tax having been raised from Re. 1·50 to Rs. 2 per head. Under "Markets" the increase is due to the fact that all the public markets under the control of the Board have been leased from this year.

3. *Expenditure.*—Under "Revenue Services" the increase is due to the payment of commission to tax collectors on a larger sum from assessment and road tax collections due to the increase of revenue under those heads.

Under "Infectious Diseases" the increase is due to a somewhat serious outbreak of smallpox in Moor street, Navanturai, and Karaiyur.

Under "Miscellaneous" the increase is due to the refund, as a result of the amended Vehicles Ordinance, of certain stamp duties to Government, Municipalities, &c., on motor cars, and also to the refund to the District Road Committee of road taxes collected erroneously from the year 1907 to 1916 from some inhabitants of Vannarpannai North-West, who were residents outside the Local Board area.

4. The administration of the Thoroughfares Ordinance is shown in the following statement :—

| | 1916. | | Percentage on Number under Head 2. | 1917. | | Percentage on Number under Head 2. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. Population of local area by latest Census .. | — | 40,424 | — | — | 40,424 | — |
| 2. Number of resident males by division officers' lists reported liable to labour .. .. | — | 10,540 | — | — | 10,455 | — |
| 3. Discharged obligation within local area by— | | | | | | |
| (a) Paying single commutation .. | 8,998 | | 85·37 | 8,702 | | 83·23 |
| (b) Paying double commutation .. | 131 | | 1·24 | 87 | | ·83 |
| (c) Labouring six days .. .. | 1 | | — | 14 | | ·15 |
| (d) Labouring twelve days .. | — | | — | — | | — |
| 4. Total discharged obligation .. .. | | 9,130 | 86·61 | | 8,803 | 84·10 |
| 5. Failed to discharge obligation within local area, but otherwise accounted for as— | | | | | | |
| (e) Exempted on account of age, death, disqualification, or physically inability to work .. .. | 216 | | 1·10 | 215 | | 2·05 |
| (f) Paid or laboured elsewhere .. | 790 | | 7·49 | 850 | | 8·22 |
| (g) Double entries or entries by mistake .. | 93 | | ·88 | 228 | | 2·18 |
| (h) Fined .. .. | — | | — | 18 | | ·17 |
| (i) Imprisoned .. .. | 5 | | ·04 | 5 | | ·04 |
| (j) Left local area .. .. | 306 | | 2·90 | 336 | | 3·21 |
| 6. Total failed to discharge obligation within local area .. .. .. | | 1,410 | 13·47 | | 1,652 | 14·84 |
| 7. Unaccounted for .. .. | — | — | — | — | — | — |

5. *Public Health.*—At the beginning of the year the health of the town was unsatisfactory, owing to the continuance of smallpox, which began to prevail in November, 1916. All necessary measures were taken both by the Medical Department and the Sanitary Inspectors of the Board, and the epidemic was stamped out in March. There were 42 cases reported to this office, of which 6 proved fatal.

By-laws *re* dairies, bakeries, aerated waters, drainage, &c., were passed during the year for the improvement of the health of the town.

*The Board has imposed a fee of Rs. 20 on every lime and brick kiln burnt within its area.*

*Births and Deaths.*

| | 1916. | 1917. | | 1916. | 1917. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Births .. | 1,486 .. | 1,430 | Birth-rate, per 1,000 .. | 36·6 .. | 35·2 |
| Deaths .. | 1,409 .. | 1,288 | Death-rate, per 1,000 .. | 34·8 .. | 31·8 |

6. In January, 1917, His Excellency the Governor was expected to visit Jaffna, and all necessary preparations were made by the members of the Board to accord His Excellency a hearty welcome, but owing to ill-health his visit was postponed.

7. In 1917 the Board consisted of the following members: Mr. B. Horsburgh, Government Agent, Chairman; Dr. F. V. Foenander, Provincial Surgeon; Mr. W. C. Price, Provincial Engineer; Mr. A. Cathiravelu; Mr. R. R. Nalliah; Mr. K. Somasundaram.

8. In accordance with section 10 A (1) of Ordinance No. 27 of 1916 the town was divided into three wards, as follows: (1) Central Ward; (2) Western Ward; (3) Eastern Ward. In December, 1917, there was an election of three Unofficial Members to hold office during 1918 and 1919 for each of the above wards. Mr. Cathiravelu, who was a member of the Board from its establishment, retired from service. *The Central and Western Wards were keenly contested, and Mr. R. R. Nalliah, the sitting member, and Mr. K. Kanagasabai were elected members for the respective wards.* Mr. C. Arulampalam was elected member for the Eastern Ward unopposed.

9. Eight meetings of the Board were held during the year.

Local Board Office,
Jaffna, February 28, 1918.

B. HORSBURGH,
Chairman.

## V.—REPORT ON THE WORKING OF THE JAFFNA DISTRICT SANITARY BOARD DURING 1917.

THE Board consisted of the following members: The Government Agent, Northern Province, Chairman; the Provincial Engineer, Northern Province; the Provincial Surgeon, Northern Province; Mr. M. S. Ramalinga, Mudaliyar; and Mr. K. Kanagasabai, Proctor.

2. The following small towns are under the operation of "The Small Towns Sanitary Ordinance, 1892": Point Pedro, Valluvedditturai, and Kayts.

3. The revenue and expenditure of each town for the year 1917 are shown below :—

*Point Pedro.*

| REVENUE. | Rs. | c. | EXPENDITURE. | Rs. | c. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Balance on January 1, 1917 .. | 3,919 | 34 | Cost of administration .. .. | 863 | 89 |
| Taxes .. .. .. | 3,050 | 78 | Sanitation .. .. | 1,561 | 9 |
| Licenses .. .. | 997 | 40 | Lighting .. .. | 267 | 26 |
| Rent .. .. .. | 1,362 | 19 | Public works .. .. | 1,361 | 37 |
| Fines .. .. .. | 37 | 38 | Miscellaneous .. .. | 676 | 5 |
| Miscellaneous .. .. | 85 | 33 | Balance on December 31, 1917 .. | 4,722 | 76 |
| Total .. | 9,452 | 42 | Total .. | 9,452 | 42 |

*Valluvedditturai.*

| REVENUE. | Rs. | c. | EXPENDITURE. | Rs. | c. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Balance on January 1, 1917 .. | 1,688 | 0 | Cost of administration .. .. | 664 | 45 |
| Taxes .. .. .. | 2,242 | 40 | Sanitation .. .. | 1,218 | 18 |
| Licenses .. .. | 470 | 30 | Lighting .. .. | 85 | 10 |
| Rent .. .. .. | 436 | 93 | Public works .. .. | 315 | 32 |
| Miscellaneous .. .. | 2 | 65 | Miscellaneous .. .. | 103 | 16 |
| | | | Balance on December 31, 1917 .. | 2,454 | 7 |
| Total .. | 4,840 | 28 | Total .. | 4,840 | 28 |

*Kayts.*

| REVENUE. | Rs. | c. | EXPENDITURE. | Rs. | c. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Balance on January 1, 1917 .. | 1 | 50 | Cost of administration .. .. | 458 | 50 |
| Taxes .. .. .. | 1,320 | 78 | Sanitation .. .. | 677 | 67 |
| Licenses .. .. | 205 | 85 | Lighting .. .. | 95 | 50 |
| Rent .. .. .. | 366 | 8 | Public works .. .. | 545 | 10 |
| Fines .. .. .. | 10 | 0 | Miscellaneous .. .. | 53 | 77 |
| Miscellaneous .. .. | 105 | 50 | Balance on December 31, 1917 .. | 179 | 17 |
| Total .. | 2,009 | 71 | Total .. | 2,009 | 71 |

4. The Jaffna-Point Pedro road at Point Pedro, the Vallai-Valluvedditturai road at Valluvedditturai, and the Kayts-Suruvil road at Kayts were surveyed for the purposes of detecting encroachments. Numerous encroachments were discovered, about 50 at Point Pedro, 30 at Valluvedditturai, and 25 at Kayts. A number of the encroachments at Point Pedro were removed voluntarily after notice. One encroacher brought a case against the Board to establish his title in court. Judgment (since affirmed in appeal) was given in favour of the Board. The remainder were unwilling to remove the encroachments till the decision of the case in court. Steps are being taken to get the encroachments at Valluvedditturai and Kayts removed.

5. In addition to the maintenance of roads and buildings, markets, and latrines, the following works were undertaken and completed :—

(1) Repairs to the latrine at Point Pedro.
(2) Repairs to the washaways, East Coast road, at Point Pedro.
(3) Repairs to the latrine at Valluvedditturai.
(4) Repairs to the pavement of latrine at Kayts.
(5) Repairs to the wire fence at Kayts.

Estimates for building two rubbish receptacles and for cutting a flood outlet channel at Point Pedro were framed and passed. These works will be taken in hand when the land required for the purpose is acquired. Certain improvements and additions were found necessary to be effected to the market buildings at Valluvedditturai and Kayts at a cost of Rs. 2,360 and Rs. 2,800 respectively. The funds of these towns were found to be insufficient to permit the works to be undertaken. A loan of Rs. 1,000 was obtained from the Local Loans and Development Fund for the Valluvedditturai market, and the work is being put in hand. The revenue of the town of Kayts is so small that several desirable works of improvement have had to be shelved. Among these are the construction of a culvert, to cost Rs. 114, and the metalling of a road leading to the seabeach, to cost Rs. 345. Estimates for these were passed during the year, but the work has had to be postponed for want of funds.

6. An expenditure of Rs. 115·37, Rs. 125·48, and Rs. 33·67 for each of the small towns of Point Pedro, Valluvedditturai, and Kayts, respectively, was incurred in consequence of outbreaks of smallpox in these towns. It would be beyond the power of the Board to meet the cost of any serious epidemic.

7. Five meetings of the Board were held during the year, current business being transacted by circulation of papers.

8. The three small towns were kept in a fair sanitary condition during the year.

February 18, 1918.

B. HORSBURGH,
Chairman.

## VI.—REPORT ON THE WORKING OF THE DISTRICT SCHOOL COMMITTEE, JAFFNA, DURING THE YEAR 1917.

THE District School Committee for the District of Jaffna was created under section 6 of the Rural Schools Ordinance, No. 8 of 1907, from January 1, 1917, and consisted of the following members: (1) B. Horsburgh, Esq., Chairman; (2) E. B. Denham, Esq., Director of Education (and in his absence the Inspector of Schools, Northern Province); (3) Rev. G. J. Trimmer; (4) Rev. Father J. B. Poulain, O.M.I.; (5) Rev. J. Backus; (6) Mudaliyar M. Muttukumarasamy; (7) Gate Mudaliyar C. M. Sinnaiyah; (8) A. A. Ward, Esq.; and (9) Hon. Mr. A. Sapapathy, M.L.C.

2. Four meetings of the Committee were held during the year for the transaction of business.

3. The Committee adopted a set of by-laws made under sections 19 and 20 of the Rural Schools Ordinance. The by-laws were approved by his Excellency the Governor and brought into force on July 26. The by-laws provide for the compulsory attendance of boys between the ages of 6 and 12 years, and girls between the ages of 6 and 10 years.

4. A set of rules under section 9 (4) of the Ordinance was also adopted for the guidance of headmen and teachers.

5. The Sub-Committee appointed to prepare the scheme of school circles and divisions under sections 14 and 15 of the Ordinance concluded their work about the end of the year.

6. The Committee has approved the establishment of two Government vernacular schools in suitable localities in the peninsula of Jaffna to serve as models for the other schools, which are admittedly in a generally unsatisfactory condition.

7. A clerk was appointed on Rs. 25 per mensem.

8. A statement of the revenue and expenditure of the year is given below:—

| REVENUE. | Rs. | c. | EXPENDITURE. | Rs. | c. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Government contributions .. | 22,550 | 50 | Salaries .. .. .. | 225 | 0 |
| School fines .. .. | 135 | 0 | Miscellaneous .. .. | 245 | 17 |
| | | | Balance on December 31 .. | 22,215 | 33 |
| Total .. | 22,685 | 50 | Total .. | 22,685 | 50 |

The sum noted against Government contributions represents two years' grants to the Committee under section 10 of the Ordinance. It is proposed to spend the sum in erecting two schools.

Jaffna Kachcheri,
February 25, 1918.

B. HORSBURGH,
Chairman.

## REPORT ON THE MANNAR DISTRICT FOR 1917.

Area, 963¾ square miles; Population (1911), 25,903.

### I.—HISTORY OF THE YEAR.

No events of any importance occurred during the year.

2. *Administrative Changes.*—Mr. J. D. Brown was succeeded by the writer as Assistant Government Agent in July of the year under review.

3. Dr. V. Sirinivasakam, Medical Officer, Adampan, was transferred early in the year, and was succeeded by Dr. J. P. Subramaniam.

4. In October Dr. C. D. Wickramasinghe, Port Surgeon, Talaimannar, was transferred to Mandapam, and succeeded at Talaimannar by Dr. J. P. Subramaniam, Medical Officer, Adampan, the hospital at Adampan being left in charge of an apothecary.

5. Mr. Kituru Mukammatu Maraikkayar, Udaiyar of Musali North, died in October after a service of twenty-six years as a headman in the district.

6. *The Madu Festival* was held, as usual, between June 23 and July 2. The attendance was moderate, being estimated at 30,000, as compared with 50,000 for 1916. This latter figure was, however, a record. Mr. Brown makes the following remarks in his diary with regard to the 1917 festival: "As a result of the small number of people conveyed by the railway and of the extraordinarily inconvenient train service from Jaffna, there was an immense number of carts and bulls at Madu, a fact that did not tend to the cleanliness of the camp. As far as my experience of three festivals goes, there were also record numbers of beggars, and people (mostly women) possessed with devils. The exorcists had a busy and perspiring time of it."

### II.—REVENUE.

7. Exclusive of land sales, the revenue collected during the financial year ended September 30 was Rs. 126,833·52, as compared with Rs. 127,490·92 in the previous year. The principal items are:—

| | 1915–16. Rs. | c. | 1916–17. Rs. | c. | | 1915–16. Rs. | c. | 1916–17. Rs. | c. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Customs .. .. | 728 | 74 | 1,827 | 14 | Arrack, Rum, and Toddy . | 72,430 | 10 | 68,468 | 18 |
| Port and Harbour .. | 1,652 | 8 | 1,543 | 16 | Irrigation Works .. | 11,896 | 78 | 12,500 | 8 |
| Salt .. .. | 22,566 | 0 | 21,972 | 0 | Land Revenue .. | 1,776 | 74 | 1,308 | 58 |

8. The decrease under Land Revenue is due to a falling off in Forest Revenue.

### III.—CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

9. *Prosperity.*—On the whole, the year under review was a prosperous one for the district. A good kalapokam was secured throughout, with the exception of the Musali division. Towards the end of the year the price of paddy rose higher than usual. This is said to be owing to heavy exportation of paddy to Jaffna earlier in the year.

10. *Health.*—The year has been a comparatively healthy one, owing probably to the even distribution of the rainfall.

11. The total number of patients treated in the hospitals and dispensaries of the district during 1916 and 1917 were as follows:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1916 .. .. | 33,877 | 1917 .. .. | 38,522 |

12. Infant mortality continues to be deplorably high, the number of children under one year of age dying during the year being 367, with a total number of births during the year of 993; the corresponding figure for 1916 being 376, with a total of births of 1,101. The trained midwife at Mannar was called in to 21 cases only. Probably one of the main causes of the high rate of infantile mortality is the unfortunately early age at which it is customary for girls to be married. Of the 169 marriages registered during the year at the Kachcheri, 59 were of girls whose age was given as 15 years or less. The age of nine girls was given as 13, and it is probable that many of them were even younger than the ages stated. I am informed that amongst a large number of the people on the mainland it is considered a disgrace for a girl to reach the age of puberty before she is married. The effects of these inordinately early marriages among people who are ill-nourished and sickly must often be disastrous both to the child-wives and their children.

13. The total number of births and deaths during the year as compared with those of 1916 are as follows :—

| | 1916. | 1917. | | 1916. | 1917. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Births .. | 1,101 | 993 | Deaths .. | 1,142 | 1,156 |

As usual, the deaths considerably exceed the births.

14. *Food Supply.*—The chief food product of the district is paddy. There is no general cultivation of either dry grain, curry stuffs, or vegetables even for home consumption. Curry stuffs are imported, and vegetables are almost unobtainable. An attempt was made before the wet season in the year under review to encourage the cultivation of curry stuffs and vegetables. Seeds of the former were distributed free. In the majority of cases these are reported to have failed to germinate. There has as yet been no opportunity of inquiring into the causes of the reported failures. A few vegetable gardens have been planted up, and those inspected up to the time of writing show distinctly good results, and prove clearly that a largely increased supply of vegetables would be easily obtained, and that the growing of them would be a profitable use of the land. Vegetables, of course, require irrigation. This was secured in all cases by means of a well and sweep. The number of such gardens is still, however, negligible and utterly inadequate. A prize was offered to the headmen in whose village most activity in this direction was apparent this year, but the majority of the headmen have apparently made but little effort.

15. *Cattle.*—The health of cattle and goats has been good. An attempt was made during the year to do something to improve the puny local breed of cattle, but with no success. The dead weight of apathy and indifference amongst the people is almost incredible. Largely upon the suggestion of the District Adigar of Mannar island a young Scind bull was secured from the Government Dairy and brought down to Mannar to be used as a stud bull. The bull was kept in a central place in the island in charge of the Village Committee, and a nominal fee was fixed for its services, to go towards the small costs of its housing and feeding. After two months not a single application for the services of the bull has been received from any of the villagers, or even from the District Adigar himself. The members of the Village Council of Musali division have stated that they do not even wish to have the bull brought to their division. The number of cattle in the district is excessive. The majority of them, both buffaloes and black cattle, are in a semi-wild state, and many villagers do not even know how many they own. Beyond milking one or two of the cows, they take very little interest in them, and derive no benefit from them. During the dry weather they are in a half-starved condition, from lack of food and water. More than half of them are unbranded, and are stated to be too wild to be caught for that purpose. No attempt is made to herd or control them during the paddy cultivation season, and in their present numbers such action would be impossible. In spite of stout thorn fences round the fields, damage to crops from trespassing cattle is very considerable, and applications for licenses to shoot such cattle are numerous. 142 buffaloes and 23 black cattle were run over and killed on the railway during the year.

16. *Rainfall.*—The total rainfall for the year was considerably in excess of the previous year. There was no month without some rain. The increase was not confined to any particular period, as is shown by the following figures :—

| | 1916. Inches. | 1917. Inches. |
|---|---|---|
| January—March .. .. .. | 1·48 | 8·87 |
| April—September .. .. .. | 10·59 | 10·90 |
| October—December .. .. .. | 14·98 | 19·28 |
| Total .. | 27·05 | 39·05 |

## IV.—INDUSTRIES.

17. *Paddy Cultivation.*—13,013 acres are reported as having been under paddy cultivation during the year, as compared with 11,365 acres in 1916, the respective yields reported being 198,112 bushels and 131,684 bushels. South of the Aruvi-aru the kalapokam cultivation of 1916–17 was very poor owing to lack of water, and in the same district for the kalapokam of 1917–18 only some 515 bushels out of a total of 3,225 have been cultivated. At the time of writing, however, there is a prospect of a successful idaippokam owing to exceptional rains in January, 1918.

18. *Tobacco.*—There was a marked decrease in the area under tobacco cultivation, only 128 acres being reported as so cultivated, as compared with 237 acres in the previous year.

19. *Coconuts and Palmyras.*—There was no increase in the cultivation of either of these products, and the total yields reported are the same as in the previous year.

20. *Fishing.*—The year has been a good one for fishing. The export of dried fish by sea (coastwise) increased from 7,414½ cwt. in 1916 to 10,481½ cwt. in 1917, of a value of Rs. 94,635. The amount

of fish (dried and iced) conveyed by rail was double that of the previous year, the figures for the four railway stations in the district being as follows :—

| Station. | 1916. Tons. | 1917. Tons. | Station. | 1916. Tons. | 1917. Tons. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Mannar .. | .. 1,066 | .. 1,980 | Murunkan .. .. | 15 | .. 127 |
| Pesalai .. | .. 362 | .. 684 | | | |
| Talaimannar .. | .. 99 | .. 417 | Total .. | 1,542 | 3,208 |

21. I am informed that an Indian Moorman proposes to start an ice factory at Pesalai to supply ice for the packing of fish. This is the same man who erected a factory for the extraction of palmyra fibre at Pesalai some years ago. This venture proved a failure. The steam engine, &c., erected for the fibre extracting machinery is still at Pesalai, and the proposal is to utilize this for the ice factory.

## V.—IRRIGATION.

### (a) *Major Works.*

22. Giant's tank is the only major work in the district.

23. There are 160 village tanks under Giant's tank, to which water is supplied from the Giant's tank channels. There is, in addition, a considerable extent of land irrigated direct from the channels.

24. The contour survey of the Giant's tank area is nearly complete, and it is probable that when the scheme is revised on the basis of this survey that the area irrigated direct from the channels will be considerably increased, a number of the present shallow village tanks being done away with and the beds of the tanks brought under cultivation.

25. No new channels have been cut during the year.

26. In addition to paying water-rate for Giant's tank water, proprietors of lands under the village tanks have to perform annual labour under the village irrigation rules for the maintenance of their own village tank. This work has hitherto been supervised by the irrigation officers. By far the greater number of proprietors commute for their annual labour, and the Irrigation Superintendent gets the earthwork done through a contractor. The number of proprietors who were in default during the year with regard to this annual labour was high, and heavier penalties were imposed in the resulting cases, with a view to putting a stop to these unnecessary and troublesome defaults.

27. 1,879 acres were cultivated for siruppokam in the Giant's tank area. Owing to the limited supply of water available, only a portion of the total area can be cultivated for siruppokam, and the difficulty of making satisfactory arrangements as to the distribution of this cultivation is considerable.

28. 43 acres were exempted during the year from payment of water-rate.

29. The financial position of the Fines Fund is as given below. There was very little expenditure during the year, but several proposals for expenditure during the coming year are under consideration :—

| | Rs. c. | | Rs. c. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Balance on December 31, 1916 .. | 597 58 | Expenditure in 1917 .. .. | 165 95 |
| Receipts in 1917 .. .. | 928 93 | Balance on December 31, 1917 .. | 1,360 56 |
| Total .. | 1,526 51 | Total .. | 1,526 51 |

### (b) *Minor Works.*

30. There are 107 village tanks on the working list of the district. The restoration of these by annual labour is gradually proceeding.

31. No turfing of earthwork on the bunds has been done even in those parts of the district where turf grows well and is easily obtainable. As a consequence erosion of the bunds is considerable. A start is being made with the turfing of all earthwork on the bunds which has reached a sufficient height. Increased spill accommodation is needed for most of the tanks in the Vanni district.

32. The following statement shows the present position of the Fines Fund (Village Works) :—

| | Rs. c. | | Rs. c. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Balance on December 31, 1916 .. | 503 73 | Expenditure in 1917 .. .. | 409 27 |
| Receipts in 1917 .. .. | 215 85 | Balance on December 31, 1917 .. | 310 31 |
| Total .. | 719 58 | Total .. | 719 58 |

## VI.—EDUCATION.

33. There are 5 Government schools in the district, 39 grant-in-aid schools, and 8 unaided schools. These latter are Koran schools in Moorish villages. Of the grant-in-aid schools, 34 are Roman Catholic and 5 Wesleyan vernacular schools. There are 2 English schools in Mannar town : Good Shepherd's school, which belongs to the Roman Catholic Mission, and a Wesleyan school.

34. Extension of the Government school at Erukkalampiddi is needed. This school can accommodate only about 90 children, and there are about 200 children of school-going age in the village. It is hoped that sufficient funds will be available to put this work in hand during the coming year.

35. School attendance has been, on the whole, satisfactory.

36. The balance to the credit of the District School Committee at the beginning of the year was Rs. 991·02, and at the close of the year Rs. 1,609·32. The only expenditure was upon maintenance of the existing Government school buildings.

## VII.—SPECIAL ORDINANCES.

37. *Game Ordinance.*—The following licenses were issued from the Kachcheri during the year :—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Game licenses .. | .. 6 | Capture of elephants, at Rs. 50 each .. | 7 |
| Capture of buffaloes | .. 18 | | |

38. No game licenses were taken out by villagers, though there are 812 guns licensed in the district. Not a single case of unlicensed killing of game was reported by the headmen, and there were no prosecutions under the Ordinance. Slaughter of game by the villagers has almost denuded some parts of the district. The number of guns licensed is clearly in excess of the legitimate needs of the villagers, but it is difficult to reduce the number without injustice.

39. *Excise.*—The following licenses were in force :—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Arrack storehouse .. | 1 | Foreign liquor retail "off" .. | 1 |
| Arrack taverns .. .. | 9 | Foreign liquor retail "on" .. | 1 |
| Toddy taverns .. .. | 15 | Resthouses .. .. | 3 |

Two arrack taverns, viz., those at Alkaddiveli and Mullikkulam, were closed on September 30, 1917.

40. There were 2 cases of illicit sale of arrack and 3 cases of illicit sale of toddy reported during the year, the number of convictions being 2 and 2, respectively.

41. There were eight convictions for possession or import of ganja, as compared with one in the previous year. These cases were all Police or Customs cases from Talaimannar.

42. The consumption figures call for no particular comment. There was a slight decrease in the consumption of arrack, and a slight increase in the consumption of toddy. The consumption of foreign liquor increased from 471 gallons in 1916 to 548 gallons in 1917.

43. There was a considerable decrease in the number of licenses issued for the tapping of unfermented toddy, only 1,335 trees being so licensed during the year, as compared with 1,612 in 1916.

44. One meeting of the Excise Advisory Committee was held during the year.

45. *Opium.*—Three new licenses were issued to vedaralas during the year, of which one was a transfer from Jaffna. There were seven convictions for illicit possession or import of opium; all cases from Talaimannar.

46. *Butchers.*—Fifteen licenses were issued.

47. *Cattle Branding.*—The number of cattle branded during the year was 2,666, as compared with 935 in 1916.

## VIII.—SALT.

48. No salt was collected in the district. 8,200 cwt. were received from Jaffna. 7,195 cwt. were sold, as compared with 7,467 cwt. in 1916. The chief buyers are fish curers.

## IX.—PUBLIC WORKS.

49. The expenditure on public works during the year was Rs. 84,156. Apart from the maintenance of existing roads and buildings, no works of any importance were undertaken or completed during the year.

50. No work has been done towards connecting the isolated metalled portion of the North Coast road, north of Pappamoddai, with the main road at Talladi. This is badly needed.

51. The following works are required :—

(1) Restoration of Akattimurippu tank.
(2) Bridge over the Mannar channel.
(3) Extension of metalled road from Vankalai to Arippu.

## X.—LAND SALES.

52. There were no land sales during the year, except those by the Settlement Officer in connection with the settlement of Mannar town. Sales of irrigable land under Giant's tank were held up at the request of the Director of Irrigation pending completion of the contour survey and revision of the general irrigation scheme. This delay has put back the development of the area considerably. Sales of land elsewhere were not held pending the issue of rules with regard to the new system of perpetual leases. A considerable number of applications for small lots are in hand.

53. Considerable progress was made during the year with the settlement of Mannar town.

## XI.—LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

54. Reports on the working of the Thoroughfares Ordinance and of the Sanitary Board are given as an appendix.

55. *Village Committees.*—There are twelve Village Committees in the district, one for each Udaiyar's division. The number of cases dealt with by the Committees during the year was 33, as compared with 14 in the previous year. The balance to the credit of the Committees rose from Rs. 341·43 to Rs. 506·43.

56. Improvement in village conditions might well be effected by utilizing the provisions of the Village Communities Ordinance, especially in the more prosperous villages, to call out village labour for the clearing of village paths, the building of wells, &c., and the provision of Committee buildings. A proposal to provide a well for the villagers of Vankalai by this means is under consideration.

## XII.—CRIME AND POLICE.

57. The following figures give a comparative statement of cases dealt with in the Police Court in 1916 and 1917 :—

| | 1916. | | | 1917. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Cases reported. | True Cases. | Convictions. | Cases reported. | True Cases. | Convictions. |
| House-breaking .. | 1 | — | — | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Rape .. .. | 1 | — | — | 1 | — | — |
| Robbery .. .. | 2 | 1 | 1 | — | — | — |
| Arson .. .. | 2 | 1 | — | 3 | 3 | 2 |
| Grievous hurt .. .. | — | — | — | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| Hurt with knife .. .. | 2 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| Cattle stealing .. .. | 2 | — | — | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Theft of over Rs. 20 .. | 16 | 12 | 4 | 20 | 12 | 5 |
| Theft of prædial products .. | 3 | — | — | — | — | — |
| Retaining stolen property .. | — | — | — | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| Criminal breach of trust .. | 2 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| Total .. | 31 | 17 | 7 | 35 | 24 | 16 |

58. There is a small increase in the total number of cases. The increased proportion of true cases and the marked increase in proportion of convictions are satisfactory.

59. The District Adigars did good work in the detection of offenders, and, on the whole, the work of the minor headmen was satisfactory.

60. *There are no police in the district, except those at Talaimannar, whose work is only in connection with railway passengers arriving at and leaving that port.*

## XIII.—MISCELLANEOUS.

61. The pumping well at the Mannar waterworks was connected to the public well at Toddakkadu by a 9-inch pipe. This should afford an increased supply of water during the dry season.

62. A new crossing on the railway near Uyilankulam has been sanctioned, to provide facilities for transport of thorns for fencing of paddy fields in the neighbourhood.

63. The preliminary survey in connection with the proposed Akattimurippu scheme has been in progress during the year. This work, which was once sanctioned and actually begun, still remains the crying need of the district.

64. *The Nanaddan East Co-operative Society has continued steadily, and this year secured a loan of Rs. 500 from Government. Two other societies, Mantai North and South, were wound up owing to the apathy of the people and the lack of interest on the part of the headmen.*

65. The district boundary was extended eastward near Marichchukkaddi, a portion of the North-Central Province being taken into the Mannar District. The portion so included contains no villages.

66. A large number of small lots of paddy land in the Giant's tank area have in the past reverted to the Crown for non-payment of water-rate, and have been a constant source of trouble owing to the difficulty of preventing encroachments. These have all now been surveyed, and it is hoped to re-sell them during the coming year. The new Irrigation Ordinance recently passed provides for the re-sale of such lands in future without survey.

67. The planting of shade trees in Mannar town and elsewhere in the district is highly desirable. Owing to the necessity of watering the young trees and of protecting them from cattle, this work is comparatively expensive, and funds to carry it on are not available.

68. The prickly pear fungus, introduced in 1916 at Pesalai, is taking effect, and a large amount of this objectionable plant is dying out there. It is hoped to introduce the fungus elsewhere.

69. *At the time of writing there is every likelihood of the coming year being a prosperous one for the district.*

Mannar Kachcheri,
March 2, 1918.

B. G. DE GLANVILLE,
Assistant Government Agent.

## APPENDIX.

### I.—REPORT OF THE WORKING OF THE THOROUGHFARES ORDINANCES IN THE MANNAR DISTRICT DURING 1917.

AT the beginning of the year the District Road Committee consisted of the following five members: The Assistant Government Agent, Chairman; the District Engineer, Mr. F. T. Littlejohn, representing the European community; and Messrs. William Keil and S. M. Muttutamby representing the Burgher and Native communities, respectively.

2. In July Mr. B. G. de Glanville succeeded Mr. J. D. Brown as Chairman. Earlier in the year the Rev. J. W. Garforth was nominated in the place of Mr. F. T. Littlejohn to represent the European community, and Mr. V. Viswalingam in place of Mr. S. Muttutamby to represent the Tamil community.

3. Two meetings were held, one in February and one in August, and the rest of the work was done by the circulation of papers.

4. A sum of Rs. 1,000 was spent on Nanaddan-Vankalai road on account of construction.

5. A sum of Rs. 100 was spent for jungle clearing on the old Anuradhapura road from Kanchi-aru to the North-Central Province boundary.

6. The remainder of the work done was annual maintenance of the existing roads.

7. A comparative statement showing the percentage of payment of the commutation tax is given below :—

| | 1916. | | Percentage on Number under Head 2. | 1917. | | Percentage on Number under Head 2. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. Population of local area by latest Census .. | — | 21,418 | — | — | 21,794 | — |
| 2. Number of resident males by division officers' lists reported liable to labour .. .. | 5,289 | | — | 5,457 | | — |
| 3. Discharged obligation within local area by— | | | | | | |
| (a) Paying single commutation .. | 5,021 | | 94·93 | 5,168 | | 94·70 |
| (b) Paying double commutation .. | 17 | | ·32 | 21 | | ·39 |
| (c) Labouring six days .. .. | — | | — | — | | — |
| (d) Labouring twelve days .. | — | | — | — | | — |
| 4. Total discharged obligation .. .. | | 5,038 | 95·25 | | 5,189 | 95·09 |
| 5. Failed to discharge obligation within local area, but otherwise accounted for as— | | | | | | |
| (e) Exempted on account of age, death, disqualification, or physical inability to work .. .. | 63 | | 1·19 | 65 | | 1·19 |
| (f) Paid or laboured elsewhere .. | 127 | | 2·40 | 159 | | 2·91 |
| (g) Double entries or entries by mistake .. | 5 | | ·10 | 3 | | ·06 |
| (h) Fined .. .. | 1 | | ·02 | — | | — |
| (i) Imprisoned .. .. | — | | — | — | | — |
| (j) Left local area .. .. | 55 | | 1·04 | 41 | | ·75 |
| 6. Total failed to discharge obligation within local area .. .. .. | | 251 | 4·75 | | 268 | 4·91 |
| 7. Unaccounted for .. .. | — | — | — | — | — | — |

8. Details of revenue and expenditure for 1917 are as follows :—

| REVENUE. | Rs. c. | EXPENDITURE. | Rs. c. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Balance on January 1, 1917 .. | 2,723 20 | Payment made on account of principal roads .. .. | 2,765 0 |
| Commutation in money .. .. | 7,815 0 | Amount expended on minor works .. | 3,563 62 |
| Government contribution in aid of minor works .. .. | 2,765 0 | Establishment .. .. | 817 0 |
| Miscellaneous .. .. | 322 64 | Commission to division officers .. | 749 69 |
| | | Office contingencies .. .. | 104 71 |
| | | Cost of audit .. .. | 40 46 |
| | | Miscellaneous .. .. | 197 24 |
| | | Balance on December 31, 1917 .. | 5,388 12 |
| Total .. | 13,625 84 | Total .. | 13,625 84 |

March 2, 1918.

B. G. DE GLANVILLE,
Chairman.

## II.—REPORT ON THE WORKING OF THE MANNAR DISTRICT SANITARY BOARD DURING 1917.

THROUGHOUT the year the Sanitary Board consisted of the following members: The Assistant Government Agent, Chairman; Mr. J. T. Morrison, District Engineer; Dr. K. T. Nath, Medical Officer; and Messrs. S. Anantham, C. Muttukumaru, and A. L. Savundranayagam.

2. Three meetings were held during the year, and the remainder of the work was done by circulation of papers.

3. The revenue and expenditure of the five towns under the operation of the Ordinance during the year was as follows :—

| | Balance on January 1, 1917. | Revenue. | Expenditure. | Balance on December 31, 1917. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. |
| Mannar town .. | 643 28 | 4,014 17 | 3,333 58 | 1,323 87 |
| Erukkalampiddi town. | 1,174 45 | 2,035 32 | 1,928 7 | 1,281 70 |
| Pesalai town .. | 958 48 | 1,028 80 | 787 40 | 1,199 88 |
| Vidattaltivu town .. | 1,028 79 | 989 69 | 604 25 | 1,414 23 |
| Talaimannar town .. | 133 84 | 12 50 | 7 60 | 138 74 |
| Total .. | 3,938 84 | 8,080 48 | 6,660 90 | 5,358 42 |

4. *Mannar.*—The cleanliness of the town was, on the whole, satisfactory. There are more than 5 miles of road within the limits of the town, and the main requirement is improvement of these roads. The funds available are inadequate for this purpose.

5. *Erukkalampiddi.*—An additional Horbury latrine has been ordered from the Government Factory, and will, it is hoped, be erected shortly. The inhabitants persist in encroaching upon the lanes and paths, until some of them have become so narrow as to be useless.

6. *Pesalai.*—This town was fairly well kept during the year. Overcrowding is very marked.

7. *Vidattaltivu.*—It is hoped that it will be possible during the coming year to improve the approach road to this village by laying down coral gravel taken from the bed of the Nay-aru in the neighbourhood.

8. *Talaimannar.*—There is at present no revenue for Talaimannar, except the negligible amount derived from Police Court fines. Sanitation is carried on from funds voted to the Assistant Government Agent by Government. Several new boutiques have been erected during the year.

March 2, 1918.

B. G. DE GLANVILLE,
Chairman.

# REPORT ON THE MULLAITTIVU DISTRICT FOR 1917.

Area of the Mullaittivu District, 1,466½ square miles.
Population at last Census (1911), 17,336.

## I.—ADMINISTRATIVE STAFF.

MR. W. L. MURPHY, C.C.S., who had held the office of Assistant Government Agent since October, 1915, was transferred to the Hambantota Assistant Agency, and succeeded by the writer on November 2.

## II.—CONDITION OF PEOPLE, THEIR HEALTH, FOOD SUPPLY, AND CONNECTED MATTERS.

2. *Population.*—The birth-rate continues to rise rapidly, and the death-rate remains considerably less than the birth-rate, affording some hope of a permanent increase in population. The figures are as follows :—

| | Births. | Deaths. |
|---|---|---|
| 1915 .. .. .. | 611 .. | 555 |
| 1916 .. .. .. | 762 .. | 584 |
| 1917 .. .. .. | 810 .. | 494 |

The marriage-rate is still too low, especially among the Kandyan Sinhalese.

3. *Food Supply.*—Although rather more favourable than in 1916, the conditions this year were distinctly bad ; rainfall was short at the critical periods, and crops suffered. There was no actual distress, although some villages were reported to have run short at the end of the year.

4. *Health.*—There has been no outbreak of epidemic disease, but the recurrence of parangi is becoming marked. The total number of patients treated in the district for all affections was 24,192, as against 19,571 in 1916 and 21,490 in the year before.

5. *Education.*—Owing to the scattered distribution of villages, education is very backward. About 1,500 children are on the attendance lists. There are no permanent school buildings in the district, and the accommodation provided for the teachers is unsatisfactory.

6. *Agriculture.*—Paddy and tobacco are staple crops, while the plantation of coconuts and plantains has made great strides. The Tamil villager does not understand tank irrigation of paddy. He makes no attempt to repair channels or ridges, and consequently most of his stored water goes to waste. He is content with one crop, and prefers to grow tobacco rather than a second crop of paddy. A sum of Rs. 2,764 was advanced for the purchase of seed paddy in 1916, which has practically all been recovered.

Vegetables are grown in large quantities only near Mullaittivu, although the climate and soil are very suitable in most parts of the district. Great efforts were made during the year to increase the production of vegetables and curry stuffs, but unfortunately the quality of seed supplied from Peradeniya was not good, or methods of cultivation wrong, and disappointment has ensued. There is a strong demand for seeds, which I have distributed on circuit after testing their quality myself. My having encouraged the planting of a few vegetables in a corner of every compound this year, will, I hope, lead to an extension of the growth of curry stuffs next year. It is obviously a very difficult matter to get people to open a large extent in an untried product when tobacco will give ample returns.

The tobacco grown is sold to Jaffna for smoking, and is preferred to the growth on the peninsula. It is not difficult for the landowner to find persons who will do the whole of the work and give him one-third share of the proceeds, usually assessed at Rs. 150 per acre.

Large plantations, in fact estates, of plantains and coconuts are spreading in the Maritime pattus. The breakdown in the copra trade has been felt to some extent.

Cattle do well, and demand for export is increasing.

7. *Land.*—Sales of Crown land show a heavy drop from Rs. 26,983 to Rs. 7,455, but the former figure includes large arrears from 1915. The demand for high land for tobacco and garden purposes, as distinct from paddy land, shows a healthy increase.

8. *Industries.*—There is one plumbago mine, which is not yet established on a paying basis, but produces a very fine quality of mineral.

The principal industry is the curing of deep-sea fish carried out by fishermen from other parts of the Island from March to September. This season's catch was fair. The value of this product exported is estimated at Rs. 69,250.

There is no tank fish industry, such as exists in the North-Central Province, although Vavuniya is an excellent centre.

9. *Excise.*—The revenue under this head shows a small increase, but I regret that last year's low level of consumption has not been maintained. It is satisfactory, however, to note that the Mullaittivu toddy tavern has justified its existence; the Mullaittivu arrack tavern showing a further drop in consumption from 1,916 gallons in 1915 and 723 gallons in 1916 to 667 gallons in 1917. There are thirteen toddy taverns in the Maritime pattus, which I consider too many, especially as the rentals of half of them are very small.

## III.—POLICE AND CRIME.

10. The Assistant Government Agent sits as Police Magistrate, Commissioner of Requests, and District Judge, both at Mullaittivu and at Vavuniya. The President of Village Tribunals, whose jurisdiction extends to Metkumulai and Panankamam in Mannar District, holds court at Vavuniya, Nedunkeni, and Mullaittivu. There is practically no crime, and the work of the courts is largely confined to dealing with money cases and statutory offences. Land disputes are rare. A serious illicit felling of Crown timber with the connivance of a forest officer was discovered towards the end of the year in the Maritime pattus.

## IV.—LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

11. Separate reports on the administration of the District Road Committee and the Sanitary Board are appended.

Village Committees exist throughout the district, but no tax in labour or money is exacted. Having no funds to control, they are practically non-effective.

The District School Committee met only twice during the year. It has a small balance available for construction of at least one permanent building, but the lack of reliable contractors renders expenditure difficult.

The Excise Advisory Committee met only twice to consider the moving of one toddy tavern and the hours for closing taverns.

Attendance at meetings of all these local bodies is very poor, and the unofficial element almost entirely absent. It cannot be said that local government has even made a start in the district.

## V.—IRRIGATION.

12. *Administration.*—The whole of the tanks, both major and village works, are under the control of the Assistant Government Agent, assisted by a Chief Irrigation Inspector and two Irrigation Sub-Inspectors. The Chief Headmen control matters connected with cultivation through the Udaiyars and Koralas, who are specially responsible for irrigation.

13. *Major Works.*—Water-rate amounting to Rs. 2,153·44 was collected in full. A sum of Rs. 2,370 was allotted for maintenance, of which Rs. 2,289·15 were spent. Fines imposed during the year totalled Rs. 479·50, the balance in hand now amounting to Rs. 1,687·87, out of which the cost of construction of eight regulators, estimated at Rs. 1,247·35, has to be met. Work was carried out as follows :—

| | Rs. | c. |
|---|---|---|
| Default work done .. .. .. .. | 206 | 70 |
| Special work on tanks .. .. .. | 542 | 5 |
| Miscellaneous expenditure .. .. .. | 246 | 43 |
| Total .. | 995 | 18 |

With the exception of leaks in the high-level sluices of Vavuniya and Mamadu tanks, these works are in good order. The right bank spill of Vavuniya does not function properly owing to a training bund built across it, but this will be remedied in 1918, if possible.

14. *Village Tanks.*—Two bad years have caused default of earthwork to assume alarming proportions. The Tamil villager will not do earthwork himself, and having no ready cash to pay coolies, prefers to be fined. A total of Rs. 9,244·60 was imposed in fines during the year; and of 49,833 days' labour called out, 26,322 days remain undone. It is very difficult to obtain cooly labour to carry out the default work, and the balance to the credit of this fund now amounts to Rs. 7,208·24. My object in future will be to see the default reduced by other means than by imposing fines.

A sum of Rs. 480 allowed out of the Government vote for maintenance of village works was spent on repairs to Mahamayilankulam and Vakaikaddina-Olukkulam spills, Nampankulam sluice, and various other works, and a further sum of Rs. 200 out of the vote for improvements to village works was spent on the sluice of Pumadu tank.

The Sinhalese tanks are almost all in good order, but many of the Tamil tanks are neglected. The absentee landlord is an unpleasant feature of the latter, and widows, minors, and mortgages cause endless trouble, which is never met with in the Sinhalese villages.

## VI.—PUBLIC WORKS.

15. The only important works in progress were the reconstruction of the Kallar bridge on the Madawachchi-Mannar road and the gradual improvement of the "old trace" to Mullaittivu. The roads are all in excellent order, but in some places are submerged during heavy rain, where they cross the beds or spills of tanks, notably at Galkandemadu at 106th milepost on the North road, at Puvarasankulam on the Vavuniya-Mannar road, and Salampaikkulam on the Madawachchi-Mannar road.

## VII.—SALT.

16. Receipts under this head totalled Rs. 10,089, as against Rs. 5,808 in 1916. This does not include the value of naturally-formed salt collected in the district; but this year the salt harvest was almost a complete failure, which accounts for the increase in sales. The fishers were unable to use illicitly collected salt.

## VIII.—FORESTS.

17. The survey and formal reservation of large blocks of forest has made great progress on the ground, but the necessity for a formal declaration of the rights of the Crown under the Waste Lands Ordinance makes the paper results rather smaller. Extensive fellings for sleepers and firewood have been carried on throughout the year. Reference is made elsewhere to a serious forest offence otherwise such offences have been few and petty.

## IX.—MISCELLANEOUS.

18. After two bad years good rain has fallen, and prospects for 1918 are distinctly good. The Nantikkadal bar has burst, and the lagoon will be re-stocked with fish in consequence.

19. It is to be hoped that the South road from Mullaittivu will be taken in hand soon. Large areas are coming into bearing under coconuts, and the Director of Agriculture notes that he was impressed by the excellence of the soil of the coastal belt for this product.

Mullaittivu Kachcheri,
March 13, 1918.

C. W. BICKMORE,
Assistant Government Agent.

# APPENDIX.

## I.—REPORT ON THE WORKING OF THE THOROUGHFARES ORDINANCES IN THE MULLAITTIVU DISTRICT DURING 1917.

THE members of the Committee were as follows: Mr. C. W. Bickmore, Assistant Government Agent, Chairman; Mr. A. S. Crow, District Engineer; Mr. G. B. de Zilva, Chief Irrigation Inspector; Mr. K. Kapurala, Ratemahatmaya; Mr. K. A. Kapuruhami, Kachcheri Mudaliyar.

2. *Funds.*—A sum of Rs. 5,130·51 was expended on minor roads, as against Rs. 7,000·36 in 1916 and Rs. 9,740·75 in 1915, leaving a balance of Rs. 2,174·07, as against Rs. 2,654·77 at the beginning of the year.

3. *Works.*—The improvement of the Oddusuddan-Nedunkeni and the Mamadu roads was continued. The following new roads were taken up as natural tracks: (*a*) Iratperiyakulam-Palaimoddai, 22 miles; (*b*) Pandisurichchan-Madawachchi-road, 7 miles. The total mileage of roads now maintained by the Committee is 313, of which practically the whole is passable for carts, except in wet weather. These roads are all natural tracks, the available funds not being sufficient for the heavy upkeep incidental to the maintenance in good condition of bridges, culverts, and gravelled roads.

4. *Markets.*—The Tanniyuttu market was thoroughly repaired at a cost of Rs. 290·97, leaving a balance of Rs. 425·01. Further improvements to this market are under consideration.

Comparative Statement showing the Labour called out and Road Tax collected during the Years 1916 and 1917.

| | 1916. | | Percentage on Number under Head 2. | 1917. | | Percentage on Number under Head 2. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. Population of local area by last Census .. | — | 15,160 | — | — | 15,160 | — |
| 2. Number of residents by division officers' lists reported liable to labour .. | — | 4,939 | — | — | 5,031 | — |
| 3. Discharged obligation within local area— | | | | | | |
| (*a*) Paid single commutation tax .. | 4,265 | | 86·35 | 4,470 | | 88·85 |
| (*b*) Paid double commutation tax .. | 78 | | 1·58 | 61 | | 1·21 |
| (*c*) Labouring six days .. | — | | — | 4 | | ·08 |
| (*d*) Labouring twelve days .. | — | | — | — | | — |
| 4. Total discharged obligation .. | | 4,343 | 87·93 | | 4,535 | 90·14 |
| 5. Failed to discharge obligation within local area, but otherwise accounted for as— | | | | | | |
| (*e*) Exempted on account of age, death, disqualification, or physical inability to work .. | 252 | | 5·1 | 205 | | 4·07 |
| (*f*) Paid or laboured elsewhere .. | 313 | | 6·34 | 275 | | 5·47 |
| (*g*) Double entries or entries by mistake | 2 | | ·04 | — | | — |
| (*h*) Fined .. .. | 2 | | ·04 | 1 | | ·02 |
| (*i*) Imprisoned .. .. | — | | — | — | | — |
| (*j*) Left local area .. .. | 26 | | ·53 | 15 | | ·3 |
| 6. Total failed to discharge obligation within local area .. .. | | 595 | 12·05 | | 496 | 9·86 |
| 7. Unaccounted for .. .. | — | 1 | ·02 | — | — | — |

## Statement of Receipts and Expenditure for the Year 1917.

| REVENUE. | Rs. c. | EXPENDITURE. | Rs. c. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Balance on January 1, 1917 .. | 2,654 77 | Payment made on account of principal roads and resthouses .. .. | *2,861 0* |
| Commutation realized in money .. | 6,865 35 | Amount expended on minor works .. | *5,130 51* |
| Commutation realized in labour .. | 6 0 | Establishment and Commission to Division Officers:— Rs. c. | |
| Toll grant on minor roads .. | — | (*a*) Contribution on account Provincial Road Committee Establishment — | |
| Government contribution in aid of minor works .. .. | 2,145 0 | (*b*) Cost of District Road Committee Establishment .. 1,024 23 | |
| Miscellaneous receipts .. .. | 170 12 | (*c*) Commission to Division Officers .. 481 10 | |
| | | | 1,505 33 |
| | | Miscellaneous charges .. .. | 170 33 |
| | | Balance on December 31, 1917 .. | 2,174 7 |
| Total .. | 11,841 24 | Total .. | 11,841 24 |

Statement of Receipts and Expenditure on account of Market Funds in Mullaittivu District for the Year 1917.

| RECEIPTS. | Rs. | c. | PAYMENTS. | Rs. | c. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Balance on January 1, 1917 .. | 558 | 29 | Cost of repairs to the old market building at Tanniyuttu .. .. | 290 | 97 |
| Rent of Tanniyuttu market .. | 157 | 69 | Balance .. .. | 425 | 1 |
| Total .. | 715 | 98 | Total .. | 715 | 98 |

District Road Committee's Office,
Mullaittivu, March 13, 1918.

C. W. BICKMORE,
Chairman.

## II.—REPORT ON THE WORKING OF THE MULLAITTIVU DISTRICT SANITARY BOARD DURING 1917.

THE members of the Board were as follows: Mr. C. W. Bickmore, Assistant Government Agent, Chairman; Mr. A. S. Crow, District Engineer; Dr. S. Turaiyappah, Medical Officer; K. U. Tampaiya Mudaliyar, District Mudaliyar; Mr. T. M. Lebbe Marakayer.

2. *Funds.*—Receipts for 1917 were Rs. 1,679·45, as against Rs. 1,655·51. The scavenging staff of three coolies and one latrine cooly and street lighting consume nearly the whole revenue, leaving very little for improvements.

3. *Works.*—A short length of road past the hospital was track metalled. Most of the roads in the town are maintained by the District Road Committee, which will have to take the reconstruction of the Vadduvakallu road bridge in hand soon. The rebuilding of the Kudiyiruppu bridge will exhaust the Board's resources in 1918.

Statement of Receipts and Expenditure on account of Sanitary Board Funds for the Year 1917.

| RECEIPTS. | Rs. | c. | PAYMENTS. | Rs. | c. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Balance on December 31, 1916 .. | 607 | 9 | Administration .. .. | 312 | 8 |
| Assessment tax of 1916 (outstanding) .. | 179 | 7 | Sanitation .. .. | 606 | 0 |
| Assessment tax of 1917 .. .. | 470 | 46 | Street lighting .. .. | 330 | 0 |
| Road Ordinance collection .. | 642 | 0 | Public works .. .. | 655 | 17 |
| Refund of stamp duty .. .. | 194 | 0 | Miscellaneous .. .. | 33 | 77 |
| Rent of Mullaittivu market .. | 156 | 25 | Balance .. .. | 349 | 52 |
| Dog registration .. .. | 3 | 20 | | | |
| Miscellaneous .. .. | 34 | 47 | | | |
| Total .. | 2,286 | 54 | Total .. | 2,286 | 54 |

Sanitary Board Office,
Mullaittivu, March 13, 1918.

C. W. BICKMORE,
Chairman

# EASTERN PROVINCE.

## ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE GOVERNMENT AGENT, EASTERN PROVINCE, FOR THE YEAR 1917.

### I.—INTRODUCTORY.

THE following are the changes among officials which have taken place during the year under review :—

Mr. N. M. Bharucha was appointed Office Assistant, Batticaloa Kachcheri, in place of Mr. H. E. Jansz, who was transferred to the Kegalla Kachcheri in January.

In March Mr. W. H. Biddle took over duties as Irrigation Engineer, Kalmunai, relieving Mr. J. S. Kennedy, who left the Island on war service.

Mr. J. M. Adam was appointed District Engineer, Kalmunai, in May, in place of Mr. E. W. Cade, transferred to Kandy.

Mr. W. R. W. Morgan assumed duties in June as Acting Provincial Engineer, Eastern Province, relieving Mr. A. Rothwell, who proceeded to England on war service.

In November Mr. C. E. de Pinto was appointed Office Assistant, in place of Mr. N. M. Bharucha, who was transferred to Kurunegala as Police Magistrate.

Mr. J. T. van Twest was appointed District Engineer, Batticaloa, in December, in place of Mr. H. P. G. Young, who was transferred to Colombo.

In the same month Mr. W. G. Vallipuram, President, Village Tribunals, Batticaloa South, was appointed to act as Police Magistrate, Trincomalee.

*Retirement.*—Mr. K. C. Velupillai, Secretary, District Court, Batticaloa, retired from service at the end of December.

*Obituary.*—In February, 1917, Mr. M. U. Seenitamby, Vanniah Mudaliyar of Eruvil-Porativu pattus, died, and in the same month Mudaliyars C. Muttiah and C. Kailasapillai, who were at one time Chief Mudaliyars of the Batticaloa Kachcheri, passed away.

In May Mr. A. Sithamparapillai, Proctor and Notary Public, and Member of the Local Board, Batticaloa, died.

In November occurred the death of Mr. A. Muttukrishna, Kachcheri Mudaliyar, Trincomalee.

*Notable Events.*—There were few notable events during the year. The effects of the war were felt more keenly this year than last, owing to the increased prices of all imported goods and the great difficulty in finding a market for copra. But, on the whole, the year was not such a bad one as it might have been. Relief works were found necessary in a few villages in Bintenna pattu in January, February, and March, and in December at Konakolla in Porativu pattu ; but, on the whole, the price of local paddy and rice was lower than it was during 1916, and, thanks to a plentiful supply of manioc, there were no cases of actual famine.

In March the Chief Justice presided at the Sessions of the Supreme Court for three days in Batticaloa, after having presided at Trincomalee.

In June Mr. G. W. R. Vallipuram, Superintendent of Minor Roads, was invested with the titular rank of Mudaliyar in recognition of his services in this district, especially during times of distress, when he displayed marked ability in organizing relief works.

In July the newly appointed Roman Catholic Bishop of Trincomalee was consecrated in Batticaloa.

In October a Maldivian schooner was wrecked off the Basses. The crew escaped without loss of life, and landed on the coast of Panawa pattu in a small boat. They were cared for and fed by the Vanniah, who sent them to Batticaloa, whence they were despatched at Government expense to Colombo.

### II.—REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

Comparative statement of the revenue of the Eastern Province for the calendar years 1916 and 1917 is appended :—

| | Head. | 1916. Rs. c. | 1917. Rs. c. | Increase. Rs. c. | Decrease. Rs. c. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | Customs .. | 57,662 30 | 51,555 12 | — | 6,107 18 |
| 2. | Port and Harbour .. | 10,176 82 | 8,275 47 | — | 1,901 35 |
| 3. | Licenses, &c. .. | 486,566 98 | 307,658 0 | — | 178,908 98 |
| 4. | Fees of Court .. | 56,134 17 | 64,477 93 | 8,343 76 | — |
| 5. | Post and Telegraph .. | 0 65 | 0 40 | — | 0 25 |
| 6. | Government Railway | 57 58 | 118 65 | 61 7 | — |
| 7. | Interest .. | 337 7 | 279 12 | — | 57 95 |
| 8. | Miscellaneous Receipts | 11,020 38 | 30,345 46 | 19,325 8 | — |
| 9. | Land Revenue .. | 43,005 34 | 29,411 39 | — | 13,593 95 |
| 10. | Land Sales .. | 58,104 13 | 24,824 87 | — | 33,279 26 |
| | Total .. | 723,065 42 | 516,946 41 | 27,729 91 | 233,848 92 |

| | Rs. c. |
|---|---|
| Batticaloa District .. .. .. | 291,417 58 |
| Trincomalee District .. .. .. | 225,528 83 |
| Total .. | 516,946 41 |

Decrease, Rs. 206,119·01.

(*a*) Decrease under *Customs* is due to fewer imports of grain, sugar, &c., in consequence of the war. The figures of 1916 were abnormally large, due to heavy imports owing to local scarcity.

(*b*) Decrease under Head 2, *Port and Harbour*, is also due to the same cause.

(*c*) Decrease under Head 3, *Licenses*, is due to fewer sales of salt for transport to other Provinces, and fewer sales of stamps, as a result of decreased work in the offices where stamps are generally used. The decrease is also due to the recoveries of the arrack rent of 1916–17, Batticaloa District being in arrears owing to the default of the renter.

(*d*) Increase under Head 4, *Fees of Court*, is due to prompter recoveries of irrigation rates.

(*e*) Increase under Head 8 is due to crediting to revenue the rent of the Tamblegam pearl fishery for 1917 and 1918.

(*f*) Decrease under Head 9, *Land Revenue*, is due to smaller sales of timber for transport to India, &c.

(*g*) Decrease under Head 10 is due to fewer land sales, owing to the proposed introduction of the system of lease.

## III.—CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

*Health, Food Supply, Agriculture, Industries, &c.*—On the whole, in spite of increased prices, the condition of the people was better than it was in the previous year. The crops were generally good, and the health of the people was fair.

The returns at the hospitals and dispensaries show an increased number of patients as compared with the previous year, which was one of the healthiest on record; but it is to be regretted that the people of Bintenna pattu, where parangi is so rife, have not taken more advantage of the appointment in 1917 of a qualified medical officer at Maha-oya hospital. They have not taken readily to treatment by injection; possibly, when its good effects are realized, more patients will avail themselves of the opportunity of curing themselves of this loathsome disease. The Provincial Surgeon in his annual report comments on the difference between the Bintenna villagers and those in the North-Central Province. The latter will go miles for treatment.

Anchylostomiasis is reported to be increasing slowly, but steadily.

There were no outbreaks of plague, smallpox, or cholera; but an outbreak of dysentery at Mandur caused some anxiety. It was confined chiefly to children, and the disease had got a considerable grip on the village before the medical authorities were informed of its existence.

A new temporary leper ward to contain thirty beds was erected at Kalmunai, but owing to delay in getting the necessary equipment the ward was not opened during the year. There are now forty-nine lepers at the Kalmunai asylum. The Medical Officer has been appointed a Justice of the Peace within the precincts of the asylum, and four special constables were sworn in during the year under a sergeant to act as a guard to the lepers. No lepers have absconded since the appointment of the present Medical Officer.

A careful watch was kept throughout the year on the prices of food stuffs. Weekly and monthly returns were sent in from various parts of the district, and, except in January and February, the prices of local rice and paddy were invariably lower in 1917 in Batticaloa than they were in 1916. But in spite of the good harvests prices were high. I prohibited the export of locally grown paddy and rice; and if this prohibition against export could have been continued, prices would probably have dropped considerably. As it was, a considerable amount of "hoarding" was carried on. One landlord, for example, exported 2,906 bags of paddy as soon as the embargo was removed.

In addition to paddy, the cultivation of manioc has everywhere been encouraged, and this has proved a most valuable food supply to the people. It is easily grown, and the soil here appears to be very suitable, and there has been a great extension in its cultivation.

It is too early yet to say how far the distribution of vegetable seeds has met with success. The Agricultural Instructor appointed to the district has been most energetic in his peregrinations, and has covered over 2,000 miles in the course of the year visiting gardens and chenas, and instructing the people in the cultivation of vegetables; but in some cases the seed supplied was bad, and in other cases it was sown at the wrong time (through no fault of the people, but because the rainfall was erratic). Vegetable cultivation is an unknown art here, and too much is not to be expected with the first experiments. Personally I think more good will be done by trying to teach the people improved methods of paddy cultivation than by introducing new products.

With regard to paddy cultivation, it must be admitted that its condition is most unsatisfactory. There are many reasons to account for this, which it would be out of place to detail in an administration report. Not only is the land not made to produce anywhere near its maximum yield, but the arrangements in vogue between landowner and labourer leave so little profit to the labourer that he is not encouraged to do his best. The labourer is generally indebted to his *podi*, and for three months in the year has to depend on his chena or even on relief works for his support. This is a pitiable state of affairs, and I can see no remedy for it except by starting demonstration blocks under paddy in various parts of the district supervised by competent officers of the Agricultural Department, so that the people may in the course of time realize the advantages of proper methods of cultivation. The Ratemahatmaya of Bintenna is cultivating a tract under Maha-oya tank on approved lines, and it is hoped that this example may be followed. In addition to this, local agricultural schools as suggested by the Director of Agriculture should be started. The present school at Peradeniya is too far away for people from this district to attend. In time too, I hope, local agricultural societies and banks will come to the assistance of the poorer classes. Two local societies were started during the year, but it is too early yet to say whether they will prove a success or not.

Besides agriculture, fishing is an industry that pays well. The lagoons give a fine harvest of good fish, which, so far, seems to be almost inexhaustible. Sea fishing is almost entirely in the hands of Sinhalese, who visit the district during the south-west monsoon. It shows great want of enterprise on the part of the local Tamils that they allow outsiders to come and take the food out of their mouths in this way. In good years there are considerable profits to be made; but, so far, all attempts to induce the local natives to venture on the sea for fishing have proved failures.

Another important industry of the district, and one which has, owing to the war, received a great impetus, is weaving. "Batticaloa" cloth has been well known for many years. It is very strong, dhoby-defying, and, though light, stands a considerable amount of hard wear, as I can testify from my

own experience. Owing to the high price of calico and other imported cloth the local weaving industry has during the year gone ahead. The Customs returns show an increase of over Rs. 3,300 on the duty collected on cotton imported for weaving. But the difficulty of getting dye or good dyed thread is great, and it is said that the dye now used in place of the German dye previously employed is not a fast colour. But I have not been able to verify this.

Other industries are the manufacture of brass utensils, pottery, basket-making, and mat-making. The two latter might well be extended with some encouragement. Good canes can be procured locally, but it is very difficult to get good tats. If an agricultural school is established here, it might be possible to combine with it an industrial school wherein tat-making, chair-making, and other cane work could be taught.

The health of cattle in this district was very satisfactory. There were no outbreaks of rinderpest. Hoof-and-mouth disease was confined to four pattus only, and was of a mild nature. Of 793 animals attacked, all survived except 10. The Vanniah of Manmunai north reports that the increase in cattle in his division is so rapid that it is very difficult for the cattle branders to keep pace with it. The Vanniah of Karavaku also comments on the marked increase in the number of cattle in his pattu.

## IV.—LAND.

*Land Sales.*—Twelve land sales were held in the Batticaloa District during the year, and 157 acres odd were sold for Rs. 5,109·30 at an average price of Rs. 32·34 per acre. A comparative statement of the sales of 1917 and 1916 is appended :—

| | 1916. | 1917. | | 1916. | 1917. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Rs. c. | Rs. c. |
| Number of sales .. | .. 22 | .. 12 | Amount .. .. | 8,021 0 | .. 5,109 0 |
| Acres .. | .. 307 | .. 157 | Average price per acre .. | 26 13 | .. 32 34 |

The maximum price per acre realized during the year was Rs. 260·09. The reduction in the sale of lands in 1917 is due to the stopping of land sales owing to the proposed introduction of the leasing system. 42 acres odd were declared private, and certificates of quiet possession issued.

*Leases.*—1,090 acres odd of irrigable land under major irrigation works and 862 acres of non-irrigable land were leased for paddy cultivation. 54 acres odd were leased for tobacco, and 61 acres odd for other purposes. The total amount realized on leases was Rs. 4,017·22.

*Chenas.*—3,671 acres odd of new chena and 165 acres of old chena, making a total of 3,836 acres odd, were allowed for chena cultivation in 1917, compared with 4,738 acres allowed in the previous year.

With regard to the alienation of land by the Crown, the new system of leases does not appeal to the villager. He will not do his best for land which is not his own ; as one man said to me : "Why should I improve the land for Government ? " If the object is to protect the villager from the money lender, I do not see why an Ordinance could not be introduced prohibiting the mortgage of land, unless the mortgagor can show a certain percentage of free and unencumbered land in his possession.

As a general rule, the larger landowner already has more land than he can cultivate properly, and this is one of the reasons for the bad state of cultivation generally in the district. There is not enough labour available to get the land properly worked. But the poor man does need land, and he should be allowed to purchase small lots on easy terms.

*Colonization Schemes.*—At Lahugala in Panawa pattu and at Tempitiya in Bintenna pattu some tracts of land have been leased to Sinhalese on easy terms, in the hope of regenerating the Sinhalese in these villages and forming the nucleus of successful colonies. I have visited these lands on several occasions, and I have hopes that the schemes may prove successful. The people are very lazy, and require a lot of driving ; but the land is good, and the water supply ample. Under Lahugala some 80 acres are now under paddy cultivation, and on 120 more acres the valuable trees have been felled and removed for the Forest Department. There is a good deal more felling and clearing to be done before the land can be ridged, but the Vanniah of the pattu has the interests of the people at heart, and every effort will be made next year to get this land opened up.

Under Tempitiya about 60 acres of land are under paddy. The tract allowed is 75 acres, and no further extensions will be granted until the whole tract is taken up. The people at first picked out the "tit bits," which were easy to cultivate, and then protested that the rest was not irrigable, but careful contour surveys show that only a very small portion of this block cannot be irrigated ; and as soon as this block has been entirely cleared, applications will be entertained for extensions outside it.

## V.—EDUCATION.

There is little to be recorded with regard to the progress of education during 1917 in this district, except the fact that from the beginning of the year the Eastern Province was separated from the northern district and put in charge of a separate Inspector, and the resulting improvement in supervision is already noticeable.

The following is a statement showing the number of schools in this district in charge of the Missions and other bodies, and the average daily attendance thereat :—

| | Boys. | Girls. | Mixed. | Average Daily Attendance. Boys. | Girls. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Roman Catholic Mission .. | 4 | 2 | 29 | 906 | 337 |
| Wesleyan Mission .. | 3 | 4 | 72 | 3,173 | 814 |
| Church of England .. | 3 | — | 6 | 255 | 37 |
| Hindu .. | — | — | 10 | 536 | 181 |
| Muhammadan (Koran) .. | — | — | 40 | 724 | 102 |
| Government .. | 7 | — | 2 | 804 | 13 |
| Total .. | 17 | 6 | 159 | 6,398 | 1,484 |

Of these, three are aided boys' and two aided girls' English schools, one Anglo-vernacular girls' and one Anglo-vernacular mixed schools. The rest are all vernacular schools. With the exception of eight, all the other schools are receiving grants in aid.

There were three boys' and one girls' industrial schools. In the boys' schools carpentry, printing, and bookbinding are taught. In the girls' school lace-making and embroidery. One of the boys' schools was closed during the year.

As will be seen from the above return, the various Missionary bodies at work in the district are responsible for providing the lion's share in education, and boys' elementary education has been fairly well looked after for some years past. There are still many outlying villages which education has not reached, but my first concern is to try and provide an adequate food supply. When that has been established, it will be time enough to consider ways and means for extending education.

A new boys' school was erected at Oddaimavadi by the District School Committee at a cost of Rs. 2,608·10. Permanent additions were made to Saintamarutu and Addalaichenai schools at a total cost of Rs. 1,430. The school at Konagolla was built at a cost of Rs. 220.

The Roman Catholic school at Nintavur, which has been closed, is to be acquired by the District School Committee in 1918.

Mr. Denham, as Director of Education, renewed his acquaintance with the district by a short visit in May. It was much regretted that he was suddenly called away before his intended programme of inspection could be completed.

## VI.—CRIME, POLICE, AND HEADMEN.

It is pleasant to be able to record a marked diminution in crime as compared with the previous year. 174 true cases of serious crime were reported to court, as against 193 in 1916. Of these 174 cases, 42 were conducted by the police, who obtained convictions in 20, as compared with 21 convictions out of 52 cases in 1916. In the district generally, as well as in the town, there was also a decrease in crime, but the percentage of convictions obtained by the headmen is naturally not as high as that obtained by the regular police. The headmen are improving in their work. They are quicker than they were, but their great failure at present is in securing the prompt arrest of the accused.

There were no cases of murder during the year. There were two cases of homicide. Burglary, theft, and arson continue to be the most common offences. House-breaking by night and arson are naturally common in a district where houses are made of such flimsy material, and where there is no regular police force outside the town for night patrol. It is very hard for the headmen to deal with these cases. It is not fair to expect unpaid headmen to do night patrol work unaided by the police; but if more use was made of a very excellent Gansabhawa rule against loitering at night without a light, something more might be done to check these crimes.

There are 189 habitual criminals on the provincial register, 121 of whom are supervised by the headmen. The police and headmen have kept in constant touch with most of them, there being only 16 whose whereabouts have not been traced.

The police force at Batticaloa consists of 4 sergeants and 31 men under a Chief Inspector of Police. Good discipline was maintained throughout the year. The Inspector-General of Police on his inspection in May complimented the force on its appearance on the parade ground and on the record of its work.

Mr. J. E. Philippiah was promoted to the rank of Chief Inspector—a well-deserved recognition of his services.

With regard to minor offences, the register shows that out of 543 prosecutions, convictions were obtained in 513, and 7 cases remained pending at the end of the year.

During the year, thanks to a grant of Rs. 100 by the Inspector-General of Police, a recreation room was started, and the men greatly appreciate it.

## VII.—IRRIGATION.

During the year I visited all the major works in the district and nearly all the registered minor works, making two special circuits with the Irrigation Inspector and the newly appointed Irrigation Vanniah. A good deal of progress has been made with minor works, and a considerable amount of earthwork has been done. But the people have not yet learnt that earthwork must be done as set out by the Irrigation Inspector, and not in a haphazard fashion, according to their own ideas. Considerable difficulty has been experienced in dealing with absentee landlords. It often happens that under a village tank no single inhabitant of the village owns an acre of land, all the fields having been mortgaged to and bought in by money lenders from distant villages.

New rules are required under minor works. A model set of rules, with alterations to suit local conditions, has been borrowed from the Mullaittivu District and submitted to the various pattus, where it has met with general approval. Steps will be taken to have the rules passed as soon as possible.

With regard to major works, the harvest in 1917 was fairly good, and the returns show an increase over the figures of the previous year. The total area reaped under major works was 42,991 acres, as against 38,535 in 1916. A second crop was raised on 2,500 acres of land, and the yield was good.

The major tanks in the district were maintained in good order as far as funds permitted. Notwithstanding unseasonable rains, which hampered the work, much progress was made. An apron below the right bank spillway under Unnichchai tank was taken in hand, and good progress was made with the work. The flood regulator below the left bank sluice and spill was practically completed. The only item of work done in Kondavaddavan under the Paddipolai-aru scheme was the partial construction of the upstream floor of the Madugaha-ela anicut. 213 cubes of rubble protection were deposited on the main bund of the Vakaneri tank. Extensive protective work on the right bank of the river below Kaliyodai anicut was carried out during the year. The survey of the left bank channel scheme at Unnichchai was completed. A contour survey of the land below Valattapiddi tank bund was made, in order to design a proper drainage scheme for the prevention of slips. A survey was made under Chadaiyantalawa, for the purpose of constructing an anicut below the tank, to bring certain high land under cultivation. A contour survey of Tumpankeni tank and a survey of the office site at Kalmunai were other chief items of work among the surveys undertaken by the Department.

## VIII.—PUBLIC WORKS.

The roads in the Province have been well maintained during the year under review. The principal item of work on roads is the widening and protecting of the Bar road, which was necessitated by the large amount of traffic during the season when the Island steamers call at the Batticaloa Bar. Work on this

road is in progress, and a survey is being made with a view to acquisition of land. The widening of the ferry approaches in the Batticaloa District has been completed. A large amount of the damage caused by the floods on the North Coast road has been repaired; and work is still in progress on this road. Metalling the South Coast road deviation is being carried on.

The Leper Asylum at Mantivu, consisting of various buildings, and including a water supply, is in progress, but owing to want of funds the work has been delayed. A temporary ward to accommodate thirty leper patients was put up at Kalmunai with wattle-and-daub walls and cadjan roof. Quarters for the nurses who are to be employed at the Batticaloa hospital were completed in 1917. Improvements and additions were effected to the Medical Officer's quarters, Batticaloa, and to the dispensary at Paddiruppu. A building is being constructed at Irrakkamam to be used as the branch dispensary.

The work in connection with the water supply to Batticaloa town, commenced in 1913, was finally completed, and handed over to the Local Board in 1917.

## IX.—FORESTS.

I am indebted to the Assistant Conservator of Forests for the following particulars :—

The estimated area of the different classes of forest on December 31 was (*a*) 98,861 acres or 154 square miles of reserved forests, (*b*) 583,250 acres or 911 square miles of proposed reserve, and (*c*) 1,076,131 acres or 1,681 square miles of other Crown forests.

Demarcation work was done during the year in Akkaraipattu, Maha-oya, and Vakaneri ranges, in the Batticaloa District, at a cost of Rs. 849·25, and in the Pankulam reserve, in the Trincomalee District, at a cost of Rs. 370·75.

The total area of plantations in charge of the Forest Department aggregates 1,925 acres 3 roods and 2 perches. The average number of trees per acre in plantations already taken over from cultivators is 205, of which 86 per cent. are sound trees and poles. The natural reproduction of teak and lunumidella in the older plantations was satisfactory.

An expenditure of Rs. 435·85 was incurred in weeding, pruning, thinning, and supplying vacancies in the plantations, Rs. 149·66 in collecting and distributing seed, Rs. 276·17 on maintenance of nurseries, &c. A further expenditure of Rs. 214·51 was incurred in maintaining the nurseries in Kantalai reserve.

The total area re-afforested undert he chena system from 1872 to 1917 was 3,412 acres 2 roods and 29 perches. A sum of Rs. 1,577 was recovered as chena rent and credited to revenue in 1917.

There were 71 cases before the court during the year, including 15 cases brought forward from 1916. 52 cases resulted in conviction, 10 cases in acquittal, and 4 cases were withdrawn. 5 cases were pending at the end of the year.

During the year 109 cases were compounded, of which 82 cases were for unauthorized felling and removal of timber. A sum of Rs. 928 was recovered as compensation.

Free grants of timber were made during the year as follows :—

| | Timber valued at Rs. | c. |
|---|---|---|
| *To the District Road Committee* .. .. .. | 220 | 75 |
| *Survey Department* .. .. .. | 3 | 95 |
| Villagers .. .. .. .. | 1,813 | 97 |
| District School Committee .. .. .. | 456 | 75 |
| Paddy cultivators .. .. .. .. | 21,209 | 29 |
| Forest Department .. .. .. | 203 | 20 |
| Total .. | 23,907 | 91 |

The revenue for the financial year 1916–17 was Rs. 113,505·29, and the expenditure amounted to Rs. 37,710·27. The items of revenue are :—

| | Rs. | c. |
|---|---|---|
| Cash credited (including Central Timber Depôt revenue) .. | 12,207 | 88 |
| Paper credit for value of timber issued from depôts .. | 7,680 | 92 |
| Paper credit for royalty on supplies to Government Departments .. | 93,559 | 59 |
| Estimated value of timber on lands sold or leased .. .. | 56 | 90 |
| Total .. | 113,505 | 29 |

The sale of timber to private parties continues to be unsatisfactory, and the export of timber to India was less than that of the previous year, owing to the war.

## X.—MISCELLANEOUS.

*Salt.*—The retail price of salt is 4 to 4½ cents per pound in all the divisions of the district, except in Bintenna, where the price is 5 cents, in Akkaraipattu, where it is 3 cents, and in Pottuvil 2½ cents. A specially low price is fixed in the last two divisions, in order to discourage as far as possible the collection of naturally-formed salt. This year, owing to rain in March and June, there was no natural salt formation. This natural formation is not worth collection by Government, but the people are apt to pilfer it unless it is destroyed.

A comparative statement showing the quantity of salt issued from the Government salt stores in 1916 and 1917 is appended :—

| | 1916.—Cwt. | 1917.—Cwt. |
|---|---|---|
| Puliyantivu .. .. .. | 10,224 | 9,788 |
| Kalmunai .. .. .. | 3,746 | 4,200 |
| Akkaraipattu .. .. .. | 1,066 | 1,502 |
| Pottuvil .. .. .. | 243 | 289 |
| | 15,279 | 15,779 |

Of the total issued during 1917, 1,108 cwt. were issued for removal to the Badulla District and 941 cwt. for fish curing within the district. The balance was issued for local consumption.

*Excise.*—At the beginning of the year there were three foreign liquor taverns, two in Batticaloa and one in Kalmunai. The latter was closed during the year.

The arrack renter for 1916-17 surrendered his rent in June, owing to losses caused largely by mismanagement. The renter for the following period purchased the unexpired period of the rent.

The sales of arrack during the year show a decrease of over 2,000 gallons as compared with 1916, but the toddy sales show an increased sale of over 14,000 gallons. Drunkenness generally seems to be on the decrease.

There were thirty-nine toddy taverns and thirty-six arrack taverns in the district.

*Ceylon War Loan.*—Meetings were held by me in various parts of the district, with a view to explaining the objects of the loan and to encouraging people to subscribe; but the response was most disappointing. 307 bonds were purchased in this district, and a sum of Rs. 2,050 was collected by some of the headmen, but was paid in too late. The largest number of bonds purchased by any individual was sixty.

*Kalladi Ferry.*—Tenders were called for for the right of collecting the toll, but the only bid received was so poor that it was decided to collect the toll in *aumani*. The total collected amounted to Rs. 4,756·27. The expenses amounted to Rs. 1,086·90. The balance was paid over to the Local Board.

*Pilgrimage and Festivals.*—1,174 tickets were issued in this district to pilgrims on their way to the big Kataragama festival between July 19 and August 3.

The "Tirtham" festival at Amirtakali in July passed uneventfully. There were not so many pilgrims as usual, owing to the general poverty of the district.

The Mandur festival between August 10 and September 1 was well attended, and there were over 12,000 pilgrims from different parts of Ceylon.

The fire-walking ceremonies at "Draupadi Amman" temples in Palukamam and Pandiruppu took place in August and September, respectively. There were nearly 2,000 persons in the former and 5,000 in the latter place to witness the ceremonies, the chief feature of which is that five persons representing the Pandavas and another representing their wife Draupadi walk through fire in a pit about 12 feet long, 3 broad, and 2 deep.

*Motor Boat Service.*—During the year this service was maintained, in spite of the most unfavourable conditions. The enormously increased cost of lubricating oil, kerosine, and steel plates, and the falling off in passenger and goods traffic hit the manager so hard that he was obliged to reduce the service in August to a single trip for six days in the week instead of a double trip as formerly. On my representation Government agreed to increase the subsidy allowed, and from the beginning of 1918 the service was run as before. The service is of the greatest benefit to the district, and it would be a serious loss if the manager were obliged to close down altogether.

*War Service.*—Among those who have been connected one time or another with the district, the following have given their services to the war:—Mr. A. Rothwell of the Public Works Department, Messrs. J. S. Kennedy and C. A. Coombs of the Irrigation Department, Messrs. A. N. Galbraith, T. A. Carey, H. W. Milligan, T. A. Hodson, M. T. Archibald, and H. W. Codrington of the Ceylon Civil Service, and among the Ceylonese, Messrs. E. B. Johnson, E. Struys, A. H. L. Casinader, J. Wells, and J. W. H. Casinader.

*Meteorology.*—I am indebted to the courtesy of the Surveyor-General for the following particulars:—

*Meteorology of the Eastern Province for the Year 1917.*

*Rainfall.*—During the year the rainfall of the Province, as a whole, was mostly in excess of normal, and on the average this excess amounted to about 7 inches. An excess was recorded at Tumpankeni tank of over 27 inches, but at Pulugunawa, a few miles further inland and to the north-east of Tumpankeni, a deficit of 4 inches.

Rainfall decidedly over the average was experienced during the first three months of the year, and as decided a deficit during the months of October and December. In April the rainfall was slightly below normal, and about normal for the remaining months, except in November, where to the extreme south there was a decided excess.

*Humidity.*—The mean humidity for the year was slightly lower than usual, and was distinctly below the average for the months of January, July, and October.

*Mean Shade Temperature.*—The mean shade temperature for the year was slightly below that of the average, the first half of the year being below normal, and the latter half about normal. The range of temperature was well within the extremes recorded. At Trincomalee the highest reading 98·5° F. was recorded on May 23, and the lowest 70° F. on February 24. At Batticaloa the highest was 96·1° F. on July 16, and the lowest 67·2° F. on December 30.

*Air Pressure.*—For the year the air pressure was slightly below normal. In two months only, January and May, was it above the average.

*Wind Velocity.*—On the whole, the wind velocity was about normal. The deviation from normal was greatest in the first three months of the year, the wind being then much below its usual strength.

*Relief Works.*—Relief works were not required on such a wide scale as in the previous year. At the beginning of the year, owing to the partial failure and lateness of the chena crops in Bintenna pattu, I was obliged to provide relief work for about six weeks on the following village roads:—(1) Galloda to Marangala, (2) Marangala to Holike, and (3) Galloda to Lindagala. The work was in charge of the Superintendent of Minor Roads. The largest outturn of labour on any day was 121 men and 25 boys. Sinhalese women, as a rule, refuse to do relief work. Tamil women welcome it. A few Sinhalese from the neighbourhood of Maha-oya were also employed for about three weeks in clearing the jungle round the hospital and the path to the burial ground.

In December relief work was required at Konagolla, in the Porativu vanam. The average attendance was about 40 persons, who worked for six weeks on the Konagolla-Burutagolla road. At the end of the year there were signs that relief work would be required in Manmunai south, Akkaraipattu, and Karavaku pattu, and steps were taken by me, in consultation with the Provincial Engineer and the Superintendent of Minor Roads, to provide work early in 1918.

*Village Committees.*—The total collection under Village Committees in the Batticaloa District during the year under review amounted to Rs. 9,514·09, raised under the heads (1) Village Tribunal Fines, (2) Rents, (3) Cattle Fees, (4) Grazing Fees, (5) Communal Collections, and (6) Miscellaneous Receipts. The balance at the end of December, 1916, was Rs. 2,658·76. A sum of Rs. 12,130·70 was expended on paying the salaries of Village Tribunal staff, repairs to Gansabhawas, ambalams, markets, construction of Village Committee roads, &c.

A statement of the revenue and expenditure of the Village Committees of the Batticaloa District for 1917 is appended :—

| Division. | Balance on Dec. 31, 1916. | Revenue. Receipts. | Total. | Expenditure. Payments. | Balance on Dec. 31, 1917. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. |
| Manmunai North .. | 151 19 | 1,750 99 | 1,902 18 | 1,900 41 | 1 77 |
| Manmunai South .. | 28 14 | 425 25 | 453 39 | 445 21 | 8 18 |
| Eravur koralai .. .. | 133 20 | 1,661 0 | 1,794 20 | 1,771 10 | 23 10 |
| Karavaku .. .. | 1,078 94 | 2,146 5 | 3,224 99 | 3,224 91 | 0 8 |
| Eruvil-Porativu .. | 546 69 | 910 84 | 1,457 53 | 1,457 6 | 0 47 |
| Sammanturai .. .. | 2 1 | 346 25 | 348 26 | 347 82 | 0 44 |
| Akkaraipattu .. .. | 491 59 | 1,593 94 | 2,085 53 | 2,085 9 | 0 44 |
| Panawa .. .. | 60 25 | 289 90 | 350 15 | 348 74 | 1 41 |
| Bintenna .. .. | 166 75 | 389 87 | 556 62 | 550 36 | 6 26 |
| Total .. | 2,658 76 | 9,514 9 | 12,172 85 | 12,130 70 | 42 15 |

Besides the usual upkeep and repair to Village Tribunal buildings, ambalams, and roads, the following new works were undertaken :—

*In Manmunai North.*—A connecting road 700 feet long was gravelled on clay bottom between the old South Coast road and the new deviation near the 1½ milepost.

*In Eravur-Koralai.*—The village road from Oddaimavadi to Miravodai was completed by gravelling on clay bottom one-fourth mile of road. Sittandi village road was extended for quarter mile to meet the main road near the 13½ milepost.

*In Manmunai South.*—The surface of the approach road to Roddutturai ferry was re-formed.

*In Eruvil-Porativu.*—A new ferry boat was supplied to Paddiruppu ferry. A ferry shed was erected at Palukamam, and a culvert with outlet channels and approaches was built.

*In Karavaku.*—A sandy lane at Saintamarutu was gravelled on clay bottom to a distance of 2,000 feet, and a lane in Marutamunai was similarly converted into a cart road.

*In Akkaraipattu.*—The village road through Karunkodittivu connecting the District Road Committee and the Public Works Department roads was completed.

In Panawa, Sammanturai, and Bintenna divisions no new works could be undertaken owing to want of funds.

A timber pile bridge of 70 feet span across the Odanga river was erected under the supervision of the Superintendent of Minor Roads during the year at a cost of Rs. 2,007·40, which was met partly out of irrigation fine funds, and partly by vote for minor irrigation works. This bridge has been wanted for many years; and when a good connecting road from it to the Amparai road is made, it will considerably facilitate the transport of paddy from a very large area of paddy fields. The present track to the fields goes over low-lying swampy ground. Another trace for a road has been found, and as soon as funds are available the work will be taken up.

*Work of the Gansabhawas during 1917.*

| | Batticaloa North. | Batticaloa South. | Bintenna. | | Batticaloa North. | Batticaloa South. | Bintenna. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Cases pending on Jan. 1, 1917 :— | | | | Number of cases disposed of :— | | | |
| Civil .. | 9 | 6 | 6 | Civil .. | 4,318 | 2,250 | 17 |
| Criminal .. | 14 | 22 | 34 | Criminal .. | 3,223 | 2,655 | 94 |
| Number of cases instituted :— | | | | Pending :— | | | |
| Civil .. | 4,327 | 2,249 | 12 | Civil .. | 18 | 5 | 1 |
| Criminal .. | 3,258 | 2,655 | 70 | Criminal .. | 49 | 22 | 10 |

*Batticaloa Kachcheri,*
*February 14, 1918.*

R. A. G. FESTING,
Government Agent.

## APPENDIX.

### I.—REPORT OF THE CHAIRMAN, LOCAL BOARD, BATTICALOA, FOR 1917.

Area of Local Board, 4⅝ square miles ; Population, 10,666 (Census of 1911).

A COMPARATIVE statement of revenue and expenditure for the years 1916 and 1917 is annexed :—

| REVENUE. | 1916. Rs. c. | 1917. Rs. c. | EXPENDITURE. | 1916. Rs. c. | 1917. Rs. c. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Taxes .. | 15,733 60 | 19,174 69 | Interest and sinking fund on loans .. | 4,510 0 | 4,510 0 |
| Licenses .. | 3,622 75 | 3,087 25 | Cost of administration .. | 5,601 0 | 6,203 96 |
| Rents .. | 5,997 76 | 7,881 63 | Sanitation .. | 7,687 82 | 7,627 62 |
| Fines .. | 685 50 | 616 13 | Lighting .. | 1,180 15 | 1,246 38 |
| Miscellaneous .. | 2,338 95 | 2,556 93 | Police .. .. | 166 76 | 176 67 |
| | 28,378 56 | 33,316 63 | Public works .. | 11,255 31 | 12,934 91 |
| Balance on January 1 .. | 3,916 73 | 1,894 25 | | 30,401 4 | 32,699 54 |
| | | | Balance on December 31 | 1,894 25 | 2,511 34 |
| Total .. | 32,295 29 | 35,210 88 | Total .. | 32,295 29 | 35,210 88 |

The revenue of 1917 shows an increase of nearly Rs. 5,000 over that of the previous year, notwithstanding the fall under "Liquor Licenses." The increase under "Thoroughfares Ordinance Collections" is due to the levy of increased rate of road tax of Rs. 2. Under "*Rents, Other,*" is included a sum of Rs. 1,445, being Kalladi ferry toll collections made in excess of the revenue obtained previously, as the ferry was run during the year departmentally, and not rented out as before.

The expenditure of 1917 also shows an increase of about Rs. 2,300. This is due to the payment of the full salary and allowance of the Sanitary Inspector, and of the cost of maintenance of the waterworks taken over by the Board in May, 1917.

The following are the principal special works undertaken during the year:—

Building drains and catchpits in Customs road.
Repairing the culverts in cemetery.
Repairs of flood damages.
Preparing a night soil depôt.
Improvements to the green market.
Putting up street name plates.
Rebuilding two culverts in Bazaar street.
Purchase of six sanitary barrows.
Building a culvert in Covington's road.
Building a culvert in Fisher's street.

2. The usual comparative statement of collections under the Road Ordinance is appended. The percentage of those who discharged their liability during 1917 was 84·63, as compared with 79·12 of the previous year. The fall in the number of men liable to labour is due to the fact that in previous years, when there was no difference in the rate of road tax levied by the Local Board and the District Road Committee, persons living outside the Local Board who happened to be in town on March 31 paid the tax to the Local Board. This does not take place now, as the Board has increased the rate from 1917 to Rs. 2.

| | 1916. | | Percentage on Number under Head 2. | 1917. | | Percentage on Number under Head 2. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. Population of local area by Census of 1911 .. | — | 10,666 | — | — | 10,666 | — |
| 2. Number of resident males by division officers' lists reported liable to labour .. | — | 3,353 | — | — | 3,045 | — |
| 3. Discharged obligation within local area by— | | | | | | |
| (*a*) Paying single commutation .. | 2,569 | | 76·62 | 2,497 | | 82·03 |
| (*b*) Paying double commutation .. | 84 | | 2·50 | 67 | | 2·20 |
| (*c*) Labouring six days .. .. | — | | — | 11 | | ·35 |
| (*d*) Labouring twelve days .. | — | | — | 2 | | ·05 |
| 4. Total discharged obligation .. | | 2,653 | 79·12 | | 2,577 | 84·63 |
| 5. Failed to discharge obligation within local area, but otherwise accounted for as— | | | | | | |
| (*e*) Exempted on account of age, death, disqualification, or physical inability to work .. .. | 83 | | 2·48 | 65 | | 2·13 |
| (*f*) Paid or laboured elsewhere .. | 294 | | 8·77 | 227 | | 7·45 |
| (*g*) Double entry or entries by mistake .. | 10 | | ·29 | 16 | | ·53 |
| (*h*) Fined .. .. | 16 | | ·48 | 13 | | ·43 |
| (*i*) Imprisoned .. .. | 1 | | ·03 | — | | — |
| (*j*) Left local area .. .. | 296 | | 8·83 | 147 | | 4·83 |
| 6. Total failed to discharge obligation within local area .. .. | | 700 | 20·88 | | 468 | 15·37 |
| 7. Unaccounted for .. .. | — | — | — | — | — | — |

3. The annexed is a statement showing the position of the Board as regards loans on December 31, 1917:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Year in which the loan was raised .. | 1891 .. | 1915 |
| Original amount of loan .. .. | Rs. 20,000 .. | Rs. 62,000 |
| Present amount of loan .. .. | Rs. 4,959·18 .. | Rs. 58,856·60 |
| Rate of sinking fund .. .. | 2 per cent. .. | 2 per cent. |
| Rate of interest .. .. | 3½ per cent. .. | 3½ per cent. |
| Amount payable for sinking fund .. | Rs. 638 .. | Rs. 1,283·40 |
| Amount payable for interest .. | Rs. 462 .. | Rs. 2,126·60 |
| Date when loan will be extinguished .. | November 30, 1919 .. | November 30, 1944 |

The whole amount due as interest and sinking fund as shown herein for the year 1917 has been duly paid to the Colonial Treasurer.

4. *Public Health.*—The health of the town during the year was satisfactory, and there were no cases of any epidemic disease. A few cases of typhoid fever were reported, two of which proved fatal, including a member of the Board. The following is a comparative statement of the number of births and deaths in town:—

| | 1916. | 1917. |
|---|---|---|
| Births .. .. .. | 457 .. | 477 |
| Deaths .. .. .. | 425 .. | 489 |

5. *Bakeries.*—The condition of the bakeries is fairly satisfactory. A set of model by-laws introduced by Government were adopted during the year.

6. *Aerated Water Manufactories.*—These factories were maintained in good order, and the soda water manufactured here was bacteriologically examined and passed during the year.

7. *Public Works.*—All roads, streets, bridges, culverts, and buildings in charge of the Board were maintained in fair order.

8. *Waterworks.*—These works were taken over in May, 1917, and maintained by the Board.

9. *Public Latrines.*—The latrines in charge of the Board were maintained in fair order. A Committee to report on the best means of disposing of the night soil was appointed, and their report is awaited.

10. *Dogs.*—The following is a comparative statement of the number of dogs registered and destroyed :—

| Year. | Registered. | Destroyed. |
|---|---|---|
| 1916 .. .. .. | 313 .. | 184 |
| 1917 .. .. .. | 276 .. | 188 |

Ninety-three persons were prosecuted and fined for failing to have their dogs registered.

11. *Election.*—In June, 1917, Mr. J. A. Setukavalar filled the casual vacancy created by the death of Mr. A. Sithamparapillai. The town was divided into three electoral divisions during the year, and a member elected for each division for the years 1918 and 1919. Mr. S. F. Nagapper was elected for the division of Amirtakali unopposed. The seats for the Puliyantivu and Koddaimunai Divisions were contested, with the result that the sitting members were re-elected.

12. *Constitution of the Board.*—The following were the members at the end of the year :—Mr. R. A. G. Festing, Government Agent, Eastern Province, Chairman ; Mr. W. R. W. Morgan, Provincial Engineer ; Dr. A. Rajasingham, Provincial Surgeon ; Mr. S. F. Nagapper ; Mr. J. T. Tambyraja ; and Mr. J. A. Setukavalar.

Local Board Office,
Batticaloa, January 31, 1918.

R. A. G. FESTING,
Chairman.

## II.—REPORT OF THE CHAIRMAN, PROVINCIAL ROAD COMMITTEE, EASTERN PROVINCE, FOR 1917.

A NEW resthouse was built at Mutur, and was opened for travellers from December 1, 1917.

2. No special additions or improvements were made to resthouses, but they were kept in fair repair.

3. The Committee paid this year a sum of Rs. 76·50 as local rates for the resthouses situated in this Province to the Local and Sanitary Boards.

4. Licenses to seize cattle trespassing on principal thoroughfares were issued to persons recommended by the Provincial Engineer and the Vanniahs.

5. Mr. J. A. Setukavalar was appointed under section 33 of Ordinance No. 10 of 1861 to represent the European community in the District Road Committee, Batticaloa, *vice* Mr. A. Sithamparapillai, deceased.

6. Owing to the increased price of liquor the tariff rates for resthouses were amended. The Committee also sanctioned the purchase of liquor for resthouse-keepers, which has since been discontinued owing to enhanced prices for liquor, and now intoxicating liquor is kept only in the larger and more important resthouses.

7. A statement of the receipts and expenditure of the Provincial Road Committee, Eastern Province, for 1917 is annexed :—

| REVENUE. | | | Amount. Rs. c. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Balance on January 1, 1917 .. .. .. | | | 5,951 13 |
| Amount received from District Road Committees on account of two-thirds commutation for principal roads, resthouses, &c. :— | | | |
| (*a*) From Batticaloa District Road Committee .. | 9,551 50 | | |
| (*b*) From Trincomalee District Road Committee | 3,427 50 | | |
| | | 12,979 0 | |
| Government grant in aid of minor works .. | | .. | 10,269 0 |
| Resthouse collections :— | | | |
| (*a*) From Batticaloa District Road Committee .. | 1,896 79 | | |
| (*b*) From Trincomalee District Road Committee | 1,269 39 | | |
| | | 3,166 18 | |
| *Miscellaneous receipts* .. .. | | .. | 7,976 75 |
| | | | 40,342 6 |

| EXPENDITURE. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Payments made from two-thirds commutation during the year under the provisions of Ordinances Nos. 10 of 1861, 31 of 1884, and 10 of 1902, on account of— | | | |
| (*a*) Principal roads .. .. | 7,820 25 | | |
| (*b*) Resthouses .. .. | 2,332 58 | | |
| | | 10,152 83 | |
| Upkeep, repair, and improvement of resthouses from funds other than two-thirds commutation .. .. | | .. | 2,801 53 |
| Pay of resthouse-keepers .. .. | | .. | 3,938 91 |
| Government grant in aid of minor works remitted to— | | | |
| (*a*) Batticaloa District Road Committee .. | 3,225 0 | | |
| (*b*) Trincomalee District Road Committee .. | 3,802 0 | | |
| | | 7,027 0 | |
| Miscellaneous charges .. .. | | .. | 4,598 96 |
| Balance on December 31, 1917 .. .. | | .. | 11,822 83 |
| | | | 40,342 6 |

R. A. G. FESTING,
Chairman.

Batticaloa, February 1, 1918.

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## III.—REPORT OF THE CHAIRMAN, DISTRICT ROAD COMMITTEE, BATTICALOA, FOR 1917.

A COMPARATIVE statement of the working of the Thoroughfares Ordinance during the years 1916 and 1917 is annexed :—

| | 1916. | | Percentage on Number under Head 2. | 1917. | | Percentage on Number under Head 2. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. Population of local area by latest Census .. | — | 153,933 | — | — | 153,933 | — |
| 2. Number of resident males by the division officers' lists reported liable to labour .. | — | 26,775 | — | — | 26,376 | — |
| 3. Discharged obligation within local area by— | | | | | | |
| (a) Paying single commutation .. | 22,074 | | 82·44 | 22,003 | | 83·42 |
| (b) Paying double commutation .. | 733 | | 2·73 | 614 | | 2·32 |
| (c) Labouring six days .. | — | | — | — | | — |
| (d) Labouring twelve days .. | — | | — | — | | — |
| 4. Total discharged obligation .. | | 22,807 | 85·18 | | 22,617 | 85·74 |
| 5. Failed to discharge obligation within local area, but otherwise accounted for as— | | | | | | |
| (e) Exempted on account of age, death, disqualification, or physical inability to work .. .. | 1,136 | | 4·24 | 1,341 | | 5·08 |
| (f) Paid or laboured elsewhere .. | 1,360 | | 5·07 | 784 | | 2·97 |
| (g) Double entries or entries by mistake | 25 | | ·09 | 29 | | ·01 |
| (h) Fined .. .. | 27 | | ·10 | 44 | | ·16 |
| (i) Imprisoned .. .. | 17 | | ·06 | 20 | | ·07 |
| (j) Left local area .. .. | 343 | | 1·28 | 462 | | 1·75 |
| 6. Total failed to discharge obligation within local area .. .. | | 2,908 | 10·86 | | 2,680 | 10·16 |
| 7. Unaccounted for .. .. | — | 1,060 | 3·95 | — | 1,079 | 4·09 |

2. A return in the prescribed form of revenue and expenditure is also annexed :—

| REVENUE. | | | Amount. Rs. c. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Balance on January 1, 1917 .. .. | | .. | 4,606 30 |
| Commutation realized in money .. .. | | .. | 34,901 0 |
| Government contribution in aid of minor works .. | | .. | 3,225 0 |
| Miscellaneous receipts .. .. | | .. | 1,888 1 |
| | | | 44,620 31 |
| **EXPENDITURE.** | | | |
| Payment made on account of principal roads and resthouses | | .. | 9,551 50 |
| Amount expended on minor works .. .. | | .. | 14,784 34 |
| Establishment and commission to division officers :— | Rs. c. | | |
| Cost of District Road Committee establishment .. | 6,217 12 | | |
| Commission to division officers .. .. | 3,494 68 | | |
| | | | 9,711 80 |
| Miscellaneous charges .. .. | | .. | 4,890 99 |
| Balance on December 31, 1917 .. .. | | .. | 5,681 68 |
| | | | 44,620 31 |

3. The total number of persons who discharged their obligation under the Ordinance was 22,617, as against 22,807 in 1916, showing a decrease of 190.

4. The expenditure of Rs. 14,784·34 on minor works was composed of the following items :—

| | Rs. c. | | Rs. c. |
|---|---|---|---|
| (1) Maintenance annually recurrent .. | 7,288 16 | (5) Value of tools .. .. | 239 58 |
| (2) New works and improvements .. | 5,387 56 | | |
| (3) Value of cement and moulds for culvert pipes .. .. | 740 54 | | 14,784 34 |
| (4) Upkeep of ferries .. .. | 1,128 50 | | |

5. The sum referred to in item (2) was spent by improving and extending the gravelling of the following roads, viz. :—

(a) Manmunai ferry : Puluganawa road by half a mile.
(b) Kurukalmadam ferry : Puluganawa road by half a mile.
(c) Vavunativu-Ayittiyamalai road by 1 mile.
(d) Paddiruppu ferry : Vellaveli road by 2½ miles.
(e) Karunkoddittivu road by quarter of a mile.
(f) A quarter mile of the road to Manmunai point ferry from the old South Coast road was track metalled.
(g) A new culvert with dry rubble masonry abutments and wooden platform was built near the tenth milestone on the Manmunai-Puluganawa road.
(h) A new bridge 8 feet span was erected in section (c), West Shore road.

6. The ferries on minor roads were maintained in fair order.

7. The annual Government grant of Rs. 3,225 was spent on minor roads.

Batticaloa, February 1, 1918.

R. A. G. FESTING,
Chairman.

## IV.—REPORT OF THE CHAIRMAN, SANITARY BOARD, BATTICALOA DISTRICT, FOR 1917.

THE following four towns are under the control of the Sanitary Board, viz., Kalmunai, Kattankudi, Eravur, and Sammanturai.

*Sanitary Board, Kalmunai.*

2. Exclusive of the balance Rs. 2,844·96 of the previous year, the revenue of the Board amounted to Rs. 8,604·54. The expenditure during the year was Rs. 5,946·60. The balance at the end of the year was Rs. 5,502·90.

3. The lighting, scavenging, and conservancy were carried out satisfactorily.

4. There are two public latrines maintained by the Board.

5. The minor roads in charge of the Board were maintained in very good order at a cost of Rs. 723·60.

6. A new road was opened in the Tamil division at a cost of Rs. 589.

*Sanitary Board, Kattankudi.*

7. The revenue of this Board for the year amounted to Rs. 7,057·94. This includes Government grant of Rs. 866·25 to compensate for the loss of revenue from opium rent.

8. The expenditure during the year was Rs. 7,475·90. The balance at the end of the year, including previous year's balance, was Rs. 1,234·42.

9. The lighting, scavenging, and conservancy were done under the supervision of the Sanitary Inspector, and were fairly satisfactory.

10. A set of galvanized dust bins was provided. There are four public latrines maintained by the Board.

11. The Maraikkayars of the mosques are erecting a market, which, it is hoped, will be completed in 1918.

*Sanitary Board, Eravur.*

12. The revenue of the Board for the year amounted to Rs. 4,916·71, and the expenditure was Rs. 5,727·24. The balance at the end of the year, including last year's balance, was Rs. 2,905·18.

13. Scavenging was done under the supervision of the Sanitary Inspector.

14. The mosque authorities have commenced to put up a green and fish market. This ought to be completed in 1918.

15. Two new channels were opened to drain off the flood water, and a section of the road on north-eastern boundary of the town and a sandy path to goldsmiths' burial ground were gravelled, at a total cost of Rs. 2,357·50.

*Sanitary Board, Sammanturai.*

16. The revenue during the year amounted to Rs. 3,254·76, and the expenditure was Rs. 3,490·56. The balance at the end of the year, including previous year's balance, was Rs. 690·23.

17. The minor roads were maintained at a cost of Rs. 625·28.

18. The Sammanturai-Viramunai road was track metalled to a distance of half a mile, and rubble paving was done at the junction of three lanes for improving bad corners, at a cost of Rs. 774.

19. Scavenging of the town was done under the supervision of the Sanitary Inspector.

R. A. G. FESTING,
Chairman.

Batticaloa, February 1, 1918.

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## REPORT ON THE TRINCOMALEE DISTRICT FOR 1917.

### I.—HISTORY OF THE YEAR.

*Official Changes.*—The Assistant Government Agency remained unchanged throughout the year. The Police Magistracy was left vacant on the transfer of Mr. F. Marshall to Badulla on January 27, and the writer had for the second time to perform dual duties until December 8, when Mr. W. G. Vallipuram, President, Village Tribunals, Batticaloa South, was appointed to act as Police Magistrate and Office Assistant.

2. During the period August-September, when the Assistant Government Agent was absent from the station on military duty for one month, the Government Agent, Eastern Province, who was on circuit in the district, attended to his duties till August 31. From September 1 Mr. M. M. Subramaniam, Justice of the Peace and Crown Proctor, acted as Police Magistrate, while Mr. A. Visvanadhan, Head Clerk of the Kachcheri, acted as Office Assistant.

3. Mr. G. Gilchrist was succeeded as District Engineer by Mr. A. S. Barker in February for two months only, when Mr. W. J. Price was appointed to succeed the latter.

4. The post of Superintendent of Lighthouses was filled in March, when Mr. W. Mannings arrived from England.

5. Mr. A. S. Evarts assumed duties as Sub-Inspector of Police in February, on the transfer of Sub-Inspector G. Boulton to Colombo.

6. In the Kachcheri Mr. A. Sivasubramaniam, on transfer to the Audit Office after passing the Clerical Examination, was succeeded in December by Mr. V. J. Krishnapillai from the Irrigation Office.

7. *Obituary.*—I regret to record the death, at the age of 35, on November 13, of Mr. A. Muttukristna, Town Vanniah and Kachcheri Mudaliyar, an officer of great promise. The vacancy remained unfilled at the end of the year, but Mr. J. V. Aiyampillai, Chief Clerk and Interpreter, Trincomalee Courts, is to be his successor.

8. In April the old resthouse-keeper, S. Cadramatamby, better known to most people as "Tambi," died at the ripe age of 86 years.

9. *Noteworthy Events.*—Nothing of special importance occurred during the year. At the time of writing my Administration Report for 1916 the prospects for this year were somewhat gloomy, but fortunately the long drought was followed by plentiful rains, which filled all the tanks. The rainfall was larger and more evenly distributed than in 1916, and the crops have been good.

10. The effects of the great war are felt chiefly by coconut estate owners, who are badly hit by the state of the coconut industry, and by the people at large in the increased cost of living. The war loan met with a poor response in this district, owing chiefly to the tightness of the money market, local poverty, and the ignorance of the masses.

## II.—REVENUE.

1. The revenue for the calendar year 1917 amounted to Rs. 225,528·83, as against Rs. 360,010·43 in 1916. The decrease of Rs. 134,481·60 is due to the smaller amount realized by sale of salt in 1917, the revenue for 1916 having been unduly swelled by large sales to other districts.

2. Apart from salt revenue, the 1917 total amounts to Rs. 165,507·83, which is a record, the highest figure (exclusive of salt revenue) previously realized being Rs. 164,516·79 in 1915. The corresponding figure for 1916 was Rs. 158,503·54.

3. The following table gives a comparative view of the revenue for 1916 and 1917 under the ten main heads:—

| | 1916. Rs. c. | 1917. Rs. c. | Increase. Rs. c. | Decrease. Rs. c. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. Customs .. | 20,307 2 | 14,634 24 | — | 5,672 78 |
| 2. Port Dues, &c. .. | 2,903 79 | 2,072 57 | — | 831 22 |
| 3. Licenses, Excise, &c. | 278,193 9 | 143,055 68 | — | 135,137 41 |
| 4. Fees of Court, &c. | 9,471 70 | 11,218 78 | 1,747 8 | — |
| 5. Post and Telegraphs | — | — | — | — |
| 6. Government Railway | 13 20 | 43 63 | 30 43 | — |
| 7. Interest .. | 337 7 | 279 12 | — | 57 95 |
| 8. Miscellaneous Receipts | 7,677 5 | 26,942 31 | 19,265 26 | — |
| 9. Land Revenue .. | 22,675 70 | 12,863 13 | — | 9,812 57 |
| 10. Land Sales .. | 18,431 81 | 14,419 37 | — | 4,012 44 |
| | 360,010 43 | 225,528 83 | 21,042 77 | 155,524 37 |
| | | | Deduct Increase .. | 21,042 77 |
| | | | Nett Decrease .. | 134,481 60 |

4. The decrease of Customs revenue is due to the smaller imports of grain required this year to supplement the local harvest. The decrease under Port Dues is similarly explained, fewer trading schooners from India being required to bring in imported rice.

5. Under Licenses the large decrease has been already explained, as due to the restriction of salt sales in 1917 consequent on the failure of the salt manufacture at Nilaveli in 1916 owing to unseasonable rains. On the other hand, the arrack and toddy revenue shows an increase.

6. The head Fees of Court shows an increase under nearly every sub-head, the chief being under the sub-head Irrigation Rates, consequent on the revision of the specification in 1917, and under the sub-head Survey Fees, consequent on the vigorous hunt for encroachments now being conducted.

7. The large increase under head Miscellaneous Receipts is due to the crediting of two years' instalments of the Tamblegam pearl fishery rent, and the proceeds of the sale of two illicitly captured elephants.

8. The decrease under Land Revenue comes mainly under Forest Department revenues, and is to be attributed to the smaller quantity of timber sold this year for export to Jaffna and India.

9. There were few land sales in the course of the year, owing to the introduction of the new leasing system. The bulk of the recoveries under Land Sales represent instalments due on lands sold in previous years under Sir Henry Ward's Minute.

## III.—CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

1. *Public Health.*—The health of the district was satisfactory. There is a very large drop in the number of patients treated in the Trincomalee hospital and district dispensaries, the totals being—

| | |
|---|---|
| 1915 .. .. .. .. | *20,267* |
| 1916 .. .. .. .. | *18,728* |
| 1917 .. .. .. .. | 12,742 |

2. I am indebted to Dr. F. E. R. Bartholomeusz, the energetic and highly respected District Medical Officer, for an interesting report on public health, from which the following paragraphs are extracted:—

*Prevalence of Sickness.*—The general health of the town was, on the whole, satisfactory, except during the first quarter of the year, when there were 6 cases of enteric fever, and the last quarter, when there was an epidemic of chickenpox and a second appearance of enteric fever. The total number of patients admitted to hospital last year was 365; the number treated at Trincomalee dispensary was 4,726, and that at Nilaveli branch dispensary was 930.

*Anchylostomiasis.*—69 cases were treated last year, as compared with 67 in 1916. Although, from the point of statistics, the increase is little, I am convinced that this disease is slowly but surely spreading in town and district. As I stated last year, it is only by adopting preventive measures as regards proper sanitation and a pure water supply that this disease can be suppressed.

*Chickenpox.*—44 cases of chickenpox, as compared to 7 cases in 1916, were treated in private houses during 1917. Virtually the disease was of an epidemic type, and appeared in the last month of the year; infection evidently was brought from outside.

*Measures adopted in the Treatment of Parangi.*—The total number of patients treated for this disease during the year was 76. Of this number, 63 received intravenous injections of arsenious iodide in various strengths, according to the age of the subject, in hospital.

The majority of the cases that received treatment in hospital were sent on the orders of the Assistant Government Agent, Trincomalee, from the villages of Ichchilampattai and Chenaivur in Koddiyar pattu and Gomarankadawela and Madawachchi in Kaddukkulam pattu west. The disease was less prevalent in Tamblegam pattu and Kaddukkulam pattu east.

Judging from recent results, as also from that obtained in 1916, when 118 subjects received arsenious iodide intravenously, I think this drug a valuable substitute for salvarsan.

I would strongly advocate that when the dispensaries at Ichchilampattai and Gomarankadawela, already sanctioned, are built, qualified medical officers be appointed for a period of six months or a year to these dispensaries, for, besides being able to treat cases of parangi on the spot with arsenious iodide injections, they will have an opportunity also of recognizing cases of anchylostomiasis, which disease, in my opinion, is steadily gaining ground in Trincomalee District.

*Measures taken to eradicate Malarial Fever and other Mosquito-borne Diseases.*—The special measures taken as regards the above during the year under review were :—

(1) The free distribution of quinine to all fever patients at the dispensary.
(2) All residents were warned to boil the water they drink, to keep their compounds and gardens free from weeds and stagnant pools, and receptacles, such as empty tins and coconut shells, were destroyed, burnt, or buried.
(3) The Inspector, Local Board, prosecuted all owners who allowed rank vegetation to grow in their premises, if the offence was not abated after due notice had been served on them.
(4) The hollows, pools, and pits within Local Board limits were filled up by the sweepings of the town.

3. *Population, Births, and Deaths.*—Births during the year numbered 1,459 and deaths 952. The birth-rate, 47·70 per mille, is the highest on record since 1881. The population of the district is estimated by intercensal increase at 30,587, last year's estimate being 30,080.

4. *Rainfall.*—The rainfall for the year was 64·30 inches, being 1·80 inches over the average. After the comparative drought of the last two years this rain was badly needed. The fall of 8·06 inches in August, however, was unseasonable, and considerably damaged the salt manufacture for the year, besides delaying the paddy harvest.

5. *Agriculture and Food Supply.*—Paddy cultivation is essentially the chief agricultural industry of the district, and in dry years, when paddy cultivation fails, distress is bound to ensue, as the villager is most improvident, even to the extent of selling his seed paddy and buying it later on at an exorbitant rate of interest. After two lean years 1917 is distinguished by a good harvest, which has produced sufficient paddy for the needs of the whole district. A large amount of paddy has been exported to Jaffna, although export has been discouraged as much as possible. If export is freely allowed, the Jaffna trader exploits the Tamblegam farmers, who are in a hurry to convert their stocks into cash, the needs of the town and the district are not supplied, prices rise, and an "artificial famine" is produced. Methods of paddy cultivation could be considerably improved. The successful harvests in good years are due to the rich soil of the district and the good water supply under the major and minor irrigation works, and not to improved methods of cultivation. Scientific ploughing, weeding, and transplanting are unknown. With more intensive cultivation the district could easily produce enough paddy for local supply and export as well.

6. The fisheries of Trincomalee are good, and large quantities are dried and salted for sale in Anuradhapura, Matale, and Kandy. For a few months of the year fresh fish was iced and exported by motor to other stations by an enterprising Sinhalese firm, but the motor came to grief. There is a good opening for capital and enterprise in the way of motor transport to Matale and Anuradhapura. With the fisheries, as with paddy cultivation, the supply could be increased by industry and improved methods.

7. Dry grain, vegetables, and curry stuffs are cultivated to a limited extent. Every endeavour has been made this year to encourage this branch of agriculture by the offer of Crown land at low rental, free distribution of seed, and formation of local food stuffs committees, but the results are disappointing. It is an essential to success in this direction that the district should have a separate Agricultural Instructor, and that experimental plots should be started by Government.

8. This year has seen the inception of a Central Co-operative Credit Society in the district. This is a step in the right direction. The office bearers are representative and energetic, and it is hoped that the society will soon justify its existence.

9. *Health of Cattle.*—Foot-and-mouth disease broke out in the vicinity of Kinniyai in May, the infection probably being conveyed from Tamankaduwa. Steps were promptly taken to prevent the spread of the disease, but owing to the ignorance or stupidity of the villagers in concealing cases or moving cattle surreptitiously from the infected area, which was winked at by the minor headmen, the disease was not put down in Tamblegam pattu till August. Cases were subsequently reported from Koddiyar pattu, where it still prevailed at the end of the year. 171 head of cattle (65 buffaloes and 106 black cattle) were affected, of which 139 recovered, 18 died, and the remaining 14 remained uncured at the end of the year.

## IV.—POLICE AND CRIME.

1. The Trincomalee police force is up to its full sanctioned strength of 1 Sub-Inspector, 2 sergeants, and 15 men. The staff is, on the whole, well disciplined and smart, and received the commendation of the Hon. the Chief Justice on the occasion of the Supreme Court Sessions in Trincomalee in March.

2. The district is not a criminal one, and the knife is very rarely used. One murder occurred during the year at Kinniyai. The case is still *sub judice*.

3. The police force is fully occupied in beat and patrol work in Trincomalee town, in enforcing the Vehicles Ordinance and road regulations, in dealing with the stray cattle nuisance, and other statutory offences.

4. The Police Magistrate, Mr. W. G. Vallipuram, reports as follows :—

There were 67 cognizable cases during 1917, of which 24 cases turned out to be serious, as against 23 last year. Convictions were as follows :—1 for murder, 1 for house-breaking, 2 for hurt with knife, 1 for theft, and 1 for attempting to fabricate false evidence. In one case of mischief by fire the accused (a woman) was found to be insane. In three house-breaking cases and one theft case the offenders were undetected. The total number of institutions during the year was 744, as against 761 in 1916, 822 in 1915, and 554 in 1914.

5. In the civil courts work was expeditiously dealt with, and the number of pending cases at the end of the year was 41 (5 in the District Court and 36 in the Court of Requests). At the end of 1915 and 1916 the numbers were 93 and 36, respectively.

## V.—LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND EDUCATION.

1. The reports on the working of the Local Board and District Road Committee are embodied as appendices at the end of this report.

2. *Village Tribunals.*—The President of the Village Tribunals of this district has six circuit courts: at Mutur and Ichchilampattai in Koddiyar, Kovilkudiyiruppu in Tamblegam, Nilaveli and Tiriyai in Kaddukulam pattu east, and Madawachchi in Kaddukulam pattu west. 1,857 cases (628 civil and 1,229 criminal) were instituted during the year. On December 31 12 civil and 259 criminal cases were pending. There were 31 appeals to the Assistant Government Agent, of which 12 cases were set aside. In one appeal to His Excellency the Governor in Executive Council the decision of the President and of the Assistant Government Agent was confirmed.

3. *Village Committees.*—The Village Committee tax of 50 cents in lieu of labour was systematically collected this year for the first time, and has enabled considerable improvements to be made to village sanitation. With the assistance of Government grants, a number of wells were taken in hand during the year. The following statement shows expenditure under this head :—

| | Paid out of Government Funds. Rs. c. | Gansabhawa Funds. Rs. c. | Total. Rs. c. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Madawachchi well in Kaddukulam pattu west | 250 0 | — | 250 0 |
| Gomarankadawela well in Kaddukulam pattu west | 350 0 | — | 350 0 |
| Pulmoddai well (incomplete) in Kaddukulam pattu east | 425 0 | — | 425 0 |
| Mallikaittivu well in Koddiyar pattu | 127 47 | 162 20 | 289 67 |
| Menkamam well in Koddiyar pattu | — | 559 3 | 559 3 |
| Total | 1,152 47 | 721 23 | 1,873 70 |

4. A statement of revenue and expenditure of the Village Committees is appended :—

| RECEIPTS. | Rs. c. | EXPENDITURE. | Rs. c. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Balance on December 31, 1916 | 632 24 | Salaries of clerks and messenger | 765 0 |
| Village Tribunal fines | 1,102 61 | Salaries of watchers | 370 0 |
| Rents | 140 9 | Hire for scavenging contractor, Mutur | 377 10 |
| Cattle fees | 14 0 | Travelling allowance to clerk | 90 0 |
| Grazing fees | 450 3 | Village works | 988 43 |
| Communal collections | 2,390 0 | Commission to Police Vidhans for recovering Village Committee tax | 105 64 |
| Miscellaneous (fines imposed on peon and watchers) | 3 50 | Refund of advance to Government Agent, Eastern Province | 500 0 |
| | | Stationery and printed forms | 201 13 |
| | | Refunds of fines in Village Tribunal cases | 20 0 |
| | | Tom-tom fees | 19 75 |
| | | Furniture | 6 85 |
| | | Balance on December 31, 1917 | 1,288 57 |
| Total | 4,732 47 | Total | 4,732 47 |

5. The local Village Committees are practically dormant, and take little or no interest in the administration of their funds or the improvement of their subdivisions. It is doubtful whether a majority of the committeemen can even read and write. Village Committee affairs in this district must be administered from the Kachcheri for many years to come. The district outside Trincomalee town is not ripe for self-government even on the smallest scale.

6. *Education.*—There are 48 schools in the town and district, their grouping being as follows :—

| | Boys. | Girls. | Mixed. | Total. | Average Attendance. Boys. | Girls. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Wesleyan Mission | 3 | 4 | 17 | 24 | 691 | 278 |
| Roman Catholic Mission | 2 | 2 | 8 | 12 | 461 | 206 |
| Hindu | 2 | — | — | 2 | 84 | — |
| Muhammadan (Koran) | — | — | 2 | 2 | 43 | 17 |
| Buddhist | 2 | — | — | 2 | 9 | — |
| Government | 3 | — | 3 | 6 | 250 | 23 |

The schools under the first three headings are grant-in-aid institutions.

7. The district is fairly well served as regards schools, except Tamblegam pattu, where a new school is needed at Kantalai or Peratuveli, and a larger school is required at Tamblegam village, which is at present served by a C school only. A new school has been opened by the Roman Catholic Mission at Alankeni.

8. The Town Schools Ordinance was proclaimed this year in Trincomalee town. An attendance officer has been appointed, and a census of children taken. It speaks well for the progress of the Trincomalee townsmen that the number of children not receiving any education is only 100, though education has not been compulsory in the town in the past.

9. A new tiled building, including teacher's quarters and kitchen, was put up by the District School Committee at Gomarankadawela in Kaddukulam pattu west for the Government vernacular school, at a cost of Rs. 1,850.

## VI.—IRRIGATION.

1. *Major Works.*—The major irrigation works of the district were maintained in good order by the Irrigation Department.

2. Two most important extension schemes are under investigation. The first—the Allai extension scheme—provides for irrigation of a large area of Koddiyar pattu by channels from the Kallaru, which is fed by the Verukal river. The gaugings taken at the Verukal loop show that the water supply throughout the year was more than sufficient for the scheme. The second scheme is for the extension and improvement of irrigation under Kantalai. The ultimate success of these schemes will depend entirely on the attitude of the proprietors of land benefited by them, but they can hardly be so shortsighted and blind to their own interests as to fail to fall in with the proposals of Government when they are put before them.

3. *Cultivation.*—6,585 acres were cultivated and 6,246 acres reaped under major works this year, the harvest being generally good. This is partly due to more favourable weather, and partly to the careful supervision of the Divisional Irrigation Engineer, Mr. J. H. Fraser.

4. *Village Tanks.*—In Kaddukulam west pattu the village tanks were maintained in good order and earthwork was well done. The Sinhalese inhabitants of this district are industrious, and realize the value of their village tanks.

5. In Koddiyar pattu conditions are very different, but, owing to the appointment of a separate kaddu kangany to supervise minor works in this pattu and stricter supervision, some improvement has been made, and better work has been done than for many years previously. If the Chief Headman of the pattu were more energetic in visiting these tanks and imposed heavier penalties for default, progress would be more satisfactory. As it is, defaulters are very lightly dealt with, and earthwork and clearing of ant-hills is neglected. I hope in course of time to have a separate Irrigation Inspector in charge of village tanks. Until then much progress cannot be expected.

6. The total area cultivated under minor works was 953 acres, and total area reaped 948 acres. In addition, 1,912 acres were cultivated for *manavari* (rain water) cultivation. The total area cultivated in the district is therefore 9,456 acres.

7. I am indebted to Mr. J. H. Fraser, Divisional Irrigation Engineer, for his advice and assistance in the improvement of village tanks.

8. The receipts and expenditure of the Irrigation Fine Fund are shown in the appended table:—

*Major Works.*

| RECEIPTS. | Rs. c. | EXPENDITURE. | Rs. c. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Balance on January 1, 1917 .. | 334 89 | Repairs to Kallaru bridge .. | 271 61 |
| Receipts during 1917 .. .. | 576 75 | Cost of constructing six bridges over Mutur channel .. .. | 120 0 |
| | | Cost of printed forms .. .. | 9 65 |
| | | Tom-tom fees for publishing cultivation meetings under major works .. | 15 29 |
| | | Seizure fees paid to Vanniahs .. | 94 25 |
| | | Cost of fencing due to Vaddai Vitanai .. | 1 0 |
| | | Balance on December 31, 1917 .. | 399 84 |
| Total .. | 911 64 | Total .. | 911 64 |

*Village Works.*

| RECEIPTS. | Rs. c. | EXPENDITURE. | Rs. c. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Balance on January 1, 1917 .. | 1,028 98 | Repairs to Kivulakadawa, Madawachchi, Gomarankadawela, and Anaikalkulam . | 454 0 |
| Receipts during 1917 .. .. | 909 73 | Surveys to Periyanaintakulam, Kimbulpitiyawa, Divulawa, and Adampane tanks .. .. | 123 68 |
| | | Cost of transporting cement pipes to village tanks .. .. | 60 25 |
| | | Cost of printed forms and stationery .. | 43 74 |
| | | Cost of making cement pipes .. | 12 5 |
| | | Cost of two tape boxes .. .. | 8 88 |
| | | Salaries of two kaddu kanganies for the year 1917 .. .. | 280 0 |
| | | Balance on December 31, 1917 .. | 956 11 |
| Total .. | 1,938 71 | Total .. | 1,938 71 |

## VII.—LAND.

1. *Land Sales.*—Owing to the restriction of land sales, only 55 acres were sold in the course of this year. In 1915 and 1916 the sales were 1,590 and 439 acres, respectively. The proposed new leasing system is not popular in this district, owing chiefly to the conservatism of the people and their ignorance of the details of the system. For some years to come the development of land in this district is likely to be considerably retarded till the villager's distrust of innovations is broken down and the advantages of the system come to be appreciated. The issue of a Government leaflet in the vernacular explaining the system and its advantages is, I think, very necessary.

2. *Leases.*—The three large leasehold properties held by the Trincomalee Estates, Ltd., brought in a revenue of Rs. 770·25. Two of these leases terminated this year and were not renewed. A large number of small lots, chiefly for agricultural purposes, are rented out on annual permits. The revenue derived from them was Rs. 927·75. The addition of the amounts realized by rent of chenas and of koddu (fish-curing shed) sites brings the total revenue under Rent of Lands up to Rs. 2,837, about Rs. 800 less than last year. The decrease is mainly due to the smaller acreage cultivated under chena permits this year.

3. *Chenas.*—Owing to the successful paddy crops this year, chena cultivation was not indispensable. The re-afforestation scheme tried this year was unpopular, necessitating as it did the signing of an agreement and more systematic cultivation, with the result that only one person was willing to take out a chena license on these terms. The matter is more fully dealt with in Section XII. In the Vedda villages and a few villages of Kaddukulam east, where chena cultivation is almost always indispensable, licenses were issued without restriction. At the end of August licenses to grow food stuffs on Crown chenas were offered at a rental of 50 cents per half acre, but as heavy rain fell throughout September and the weather was generally unseasonable the vegetation was too wet to be burnt off.

4. *Pearl Fishery.*—The lease of the northern portion of the Tamblegam bay, which brings in Rs. 3,000 annually, expired on December 31. The lease of the southern portion has still a year to run. The renter has undoubtedly made substantial profit from his venture. I have no doubt that the fishery, if it were efficiently supervised and worked by Government, would prove a valuable source of revenue. A large staff of incorruptible watchers or pearl fishery constables would be required to cope with the predatory Malays of Kinniyai, who make their living out of the fishery, and have no scruples in the matter of poaching, but the outlay would be well repaid.

5. *Encroachments.*—The system introduced by me last year of inspection of preliminary plans in the field was continued, and resulted in the discovery of numerous encroachments on river and stream reservations and other Crown land, which had escaped the notice of headmen and Forest Department officers. The headmen are now becoming more familiar with survey plans, and considerable progress has been made in the course of the year. Among the headmen, the Udaiyar of Kaddukulam east pattu has been especially commended for good work in this direction.

## VIII.—PUBLIC WORKS.

1. The most needed public works are central dispensaries and apothecaries' quarters at Ichchilampattai in Koddiyar pattu and Gomarankadawela in Kaddukulam west. In both these districts parangi and anchylostomiasis are prevalent, and the need for dispensaries was recognized many years back. The Medical Department was authorized to provide dispensers, but no dispensaries have yet been built.

2. On the main roads improvements are needed to the three dangerous corners at Uppuveli (2½ mile Nilaveli road), Kanchimadam (1½ mile Kandy road), and at the 63¼ milepost on the Coast road. A bridge is needed across the Verukal-aru, and a permanent iron structure to replace the wooden bridge at the 4½ mile on the Nilaveli road. Galas should be provided on the Kandy road.

3. The following agricultural and minor roads are in urgent need of improvement :—

(i.) The Sinhalese section road from 17½ mile, Anuradhapura road, to Tiriyai through Kaddukulam west.

(ii.) The Tamblegam-Kalipanchan-Kinniyai agricultural road.

(iii.) Perattuveli-Kantalai agricultural road.

A new agricultural road from Tamblegam through Pottanai to the Kandy road near the 17th milepost is required.

4. A new resthouse or hotel should be built in Trincomalee, which is becoming a "fashionable seaside resort."

5. Provision has been made in the 1917-18 Estimates for the construction of quarters for the Salt Storekeeper, Nilaveli, and the work is in hand now. The ferry approaches in the North Coast road are being improved. A new record press has been fitted up in the Kachcheri.

## IX.—SALT.

1. *Manufacture.*—The salt manufacture this year brought in 49,750 cwt., a somewhat disappointing result, considering the prospects at the beginning of July. Notwithstanding the efforts of the Chief Headman, the Salt Storekeeper, and myself, manufacturers were late in starting work in real earnest, and it was not till July 20 that the accretions were sufficiently far advanced for collection to start. Even then some pan owners delayed to start collecting, in the hope of further accretions. The promise of a bonus of 5 cents for every hundredweight collected before July 31 saved the situation, and 35,200 cwt. were on the pan borders before that date. On August 1 heavy rain began to fall and continued for some days, with the result that only 14,500 cwt. of dirty salt was collected in August, and over 20,000 cwt. of salt remaining in the pans was completely destroyed. Had the manufacture begun earlier, at least 75,000 cwt. should have been collected. Owing to the unseasonable rains in August and September a second collection was impossible.

2. Radical changes are very necessary in the Nilaveli salt industry, which I commented on at some length in my last Administration Report. The main difficulty is that the salterns are privately owned, and that Government can exercise no compulsion. Self-interest should be a sufficient spur to the pan owners, but the lack of interest and of energy displayed by most of them is remarkable. There are a few notable exceptions. I am, as I write, at Nilaveli, where I have just held a meeting of salt pan owners to discuss and settle the dates and details of manufacture for 1918. Messrs. S. Kanagasingam and S. Murugappar—public-spirited men, who always take an interest in their pans—attended, with two other pan owners who live in Nilaveli. Total : four pan owners ! The remaining forty were conspicuous by their absence. It is no exaggeration to say that some pan owners never come near their pans till their salt is collected on the platforms.

3. Large quantities of natural salt formed in Periya Karachchi and elsewhere, and had to be destroyed in the interests of the salt revenue, as it would not have paid Government to collect it. I am confident that salterns could be established and worked with profit in some of these Karachchis. They would be owned and run to regulation by Government, without the intervention of pan owners to exploit the manufacturers. The whole question needs thorough investigation by experts.

## X.—EXCISE.

1. *Distribution of Taverns.*—There are eleven arrack taverns and eight toddy taverns in the district. The latter figure includes two new taverns opened this year at Mutur in Koddiyar pattu and Kudampuli in Tamblegam.

2. There are two retail "off" foreign liquor shops and one beer and porter shop, all in Trincomalee town. The third retail "off" license, belonging to the Trincomalee Estates Company, was surrendered during the year.

3. *Hours of Sale.*—The hours of sales for arrack taverns were fixed at 8 A.M. to 6.30 P.M. from October 1, and the toddy tavern hours are to be similar when the next rent period begins. The change led to a fall in the arrack rent, which was Rs. 33,550, as against Rs. 42,555 for the last rent period, but has not resulted during the three months October-December in any decrease of consumption, the figures being 1,427 gallons for October-December, 1916, and 1,777 gallons for October-December, 1917.

4. *Excise Offences.*—Illicit toddy tapping is unknown in this district. There are very few cases of illicit sale of arrack. A habitual offender was recently detected by the Excise Department, and fined heavily on conviction in the Police Court.

5. The chief illicit traffic which the Excise officers have to deal with in this district is in ganja. Despite several prosecutions, ganja is still freely used, especially in the Moorish villages. It is probably cultivated in the less frequented parts of Koddiyar and Tamblegam pattus.

6. A curious case occurred recently, in which information was given to the Excise Inspector that ganja was to be found in a certain house. The persistence of his informant aroused his suspicions, and he called in the aid of the police sergeant. The movements of the informant and his accomplices increased the suspicions of the officers, and just before reaching the house to be raided they searched

the person of one of the emissaries provided by the informant and found on him some packets of ganja, which would doubtless have been "found" a few moments later in the suspected house but for the smartness and honesty of the Inspector and sergeant. The informant and his accomplices were convicted for attempting to fabricate false evidence and sentenced to various terms of imprisonment.

## XI.—WORKING OF LICENSING AND OTHER ORDINANCES.

1. The new Ordinances in respect of firearms and vehicles were strictly enforced.

2. The following is a statement of licenses issued in 1916 and 1917 :—

| Licenses. | Number. 1916. | Number. 1917. | Revenue, 1917. Rs. c. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Carts | 447 | 454 | 1,863 0 |
| Boats | 2 | 77 | 231 0 |
| Guns | 589 | 502 | 999 50 |
| Game | 42 | 49 | 245 0 |
| Dogs | 741 | 796 | 251 50 |
| Explosives | 5 | 5 | 7 50 |
| Butchers | 3 | 2 | 10 0 |
| Total | | | 3,607 50 |

3. The large increase in the number of boats licensed is due to the owners of boats engaged for hire in the Tamblegam pearl fishery being compelled to take out licenses in 1917.

4. The fall in gun licenses is accounted for by surrenders of firearms and renewals of licenses elsewhere. The balance defaulters are being dealt with.

5. Three free licenses to shoot rogue elephants were issued during the year, but the rogues apparently got wind of the fact and vanished.

6. 212 dogs were shot by the police. The homeless pariah is still a nuisance in many parts, but want of funds has saved many from destruction.

7. Cattle branding was carried on during the year with increased, but still insufficient, activity, and 4,520 head were branded, as against 1,365 last year. It is estimated that 13,036 head still remain unbranded.

## XII.—FOREST ADMINISTRATION.

1. *Forest Revenue.*—Sales of forest produce realized Rs. 5,000. Composition fines for forest offences and permit fees bring the total forest revenue up to Rs. 6,337·75. Rs. 4,864·03 represents the value of free grants of timber, and Rs. 49,173·71 the royalty on supplies to Government Departments.

2. *Offences.*—Numerous encroachments on river and stream reservations were detected by me on circuit. It would repay the forest officers the time and trouble involved in hunting for similar encroachments themselves.

3. *Re-afforestation.*—Attempts were made to introduce the chena re-afforestation system, and a start was made in Toppur and Kiliveddi, where some illicit clearers who had done great damage to valuable timber in 1916 were let off lightly on condition that they re-afforested these chenas. The Toppur chenas are doing well; but at Kiliveddi—always a stiff-necked and independent village—the defaulters have gone on strike and flatly refused to do any further re-afforestation work, or to pay compensation for the damage done by them over a year ago.

4. It was notified at the end of last year that all chena permits issued this year would be subject to re-afforestation agreements. The result is that only one such license, in addition to the special cases referred to above, has been issued. The villager in this district is indolent and independent. He has sufficient energy to get a chena permit, light a match, and set fire to a well-dried piece of jungle, sprinkle a few seeds around, and sit at home till he can gather in the produce. When he is asked thoroughly to weed his chena, to plant timber seeds given him by the Forest Department in orderly rows, to water and protect them, and to bestow some care and attention to the young shoots, he finds chena cultivation too arduous for him!

## XIII.—HARBOUR.

1. Mr. W. Mannings, invalided from the Navy, assumed duties as Superintendent of Lighthouses in March.

2. The working of the Foul Point light was found unsatisfactory, the bearings of the present revolving gear not having been renewed for about forty years. An estimate for repairs was sanctioned by Government, and the light is to be temporarily shut down early in 1918.

3. The harbour buoys were replaced by a very serviceable second-hand set at comparatively small expense.

4. The signal station at Fort Frederick was provided with new sets of international code flags.

5. The chief requirements for the harbour are :—

(i.) A jetty at Back Bay, where landing is very difficult on stormy days in the south-west monsoon.

(ii.) A motor launch for the Master Attendant's Department.

(iii.) A permanent boat-house to replace the present jungle timber and cadjan shanty.

## XIV.—CONCLUSION.

1. The administration of a district must depend to a very great extent on the chief and minor headmen. The minor headmen of this district, with a few exceptions, are insufficiently educated to locate a survey plan on the ground and to understand the complex mass of rules and regulations they are supposed to enforce, and the chief headmen are thereby handicapped in the efficient execution of their duties. No more suitable type of men is available for the Police Vitanaiships; in fact, it is becoming exceedingly difficult to fill the posts at all. The old system of unpaid minor headmen seems to be fast breaking down, while present conditions demand a highly trained and well-paid subordinate official to take their place in the scheme of administration. Among the chief headmen, Mr. A. Muttucumaru, Chief Headman of Kaddukulam east pattu, has done very good work in the course of the year.

2. To Mr. W. J. Price, District Engineer, and Mr. J. H. Fraser, Divisional Irrigation Engineer, I am much indebted for advice and assistance in matters connected with public works and irrigation.

3. The Kachcheri staff has worked well. Particular mention should be made of Mr. A. Visvanadhan, B.A., my highly efficient Head Clerk, and Mr. K. Somasunderam, the Land Clerk, who has laboured willingly and at high pressure to cope with the large increase of work involved in the systematic pursuit of encroachments on Crown lands now in progress in this district.

Trincomalee Kachcheri,
January 25, 1918.

G. S. WODEMAN,
Assistant Government Agent.

# APPENDIX.

## I.—REPORT OF THE CHAIRMAN, LOCAL BOARD, TRINCOMALEE, FOR 1917.

THE Board consisted of the following members at the end of 1917 :—Mr. G. S. Wodeman, Assistant Government Agent; Mr. W. J. Price, District Engineer; Dr. F. E. R. Bartholomeusz; Mr. M. M. Subramaniam; Mr. S. Thyagaraja; and Mr. S. Visvalingam.

2. The following are the usual annual statements for the year :—

A.—Comparative Statement of Revenue and Expenditure for the Years 1916 and 1917.

| REVENUE. | 1916. Rs. c. | 1917. Rs. c. | EXPENDITURE. | 1916. Rs. c. | 1917. Rs. c. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Taxes .. | 8,334 91 | 9,071 30 | Interest and sinking fund on loan .. | 1,510 0 | 1,510 0 |
| Licenses .. | 2,098 25 | 2,100 75 | Cost of administration .. | 3,994 13 | 5,263 34 |
| Rents .. | 3,484 49 | 4,099 65 | Education .. | — | 124 18 |
| Fines .. | 604 25 | 393 75 | Sanitation .. | 5,591 13 | 5,281 6 |
| Miscellaneous .. | 1,480 38 | 1,720 47 | Lighting .. | 129 96 | — |
| | | | Police .. | 87 90 | 62 89 |
| | | | Public works .. | 4,964 28 | 3,972 56 |
| | 16,002 28 | 17,385 92 | | 16,277 40 | 16,214 3 |
| Balance on January 1 .. | 3,502 79 | 3,227 67 | Balance on December 31 | 3,227 67 | 4,399 56 |
| Total .. | 19,505 7 | 20,613 59 | Total .. | 19,505 7 | 20,613 59 |

B.—Comparative Statement of the Working of the Thoroughfares Ordinance for 1916 and 1917.

| | 1916. | | Percentage on Number under Head 2. | 1917. | | Percentage on Number under Head 2. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. Population of local area by latest Census .. | — | 8,837 | — | — | 8,837 | — |
| 2. Number of resident males by the division officers' lists reported liable to labour .. | — | 2,635 | — | — | 2,706 | — |
| 3. Discharged obligation within local area by— | | | | | | |
| (a) Paying single commutation .. | 2,086 | | 79·17 | 2,192 | | 81·01 |
| (b) Paying double commutation .. | 39 | | 1·48 | 41 | | 1·51 |
| (c) Labouring six days .. | 1 | | ·04 | 2 | | ·07 |
| (d) Labouring twelve days .. | — | | — | — | | — |
| 4. Total discharged obligation .. | | 2,126 | 80·69 | | 2,235 | 82·59 |
| 5. Failed to discharge obligation within local area, but otherwise accounted for as— | | | | | | |
| (e) Exempted on account of age, death, disqualification, or physical inability to work .. .. | 55 | | 2·09 | 36 | | 1·33 |
| (f) Paid or laboured elsewhere .. | 291 | | 11·04 | 296 | | 10·94 |
| (g) Double entries .. .. | 19 | | ·72 | 24 | | ·89 |
| (h) Fined .. .. | 2 | | ·08 | 1 | | ·04 |
| (i) Imprisoned .. .. | 3 | | ·11 | — | | — |
| (j) Left local area .. .. | 139 | | 5·28 | 114 | | 4·21 |
| 6. Total failed to discharge obligation within local area .. .. | | 509 | 19·32 | | 471 | 17·41 |
| 7. Unaccounted for .. .. | — | — | — | — | — | — |

C.—Statement of Loan.

| Year in which the Loan was raised. | Original Amount of Loan. | Present Amount of Loan. | Rate of Sinking Fund. | Rate of Interest. | Annual Amount payable for Sinking Fund. | Annual Amount payable for Interest. | Date when Loan will be extinguished. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | | | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | |
| 1894 .. | 3,000 0 | 16,500 0 | 2 per cent. | 3½ per cent. | 412 50 | 577 50 | Nov. 30, 1929 |
| 1895 .. | 3,000 0 | | | | | | |
| 1904 .. | 12,000 0 | | | | | | |
| 1909 .. | — | 8,000 0 | 2 per cent. | 4½ per cent. | 160 0 | 360 0 | Nov. 30, 1929 |

3. The revenue of the Board amounted to Rs. 17,385·92, being Rs. 1,383·64 in excess of that for the previous year, the increase being chiefly under Taxes, Cart Licenses, Market Rents, and Conservancy Fees.

4. The expenditure was Rs. 16,214, and was nearly equal to that of 1916.

5. Scavenging, latrine conservancy, and other sanitary measures were carried on satisfactorily, and the by-laws enumerated in the last year's report were enforced as much as possible.

6. Latrine conservancy was satisfactorily carried out. The number of private dry-earth buckets conserved by the Board coolies rose from 95 to 110, besides 82 buckets in public latrines.

7. The roads and drains were maintained in good order. The gravelling of roads was not taken up, but Birch street was track metalled at a cost of Rs. 730. It is proposed to gravel all the roads in 1918, and also to track metal the principal roads in the order of importance.

8. The work on town survey is still in progress, and the scheme for improving the drainage of the town is awaiting its completion.

9. All the public wells in charge of the Local Board were brought into conformity with the by-laws of the Board at a cost of nearly Rs. 400.

10. The market building at Big bazaar, which was originally a military school, was improved and converted into a proper market at a cost of about Rs. 200.

11. The military buildings on Rifle green were taken over, improved, and utilized for keeping stores and housing the scavenging and conservancy carts.

12. A by-law fixing the rate of hire for buggy carts and another for marking and registration of graves in cemeteries were passed during the year.

13. A by-law prohibiting the use of dirty gunny bags in front of boutiques is awaiting the sanction of Government.

14. A careful census of children of school-going age in the town was taken, and it was found that only about 100 children were not attending any schools. Steps are being taken to enforce their attendance.

15. The Board invested a sum of Rs. 1,000 in the Ceylon Government War Loan.

16. Four meetings of the Board were held during the year.

G. S. WODEMAN,
Chairman.

Trincomalee, January 25, 1918.

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## II.—REPORT OF THE CHAIRMAN, DISTRICT ROAD COMMITTEE, TRINCOMALEE, FOR 1917.

THE members of the District Road Committee during 1917 were as follows :—Mr. G. S. Wodeman, Assistant Government Agent, Chairman; Mr. G. Gilchrist, District Engineer, succeeded by Mr. A. S. Barker, who in turn was succeeded by Mr. W. J. Price in April; Mr. J. H. Fraser, Divisional Irrigation Engineer, European Member; Mr. S. Visvalingam, Burgher Member; and Mr. A. Muttukristna, Tamil Member. The latter's death in November left the Tamil Membership vacant, and Mr. S. Thyagaraja was elected in his place in December.

2. There was no change in the staff during the year under review.

3. One meeting was held during the year on February 1. During the rest of the year minute papers were, as usual, circulated amongst the members, there being insufficient business to necessitate calling them together.

4. A comparative statement of the working of the Thoroughfares Ordinance for 1916 and 1917 is annexed. The results this year are very satisfactory. The percentage of effectives in the district is 91·19, as compared with 88·58 in 1916. There is an increase of 233 in the number of persons liable for labour.

Comparative Statement of the Working of the Thoroughfares Ordinance for 1916 and 1917.

| | 1916. | | Percentage on Number under Head 2. | 1917. | | Percentage on Number under Head 2. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. Population of local area by latest Census .. | — | 20,314 | — | — | 20,314 | — |
| 2. Number of resident males by the division officers' lists reported liable to labour .. | — | 5,497 | — | — | 5,730 | — |
| 3. Discharged obligation within local area by— | | | | | | |
| (a) Paying single commutation .. | 4,720 | | 85·87 | 5,117 | | 89·30 |
| (b) Paying double commutation .. | 56 | | 1·02 | 76 | | 1·33 |
| (c) Labouring six days .. .. | 93 | | 1·69 | 23 | | ·40 |
| (d) Labouring twelve days .. | — | | — | 9 | | ·16 |
| 4. Total discharged obligation .. .. | | 4,869 | 88·58 | | 5,225 | 91·19 |
| 5. Failed to discharge obligation within local area, but otherwise accounted for as— | | | | | | |
| (e) Exempted on account of age, death, disqualification, or physical inability to work .. .. | 167 | | 3·04 | 80 | | 1·40 |
| (f) Paid or laboured elsewhere .. | 314 | | 5·71 | 338 | | 5·90 |
| (g) Double entries or entries by mistake.. | 9 | | ·16 | 18 | | ·31 |
| (h) Fined .. .. | 50 | | ·91 | 4 | | ·07 |
| (i) Imprisoned .. .. | 16 | | ·29 | — | | — |
| (j) Left local area .. .. | 72 | | 1·31 | 65 | | 1·13 |
| 6. Total failed to discharge obligation within local area .. .. | | 628 | 11·42 | | 505 | 8·81 |
| 7. Unaccounted for .. .. | — | — | — | — | — | — |

5. *Resthouses.*—The new resthouse at Mutur was built and completed during the year and was opened on December 1. It supplies a long-felt want, as, since the demolition of the old Mutur resthouse, there has been no resthouse on the Coast road between Trincomalee and Katiravêli, a distance of 40 miles. The situation of the new resthouse on the shore of Koddiyar Bay and the view from the verandah is admirable. The Trincomalee resthouse was leased out on December 1 for a period of four years at an annual rental of Rs. 900.

6. *Roads.*—The policy introduced in 1915 of devoting surplus funds to permanent improvements of each road in turn, leaving only a bare minimum for maintenance of the other roads, was continued during the year. The Kuchchaveli-Tiriyai road was continued towards Pudavaikaddu Malai Mukattuvaram, and a horse ferry boat provided at the river. A further portion of the Sampur-Mutur trace was gravelled, and next year should see the completion of this important road. Work was started on the improvement of the Sampaltivu road, which also should be completed in 1918.

7. The usual statements of revenue and expenditure on minor roads and resthouses for 1917 are annexed.

## Statement of Revenue and Expenditure for 1917.

| REVENUE. | Amount. Rs. c. | Total. Rs. c. |
|---|---|---|
| A.—*Resthouses.* | | |
| Resthouse collections | 1,269 39 | |
| Provincial Road Committee grant towards salary of resthouse-keepers | 200 0 | |
| Amount apportioned to resthouses out of road tax collections | 833 50 | |
| Sale of resthouse furniture | 17 6 | |
| Provincial Road Committee grant towards resthouse equipment | 250 0 | |
| Deposit for tender forms *re* Trincomalee resthouse lease | 200 0 | |
| | | 2,769 95 |
| B.—*Roads.* | | |
| Road tax recovered in money | 8,034 1 | |
| Value of Road Ordinance labour | 61 50 | |
| Government subsidy in lieu of Committee's contribution to main roads | 2,500 0 | |
| Government grant in aid of Foul Point road | 100 0 | |
| Government grant in aid of Coast road | 1,202 0 | |
| Miscellaneous | 1 25 | |
| Pension contributions | 19 20 | |
| | | 11,917 96 |
| | | 14,687 91 |
| Refund of advance — | | 500 0 |
| | | 15,187 91 |
| Balance on January 1, 1917 — | | 3,251 58 |
| | | 18,439 49 |

| EXPENDITURE. | Amount. Rs. c. | Total. Rs. c. |
|---|---|---|
| A.—*Resthouses.* | | |
| Salaries of resthouse keepers | 382 50 | |
| Resthouse coolies and dhobies | 171 66 | |
| Conservancy | 36 0 | |
| Miscellaneous | 176 83 | |
| Audit | 25 50 | |
| Buildings | 539 53 | |
| Equipment | 634 47 | |
| New works | 2,801 53 | |
| | | 4,768 2 |
| B.—*Roads.* | | |
| Pay of establishment | 978 0 | |
| Commission to division officers | 682 85 | |
| Travelling allowance to Superintendent of Minor Roads | 240 0 | |
| Stationery and printed forms | 161 78 | |
| Audit | 40 23 | |
| Miscellaneous | 68 81 | |
| Ferrymen | 456 0 | |
| Ferry boats | 19 50 | |
| Tools | 73 80 | |
| Payment to the Treasury on account of principal roads | 2,594 0 | |
| Amount apportioned to resthouses out of road tax | 833 50 | |
| Minor roads (maintenance) | 179 50 | |
| New works | 3,165 92 | |
| | | 9,493 89 |
| | | 14,261 91 |
| Advance — | | 500 0 |
| | | 14,761 91 |
| Balance on December 31, 1917 — | | 3,677 58 |
| | | 18,439 49 |

## Statement of Expenditure on Minor Roads for 1917.

| Name of Road. | Mileage. | Amount. Rs. c. |
|---|---|---|
| Sampur-Kalkuda road | ⅓ | 34 50 |
| Mallikaittivu road | 2 | 27 0 |
| Hot Wells road | ½ | 88 0 |
| Sinhalese section road | 20½ | 30 0 |
| Kuchchaveli-Tiriyai road | 20 | 1,111 25 |
| Sampur-Mutur road | 9 | 1,267 48 |
| Ferry boat for Pudavaikkaddu Mukattuvaram | — | 787 19 |
| Total | 52⅓ | 3,345 42 |

Trincomalee, January 23, 1918.

G. S. WODEMAN,
Chairman.

# NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCE.

## ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE GOVERNMENT AGENT, NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCE, FOR 1917.

### I.—HISTORY OF ADMINISTRATION.

MR. N. M. BHARUCHA, *Police Magistrate, Kurunegala, was, on his transfer to Batticaloa, succeeded on January 8, 1917, by Mr. C. W. Bickmore, who left for Mullaittivu in November, when Mr. Bharucha was again appointed Magistrate at this station.*

### II.—PRINCIPAL EVENTS.

A fair was held at the Maligawa, Kurunegala, in November, 1917, in aid of the local branch of the Queen Mary's Needlework Guild, and realized Rs. 3,500.

In March an abnormal fall of immature nuts was observed in one of the coconut estates in the district, and leaf droop was noticed on several palms, some of which eventually died. This condition has been investigated by the Agricultural Department, and is attributed to the attack of a species of fungus known as Phytophthora.

### III.—REVENUE.

*The revenue for the financial year 1916–17 amounted to* Rs. 669,157, *as against* Rs. 593,148 *collected in the previous year, showing an increase of* Rs. 76,009. The chief items of the increase were :—

*Arrack*, Rs. 103,124, due to the higher figure realized at the sale of the 1916–17 rent.

*Irrigation*, Rs. 2,343, due to the recovery of arrears.

*Fines and Forfeitures*, Rs. 4,583.

There were decreases in the collections under the heads of Stamp Duties and Rent of Lands. The decrease under the latter head was due to the termination of a lease of plumbago land in the previous financial year.

### IV.—FOOD SUPPLY.

In view of the increased cost of imported products and an anticipated shortage of food stuffs, the people were encouraged assiduously to increase their cultivation of cereals and to extend their garden plots, and raise crops of chillies, onions, cummin, &c. Seeds were distributed by the Agricultural Department. The results were fairly satisfactory.

The paddy crop exceeded that of the previous year by 300,000 bushels, and other cereals increased by 70,000 bushels. *The locally grown crops were sufficient to feed 250,000 persons, or approximately five-sixths of the population of the district. The balance required was obtained from India and the Anuradhāpura District.*

Yams and other vegetables were grown abundantly in chenas and in village gardens.

Fresh fish is brought in ice daily from Mannar, Jaffna, and Colombo to Kurunegala railway station, and is sold in the villages within a radius of 10 miles of Kurunegala. Fish is also obtained from Madampe, in Chilaw District, and carried by runners to Kuliyapitiya and other places 15 miles inland. Salt dried fish is largely imported from Puttalam and elsewhere. Salt is obtained from Puttalam. Fish are also caught in the tanks and streams.

Beef and mutton are sold at Kurunegala and at several other centres in the district.

There was no shortage of food and no distress, though the steady fall in the price of coconuts has affected the spending power of the people. The coconut itself is a valuable food product, and lower prices have no doubt increased the local consumption.

The crop prospects for the maha harvest of 1918 are good both for paddy and other cereals, and no distress is anticipated.

### V.—HOSPITALS, SANITATION, AND DISEASE.

The general health of the people was fairly good. There was no epidemic. 3,749 persons were admitted to the hospitals at Kurunegala, Dandagamuwa, and Nikaweratiya, as against 3,823 in the previous year. 121,430 persons were treated at the various dispensaries, a decrease of 61,530 from the figures for the previous years, or 33 per cent. Elephantiasis is prevalent in some parts of the district, especially in Katugampola hatpattu, and parangi is still widely distributed. The villagers are willing and even eager to submit to the injection treatment, but salvarsan is still unprocurable, and the substitutes are not so satisfactory. Scavenging coolies are employed in the Polgahawela, Narammala, Giriulla, Pannala, Makandura, and Nikaweratiya bazaars and paid from Village Committee funds. The town of Kuliyapitiya was brought under the Small Towns Sanitary Ordinance with effect from January 1, 1918.

This bazaar is on flat ground and difficult to drain; suitable building sites are not available; Government has approved of a scheme for the erection of all Government and Sanitary Board buildings on a piece of Crown land 119 acres in extent within half a mile of the present town limits. This reserve will be laid out as a model town. Kuliyapitiya is an important and growing centre, and the Police Court of Dandagamuwa and other public institutions are at present established there. Other bazaars, especially that of Polgahawela, should be brought under the operation of the Small Towns Ordinance in the near future.

## VI.—CATTLE.

Rinderpest appeared in Katugampola and Dewamedi hatpattus. There were in all 81 cases, of which 74 were fatal. Credit is due to the headmen for the restriction of the outbreak within narrow limits. Precautionary measures taken by the Ratemahatmaya of the Wanni were successful in preventing the spread of rinderpest from the Puttalam District to the Wanni. There were sporadic outbreaks of hoof-and-mouth disease.

## VII.—EDUCATION.

There are 66 Government and 75 grant-in-aid schools in the district; the total 141 includes 13 girls', 60 mixed, and 3 carpentry schools. The total attendance on the last day of the year was 13,200, as compared with 10,253 in the previous year.

New schools were sanctioned at Kudakatnoruwa and Nettipolagedara, and the buildings, estimated to cost Rs. 7,603, were nearing completion at the end of the year. Estimates for new school buildings at Nakkawatta, Ma-eliya, and Dambadeniya, and for extensions at Pilessa and Gokarella were sanctioned and work on these school buildings, as well as on Meddegama and Moragene school bungalows sanctioned in 1916, was nearly finished at the close of the year.

The revenue of the District School Committee was Rs. 50,180; the expenditure on the work indicated above and on the upkeep of existing buildings amounted to Rs. 40,424, leaving a balance of Rs. 9,756 at the end of the year.

The programme for 1918 includes a new school at Madahapola, a girls' school at Hettipola (near We-uda), a carpentry school at Nikaweratiya, and latrines for Kuliyapitiya, Ibbagamuwa, and Hettipola (We-uda) schools.

## VIII.—DOGS.

9,357 dogs were registered, and 4,026 dogs are said to have been destroyed in the district in 1917. Rs. 4,391 were recovered on account of dog licenses issued and collars sold. There were two cases of rabies in the town of Kurunegala.

## IX.—ADMINISTRATION OF ESTATES.

Rs. 11,963 was recovered on account of estate duty, *as compared with Rs. 6,364 in 1916.* The increase is due to the enhanced rate now charged.

## X.—POSTAL FACILITIES, &C.

A new receiving office was opened at Horombawa, and that at Godawela was closed. The installation of a telephone system between Kurunegala, Giriulla, Pannala, and Colombo was commenced. The sums deposited at each of the Post Office Savings Banks in the district was considerably below the average. The total deposits were Rs. 28,939, as compared with Rs. 52,365·75 in the previous year. The decrease is doubtless due to the depression in the copra trade.

## XI.—POLICE AND CRIME.

*Serious Crime.*—1,158 cases of serious crime were reported, of which 660 were found to be true cases; the corresponding figures for 1916 were 1,057 and 537, respectively. The increase is probably due in part to the depression in the coconut industry and the release from regular work of a certain number of coolies hitherto employed on coconut estates, and in part to the activity of the Chilaw Police, which has driven bad characters over the border into the Kurunegala District.

*Homicide.*—21 cases of homicide were reported, as compared with 9 in 1916; of these 21 cases, 13 were classed as "true," 5 ended in conviction, and 5 were pending at the end of the year.

*Cases of Hurt.*—63 cases of grievous hurt were reported as compared with 40 in 1916, and 105 knife cases as compared with 123 in 1916.

*Offences against Property.*—Comparative figures are given below:—

| | 1916. | | 1917. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Total. | True Cases. | Total. | True Cases. |
| Arson .. | 46 | 12 | 47 | 23 |
| Burglary .. | 243 | 184 | 272 | 200 |
| Cattle stealing .. | 212 | 119 | 217 | 126 |
| Robbery .. | 130 | 36 | 159 | 45 |
| Theft (over Rs. 20) .. | 191 | 100 | 201 | 126 |
| Total .. | 822 | 451 | 896 | 520 |

Burglary is still very prevalent; there were only 10 convictions out of 200 cases reported as true. Out of 126 genuine cases of cattle theft, 26 ended in convictions. 16 cases of rape were reported; of these, 6 were classed as true; only 1 case resulted in a conviction.

The relations between the police and the headmen have been satisfactory on the whole. Nugawela Ratemahatmaya has done good work in connection with the suppression and detection of crime; and many minor headmen have received rewards, especially for the arrest of vagrants and suspicious characters.

## XII.—VILLAGE TRIBUNALS AND VILLAGE WORKS.

The total number of cases for disposal in 1917 in the six Village Tribunals in the district was 15,906, viz., 7,280 civil and 8,626 criminal; of this total, 14,991 were disposed of in the course of the year. There were 335 appeals to the Government Agent, who affirmed the judgments of the Village Tribunals in 236 cases. There were 32 appeals to His Excellency the Governor in Executive Council, and the judgment of the Government Agent was upheld in 11 out of 13 civil cases, and 5 out of 19 criminal cases.

The revenue from all sources was Rs. 37,774, making with the balance of the previous year a total of Rs. 96,872 available for disbursement. The expenditure was Rs. 54,008, and included the following, in addition to the necessary outlay on account of staff and office expenses :—

| | Rs. | | Rs. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Contribution to District School Committee | 2,825 | Culverts, &c., on Gansabhawa roads | 8,551 |
| School prizes .. .. | 478 | Circuit courts for Ratemahatmayas .. | 1,799 |
| School buildings .. .. | 4,154 | | |

Twenty-eight culverts were built or were in course of construction on Gansabhawa roads; a temporary market was erected at Maho; a gala was constructed in Dewamedi hatpattu; 5 wells were sunk in different places. There are 1,685 miles of Gansabhawa cart roads and 930 miles of village paths. A Superintendent of Village Works was appointed. Mr. A. B. Yatawara was transferred to this post from the Inspectorship of the Local Board.

## XIII.—KANDYAN MARRIAGE ORDINANCE.

The number of Kandyan marriages registered in 1917 was 1,951, as against 1,476 in 1916 and 2,688 in 1915. There were 161 divorces under the Ordinance, as against 149 in 1916.

## XIV.—LAND SALES AND SETTLEMENT.

The total area of land alienated by the Government Agent during the year 1917 was 1,522 acres 3 roods 31 perches, of which an extent of 1,372 acres 1 rood 12 perches was sold or settled at an average price of Rs. 23·92 per acre. The area for which certificates of quiet possession were issued was 150 acres 1 rood 39 perches.

The total area sold and settled (otherwise than under the Waste Lands Ordinances) by the Settlement Officer in the Kurunegala District during the year 1917 was 3,516 acres 0 roods 11 perches at an average price of Rs. 19·02 per acre.

The settlement of 85 villages was completed by the Land Settlement Department, and final reports were forwarded to the Surveyor-General for preparation of settlement plans. The area settled during the year was 19,324 acres. An area of 10,604 acres was taken over from the Government Agent in January for settlement. It consists of surveyed claims scattered through all the hatpattus of the district. Its settlement is in progress. Three reference cases under the Waste Lands Ordinances were instituted. In two of them judgment for the Crown, with costs, was given. The remaining case awaits trial.

## XV.—RAINFALL AND IRRIGATION.

The rainfall registered at the Kurunegala observatory in 1917 was 83·60 inches, the average for the five years from 1913 inclusive being 78·94 inches.

The repair of the Kospotu-oya anicut, which breached in the floods of 1913, was completed by the end of the year, and the proprietors of lands benefited by it are liable to pay a rate of Rs. 4·11 per acre per annum for fifteen years in repayment of the cost of reconstruction, as well as a maintenance rate of 77 cents per acre per annum for five years.

There are 1,341 completed village tanks in the district, and 239 more are under restoration; 184 irrigation cases were disposed of in the course of the year, and the fines imposed amounted to Rs. 1,019. Rs. 1,185 was disbursed from the Irrigation Fine Funds on account of repairs to village tanks, and Rs. 1,885 on account of salaries.

Parts of the district are very dry, and some of the village tanks frequently fail to secure a sufficient head of water. The construction of larger irrigation works is much needed.

## XVI.—PUBLIC WORKS.

A new dispensary at Kurunegala hospital and a new Public Works Department office at Dandagamuwa were built during the year. The police barracks at Kurunegala were completed. A site for a bungalow for the Superintendent of Police, Kurunegala, has been acquired, and a site has been selected for the construction of quarters for the Police Magistrate, Dandagamuwa. A police station and court-house should be built at an early date at this important station.

## XVII.—FOREST ADMINISTRATION.

The timber sold during the year realized Rs. 14,090; the receipts under this head in 1916 amounted to Rs. 13,813. The value of the timber supplied to Public Departments was Rs. 35,449. On January 1, 1917, there were 324 acres of forest plantations of teak, mahogany, jak, halmilla, &c., in the district; and by the end of the year further re-afforestation operations had added some 160 acres to this extent.

## XVIII.—ARRACK AND TODDY.

There were 64 arrack, 24 toddy, and 10 foreign liquor taverns in existence during the year, *i.e.*, 4 arrack, 2 toddy, and 3 foreign liquor taverns less than in the previous year.

February 28, 1918.

BERTRAM HILL,
Government Agent.

# APPENDIX.

## I.—REPORT OF THE LOCAL BOARD, KURUNEGALA, FOR 1917.

*Constitution of the Board.*—During the year under review the Local Board of Kurunegala consisted of the Government Agent (*ex officio* Chairman), the Provincial Engineer, the Provincial Surgeon, and the following Unofficial Members: Messrs. F. N. Daniels, W. A. C. de Silva, and P. Tambiraja.

2. Nine meetings of the Board were held during the year. The biennial election of the Unofficial Members was held in December, and resulted in the re-election of the sitting members unopposed.

*Finances.*—The following comparative statement shows the revenue and expenditure of the Board for the years 1916 and 1917:—

Comparative Statement of the Local Board, Kurunegala, for 1916 and 1917.

| REVENUE. | 1916. Rs. c. | 1917. Rs. c. | EXPENDITURE. | 1916. Rs. c. | 1917. Rs. c. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Brought forward | *26,212 92 | †26,945 91 | Cost of administration | 6,006 59 | 6,049 63 |
| Taxes | 19,748 17 | 20,795 81 | Sanitation | 14,258 86 | 14,139 50 |
| Licenses | 17,425 49 | 10,375 19 | Police charges | 572 80 | 412 62 |
| Rents | 4,432 18 | 3,613 28 | Lighting | 6,574 80 | 4,876 31 |
| Fines | 719 0 | 677 25 | Public works | 20,506 90 | 11,145 55 |
| Miscellaneous | 5,747 55 | 16,745 44 | Miscellaneous | 381 35 | 3,751 65 |
| Pension fund | — | 90 0 | Purchase of Premium Bonds | — | 5,350 0 |
| Refunds | 1,022 0 | 130 0 | Refund of deposits | 60 10 | 10 0 |
| Interest from Bank | — | 1,369 51 | | 48,361 40 | 45,735 26 |
| | | | Balance | 26,945 91 | 35,007 13 |
| Total | 75,307 31 | 80,742 39 | Total | 75,307 31 | 80,742 39 |

* Rs. 16,683·86 in fixed deposit in bank. † 18,056·37 in fixed deposit in bank.

There was an unexpended balance of Rs. 16,950·76 on December 31, 1917, exclusive of the sum of Rs. 18,056·37 collected on account of a water supply scheme and now lying in fixed deposit at the bank. The Board has no liabilities.

A comparative statement showing the working of the Thoroughfares Ordinances for 1916 and 1917 is appended:—

| | 1916. | | Percentage on Number under Head 2. | 1917. | | Percentage on Number under Head 2. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. Population of local area by latest Census | — | 8,100 | — | — | 8,100 | — |
| 2. Number of resident males by division officers' lists reported liable to labour | — | 3,204 | — | — | 3,188 | — |
| 3. Discharged obligation within local area by— | | | | | | |
| (*a*) Paying single commutation | 2,755 | | 85·98 | 2,708 | | 84·94 |
| (*b*) Paying double commutation | 19 | | ·05 | 33 | | 1·03 |
| (*c*) Labouring six days | — | | — | — | | — |
| (*d*) Labouring twelve days | — | | — | — | | — |
| 4. Total discharged obligation | | 2,774 | 86·57 | | 2,741 | 85·97 |
| 5. Failed to discharge obligation within local area, but otherwise accounted for as— | | | | | | |
| (*e*) Exempted on account of age, death, disqualification, or physical inability to work | 46 | | 1·43 | 58 | | 1·81 |
| (*f*) Paid or laboured elsewhere | 20 | | ·62 | 13 | | ·40 |
| (*g*) Double entries or entries by mistake | 15 | | ·46 | 42 | | 1·31 |
| (*h*) Fined | 1 | | — | 4 | | ·12 |
| (*i*) Imprisoned | — | | — | — | | — |
| (*j*) Left local area | 229 | | 7·14 | 267 | | 8·37 |
| 6. Total failed to discharge obligation within local area | | 311 | 9·70 | | 384 | 12·04 |
| 7. Unaccounted for | — | 119 | 3·71 | — | 63 | 1·97 |

*Pension Fund.*—Pension rules were passed in March.

*Administration : Collection of Taxes.*—The town was divided into four wards, and, in order to secure more effective collection of taxes, two collectors were appointed in place of one.

*Staff.*—I record with regret the untimely death of an active and conscientious officer, viz., that of Mr. E. M. Abeysekere, who was appointed Inspector in January, 1917, and was killed in December by a passing train at a level crossing.

*Sanitation and Disease.*—The health of the town during the year was satisfactory ; there was nothing in the nature of an epidemic. Anti-malarial measures were adopted.

The rainfall for the year was 83·60 inches, the average rainfall for the past five years being 78·94 inches.

The average standardized death-rate of the town for the preceding five years was 37 per mille, as compared with an average of 16 per mille in Kegalla and 55 in Anuradhapura, the towns with the lowest and highest average death-rates, respectively.

A few cases of hoof-and-mouth disease occurred among cattle ; none proved fatal. Two cases of rabies were discovered ; 706 dogs were destroyed.

*Public Works.*—The irrigation channel in its course from the Negombo to the Bailey road was filled up and converted into a road. The approaches to the Mitford, Rajapihilla, and Sharpe roads were widened, the hackery stand near the markets was paved, a new latrine was built at the market, and the construction of a new market building was begun. Ornamental trees were planted in Burrows park and on the lake circular.

*Education.*—The town was brought under the operation of the Town Schools Ordinance, and the appointment of an attendance officer resulted in raising the attendance figures from an average of 582 for the preceding four years to 816 in 1917.

BERTRAM HILL,
Chairman.

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## II.—REPORT OF THE PROVINCIAL ROAD COMMITTEE, NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCE, FOR 1917.

THE Provincial Road Committee during 1917 consisted of the Government Agent as Chairman, the Provincial Engineer, the Provincial Surgeon, and the following Unofficial Members : Messrs. J. S. Patterson, C. P. Markus, and A. S. Goonewardene.

2. Various improvements were effected in the resthouses in the course of the year. Some of the rooms in the Kurunegala and Galgamuwa resthouses were furnished with ceilings. Two rooms for chauffeurs were provided in Kurunegala resthouse. Additional bathrooms were built in eight resthouses. A new gate was built at We-uda. Name boards were provided for all the resthouses.

3. *Branch Roads.*—No difficulty was experienced in the recovery of the planters' moiety for the maintenance of the Mallowapitiya-Rambodagalla and the Kegalla-Polgahawela road to Lowlands estate.

4. A statement of revenue and expenditure and a statement of the expenditure on the principal roads are annexed :—

### Statement of Receipts and Expenditure for the Year 1917.

| REVENUE. | Amount. Rs. c. | Total. Rs. c. |
|---|---|---|
| Amount received from District Road Committees on account of two-thirds commutation for principal roads, resthouses, &c. :— | | |
| From Kurunegala District Road Committee .. | — | 49,307 75 |
| Refund by Government of tolls levied on minor roads .. | — | 22,427 0 |
| Government grant in aid of minor works .. .. | — | 7,839 0 |
| Resthouse collections— | | |
| (*a*) From Kurunegala District Road Committee .. | 3,833 9 | |
| (*b*) From Chilaw District Road Committee .. | 1,297 0 | |
| (*c*) From Puttalam District Road Committee .. | 1,016 71 | |
| | | 6,146 80 |
| Contributions from District Road Committees on account of Provincial Road Committee establishment :— | | |
| (*a*) From Chilaw District Road Committee .. | 222 0 | |
| (*b*) From Puttalam District Road Committee .. | 120 0 | |
| | | 342 0 |
| Commutation money received from Colonial Treasurer .. | — | 28,421 0 |
| Miscellaneous receipts .. .. .. | — | 40 0 |
| | | 114,523 55 |
| Balance on January 1, 1917 .. .. | — | 16,260 92 |
| Total .. | | 130,784 47 |

| EXPENDITURE. | Amount. Rs. c. | Total. Rs. c. |
|---|---|---|
| Payments made from two-thirds commutation during the year under the provisions of Ordinances Nos. 10 of 1861, 31 of 1884, and 10 of 1902, on account of— | | |
| (*a*) Principal roads .. .. | 36,900 0 | |
| (*b*) Resthouses .. .. .. | 156 36 | |
| | | 37,056 36 |
| Upkeep, repair, and improvement of resthouses from funds other than two-thirds commutation .. .. | — | 7,842 16 |
| Pay of resthouse-keepers .. .. .. | — | 5,228 51 |
| Provincial Road Committee's establishment .. | — | 462 0 |
| Premium bonds .. .. .. | — | 10,000 0 |
| Toll grants remitted to— | | |
| (*a*) Kurunegala District Road Committee .. | 6,283 0 | |
| (*b*) Chilaw District Road Committee .. | 16,144 0 | |
| | | 22,427 0 |
| Government grant in aid of minor works remitted to— | | |
| (*a*) Kurunegala District Road Committee .. | 4,000 0 | |
| (*b*) Puttalam District Road Committee .. | 3,839 0 | |
| | | 7,839 0 |
| Miscellaneous charges .. .. .. | — | 48 65 |
| Commutation money received from Colonial Treasurer remitted to— | | |
| Kurunegala .. .. .. | 20,553 50 | |
| Chilaw .. .. .. | 5,747 50 | |
| Puttalam .. .. .. | 2,120 0 | |
| | | 28,421 0 |
| | | 119,324 68 |
| Balance on December 31, 1917 .. .. | — | 11,459 79 |
| Total ... | | 130,784 47 |

A sum of Rs. 28,421 was received from the Hon. the Colonial Treasurer, being accumulations of commutation money, and this was divided *pro ratâ* and allotted to the District Road Committees as follows :—

| | Rs. c. |
|---|---|
| Kurunegala District .. .. .. | 20,553 50 |
| Chilaw District .. .. .. .. | 5,747 50 |
| Puttalam District .. .. .. .. | 2,120 0 |

5. War loan premium bonds were purchased to the value of Rs. 10,000.

6. A sum of Rs. 7,312 has been voted for the construction of a permanent brick bungalow at Hiripitiya, in place of the wattle and daub building, which has hitherto served as a resthouse. More and better garage accommodation is required at all the resthouses. The resthouse at Balalla, on the west of the railway line 3 miles from Maho station, should be abolished, and a new resthouse built within a mile of Maho station, on the east of the line, for the convenience of passengers by train and visitors to the ruins at Yapahuwa, which are in the neighbourhood. A new resthouse should be built on the land reserved for Government buildings at Kanadulla, near Kuliyapitiya, in place of the existing resthouse, which is situated in the bazaar.

7. Shutters were provided to the motor garage at the Chilaw resthouse, and a boundary wall built on three sides of the resthouse with two main gates and a small gate leading to the seashore.

BERTRAM HILL,
Chairman.

Kurunegala, January 25, 1918.

Expenditure in Money and Labour on Principal Roads in the North-Western Province during 1917.

| Particulars. | Amount. Rs. c. | Total. Rs. c. |
|---|---|---|
| *Kurunegala District.* | | |
| Kurunegala-Wariyapola .. | 4,443 0 | |
| Kurunegala-Beligamuwa .. | 3,869 0 | |
| Kurunegala-Galagedara .. | 5,824 0 | |
| Kurunegala-Polgahawela .. | 3,740 0 | |
| | | 17,876 0 |
| *Maho District.* | | |
| Padeniya-Siyambalangomuwa | 3,778 0 | |
| Wariyapola-Tonigala .. | 4,444 0 | |
| | | 8,222 0 |
| *Dandagamuwa District.* | | |
| Narammala-Dankotuwa .. | 2,639 0 | |
| Wariyapola-Hettipola .. | 2,736 0 | |
| Kuliyapitiya-Hettipola .. | 2,462 0 | |
| Narammala-Madampe .. | 2,965 0 | |
| | | 10,802 0 |
| *Chilaw District.* | | |
| Chilaw-Hettipola .. | 1,850 0 | |
| Nattandiya-Marawila .. | 1,136 0 | |
| Toppu-Battuluoya .. | 6,627 0 | |
| | | 9,613 0 |
| *Puttalam District.* | | |
| Akkaraipattu road .. | 325 0 | |
| Puttalam-Tonigala .. | 900 0 | |
| Puttalam-Kalaoya .. | 500 0 | |
| Puttalam-Battuluoya .. | 1,550 0 | |
| Puttalam-Madurugama .. | 175 0 | |
| Road to salt stores and town roads, Puttalam ... | 435 0 | |
| | | 3,885 0 |
| Total ... | | 50,398 0 |

## III.—REPORT OF THE DISTRICT ROAD COMMITTEE, KURUNEGALA, FOR 1917.

THE District Road Committee during 1917 consisted of the Government Agent as Chairman, the District Engineer, and the following Unofficial Members: Messrs. A. W. Warburton-Gray, F. N. Daniels, E. G. Goonewardene, and A. S. Goonewardene. The last-named gentleman died on December 1, and Mr. A. de Zilva was appointed in his place.

2. *Working of the Thoroughfares Ordinance.*—A comparative statement showing the working of the Thoroughfares Ordinance in the District of Kurunegala for 1916 and 1917 and a statement of the revenue and expenditure are annexed:—

Comparative Statement showing the working of the Road Ordinance in the Kurunegala District for the Years 1916 and 1917.

| | 1916. | | Percentage on Number under Head 2. | 1917. | | Percentage on Number under Head 2. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. Population of local area by latest Census .. .. | — | 29,186 | — | — | 29,186 | — |
| 2. Number of resident males by division officers' lists reported liable to labour .. .. | — | 80,842 | — | — | 82,603 | — |
| 3. Discharged obligation within local area by— | | | | | | |
| (*a*) Paying single commutation .. | 74,446 | | 92·08 | 76,564 | | 92·68 |
| (*b*) Paying double commutation .. | 557 | | ·68 | 580 | | ·70 |
| (*c*) Labouring six days .. | 6 | | — | — | | — |
| (*d*) Labouring twelve days .. | — | | — | — | | — |
| 4. Total discharged obligation .. | | 75,009 | 92·78 | | 77,144 | 93·39 |
| 5. Failed to discharge obligation within local area, but otherwise accounted for as— | | | | | | |
| (*e*) Exempted on account of age, death, disqualification, or physical inability to work .. | 4,074 | | 5·03 | 3,680 | | 4·45 |
| (*f*) Paid or laboured elsewhere .. | 1,404 | | 1·73 | 1,490 | | 1·80 |
| (*g*) Double entries or entries by mistake .. .. | 80 | | ·09 | 62 | | ·07 |
| (*h*) Fined .. .. | 8 | | — | 9 | | — |
| (*i*) Imprisoned .. .. | 3 | | — | 6 | | — |
| (*j*) Left local area .. | 60 | | ·07 | 53 | | ·06 |
| 6. Total failed to discharge obligation within local area | | 5,629 | 6·96 | | 5,300 | 6·41 |
| 7. Unaccounted for .. .. | — | 204 | ·25 | — | 159 | ·19 |

Statement of Receipts and Expenditure for the Year 1917.

| | | Amount. Rs. c. |
|---|---|---|
| REVENUE. | | |
| Commutation realized in money .. .. .. | | 116,552 50 |
| *Toll grants on minor roads* .. .. .. | | 6,283 0 |
| Government contribution in aid of minor works .. .. | | 4,000 0 |
| Miscellaneous receipts .. .. .. | | 2,403 49 |
| Contribution from estate proprietors on account of minor roads .. | | 7,037 50 |
| Commutation money received from Colonial Treasurer .. | | 20,553 50 |
| | | 156,829 99 |
| Balance on January 1, 1917 .. .. .. | | 39,995 25 |
| Total .. | | 196,825 24 |
| EXPENDITURE. | | |
| Payment made on account of principal roads and resthouses .. | | 49,307 75 |
| Amount expended on minor works .. | | 53,708 91 |
| Establishment and commission to division officers:— | | |
| (*a*) Contribution on account Provincial Road Committee establishment .. .. | Rs. c. — | |
| (*b*) Cost of District Road Committee establishment | 12,443 4 | |
| (*c*) Commission to division officers .. | 13,260 66 | |
| | | 25,703 70 |
| Miscellaneous charges .. .. .. | | 2,341 27 |
| Premium bonds .. .. .. .. | | 5,000 0 |
| | | 136,061 63 |
| Balance on December 31, 1917 .. .. .. | | 60,763 61 |
| Total .. | | 196,825 24 |

3. The following improvements were effected in minor roads in 1917, in addition to the usual repairs: 3¼ miles of the Talgodapitiya-Maduragoda road were track metalled and 9 miles of another road were newly gravelled. Two reinforced concrete platform bridges, forty-one new masonry culverts, and three retaining walls were built on other roads, and eighteen cement pipe culverts were inserted. New milestones were fixed on eight roads.

4. A tally of carts taken on certain roads in October and November, 1917, showed that the traffic on two principal roads in charge of the Public Works Department, viz., the Nikaweratiya-Nikawewa and Galgamuwa-Nikawewa railway approach roads, is considerably less than that on some of the minor roads. The Pannala-Kuliyapitiya District Road Committee road is being taken over by the Public Works Department, and it is recommended that the Kadahapola-Rambawewa and the Udabaddawa-Dunkannawa roads should be similarly transferred. The traffic on the latter road is four times as heavy as that on one of the principal roads above mentioned, and ten times as heavy as that on the other.

5. A sum of Rs. 20,553·50 was received for the use of this Committee from the accumulations of commutation money remitted by the Hon. the Colonial Treasurer, out of which Rs. 9,000 was voted for building culverts on Gansabhawa roads, *i.e.*, Rs. 1,500 for each of the six hatpattus in this district.

6. War loan premium bonds were purchased to the value of Rs. 5,000.

BERTRAM HILL,
Chairman.

Kurunegala, January 25, 1918.

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## REPORT OF THE PUTTALAM-CHILAW DISTRICT FOR 1917.

Area of Puttalam District, 889¾ miles; Population in 1911, 39,665.
Area of Chilaw District, 262¼ miles; Population in 1911, 87,644.

### I.—HISTORY OF ADMINISTRATION.

THE Police Magistracies of both Puttalam and Chilaw changed hands during the year. Mr. T. Goonetilleke from Chilaw was transferred to Anuradhapura on April 16, and was succeeded by Mr. M. Prasad. On July 13 Mr. V. Coomaraswamy left Puttalam for Negombo, and was replaced by Mr. E. Rodrigo. There were similar changes in the Public Works Department. Mr. S. F. Hopley, District Engineer, Puttalam, was transferred to Colombo, and was succeeded by Mr. A. E. Wijesinghe on June 5, while on July 24 Mr. W. Metcalfe, District Engineer, Chilaw, left, and his place was taken by Mr. D. K. McMinn. On November 9 Mr. T. M. Fernando of Chilaw was appointed a Justice of the Peace and Unofficial Police Magistrate for Chilaw District. In the Medical Department Dr. C. H. Scharenguivel, Medical Officer, Chilaw, was transferred to Kurunegala, and was succeeded by Dr. H. Cooray on June 26. On May 24 Dr. J. H. Amarasekera, Medical Officer, Marawila, retired, and was replaced by Dr. Chas. Fernando.

2. Both the assistant surveyors stationed in the district, Messrs. W. H. Crutchley and R. J. Johnston, left for war service early in the year, and the district surveys are now supervised by the Superintendent of Surveys, Kurunegala.

3. There have also been several changes in the clerical staff. The Head Clerk of the Kachcheri, Mr. L. S. Asbury, was transferred to Jaffna on July 1, and his post was filled by the former second clerk, Mr. C. Arasaratnam. The latter was replaced by Mr. E. J. Rajaratnam from the Excise Commissioner's Office. On November 16 the appointment of another clerk in Grade II. of the Subordinate Clerical Service was sanctioned, in order to meet the growing work in the English Department, and the post was given to Mr. T. A. Jayasundra. In the Fiscal's Office the place of Mr. T. H. Bastard, Second Clerk, who was dismissed, was given to Mr. R. V. Brito of the Kachcheri. The vacancy in the Kachcheri was filled by Mr. Sinne Meera Pillai.

### II.—PRINCIPAL EVENTS.

4. His Excellency the Governor paid an informal visit to the district on July 13 and 14. In October a new post office was opened at Madampe station. At the end of the year the recently built hospital at Chilaw was opened for the accommodation of patients.

### III.—FESTIVALS.

5. The festivals of St. Joachim and St. Joseph at St. Anna's, Talawila, on March 5 and 10, were not so well attended as usual. The attendance at the great July festival was also under the average, the cause no doubt being the depression in trade owing to the war. It was remarked at the latter festival that the percentage of men was above the average, as far fewer pilgrims than usual brought their wives and families with them. The Hindu festival in August at Munnessaram, near Chilaw, attracted a fairly large crowd.

### IV.—RAINFALL.

6. The rainfall for the year was 35·78 inches at Puttalam and 40·82 at Chilaw, in both cases nearly 10 inches below the average.

### V.—REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

7. The revenue of the district for the financial year October 1, 1916, to September 30, 1917, was Rs. 1,058,783·70, a decrease of Rs. 706,963 on that for last year. This large decrease is almost wholly under two heads of revenue: Salt and Land Sales. The income from the sale of salt dropped from Rs. 976,880·20 to Rs. 400,061·98. Owing to the bad salt harvests in 1915 and 1916, the reserve stocks of salt had fallen so low that it was necessary to restrict sale to a scale of only about one-third of the normal issue, in order to prevent the stocks from vanishing before the new crop was gathered. At the same time the deficiency in the salt supply for the Island was made good by the importation of salt from abroad, while the price of local salt was raised from Rs. 3 to Rs. 3·75 per cwt., so as to avoid underselling the imported article.

8. Consequent on the discontinuation of outright sales of Crown land, save in exceptional circumstances, the revenue from land sales dropped from Rs. 142,804·61 to Rs. 14,109·06. Other minor decreases were Rs. 6,082·42 in canal tolls, due to the reduction of traffic in salt and copra; Rs. 1,833·25 in the sale of opium; and Rs. 1,756·34 in the sale of timber and other forest produce.

9. The only noticeable increases were Rs. 8,498·39 from arrack and toddy rents, due to keener competition among the renters, and Rs. 1,870·82 from the sale of stamps. This latter increase is due to the enhancement of stamp duties during the latter half of the year.

10. The expenditure for the same period amounted to Rs. 132,084·49, a decrease of Rs. 19,267·13 from that of the preceding twelve months. The decrease was almost wholly under one head, salt, which dropped from Rs. 95,292·54 to Rs. 75,017·48, owing to smaller payments for the crop of 1916, which was poor.

## VI.—CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE AND THE EFFECTS OF THE WAR.

11. The period under review has been one of considerable depression, and throughout the district in many cases the inhabitants have been on the edge of distress. In the Demala hatpattu and the inland parts of the Puttalam pattu want has been caused, not so much by the effects of the war, as by unfavourable weather. The maha paddy harvest at the beginning of the year was an almost complete failure for want of rain, and the fine grain crops in the chenas were nearly as bad. Conditions, however, improved a little during the year. Unexpected rains at the end of April filled a considerable portion of the tanks. Free chenas were granted, and Government sanctioned an allowance of Rs. 1,500, which was expended in the purchase of 500 bushels of seed paddy, which were distributed among the villagers, to be repaid in kind later on.

12. A moderate yala harvest was obtained and some chena produce was successfully cultivated, thus enabling the inhabitants to tide over the worst period. The prospects at the beginning of this year in most villages are distinctly more favourable, as the rains of the north-east monsoon were more abundant.

13. In these parts the people live almost entirely on locally-grown food stuffs, and the only imported articles in general request are cloth, kerosine oil, and matches. The price of cloth, however, has doubled, and that of the other two articles has increased by 50 per cent.

14. In the maritime parts of the Puttalam District and the whole of Chilaw District the case is far different. Here coconut growing is the staple industry, and with the severe depression in the price of copra and other coconut products the people have been very hard hit. The depression has been caused entirely by the exchange problem and the lack of facilities for freight. If tonnage were only forthcoming, copra could readily be exported, as there is a great demand for it in France and elsewhere. As matters stand, however, it is more or less of a drug in the local market, and at one time prices were less than one-third of those obtainable immediately before the war.

15. From the figures supplied by the Chilaw Planters' Association I note that prices had been falling during 1916, and at the beginning of 1917 stood at about Rs. 47 per candy in the Chilaw District. They remained almost at this level until the end of April, when the tonnage problem and exchange difficulties began to be more acute. From May to the end of August the average price was only about Rs. 32 per candy, and in the last four months of the year it fell to Rs. 28. The lowest recorded price was Rs. 25·25 in November. Fortunately prices have begun to rise again, as a new market appears to be opening up in India, and native vessels can supply a certain amount of tonnage to provide for export to South Indian ports.

16. The situation was aggravated by the fact that the industry is largely carried on with borrowed capital. During the boom plantations in full bearing were heavily mortgaged in order to open up more land, and very little capital was saved to provide for future requirements. At present many owners whose wealth in land is considerable are unable to realize their capital, and so find great difficulty in carrying on, or even in paying the interest on their mortgages. Formerly the local Chetty was the banker, and was always ready to lend on the security of estates in bearing. Now he will not look on such security, and is beginning to foreclose. The well-to-do landholder of former years is even more hard hit than the ordinary villager.

17. It is unfortunate that all the agricultural eggs are in one basket, but, as a matter of fact, landowners have not much choice. The soil is thin and sandy, and, while coconuts thrive admirably in it, it is fit for little else. However, in each division there are other industries which luckily have not been so adversely affected, and which have in some measure saved the situation. Round Puttalam and in the Kalpitiya division the salt harvest after two bad years gave a distinctly profitable return. The fishing during the north-east monsoon was fair, and the tobacco harvest gave a satisfactory yield. This part of the district is probably comparatively better off than the rest.

18. In Puttalam pattu south there are no salt pans, but fishing and tobacco growing gave a fair return.

19. In Pitigal korale south of the Chilaw District a large part of the population earns its livelihood during the north-east monsoon by fishing, and for six months in the year throve fairly well, as railway facilities enabled them to dispose of a good proportion of their catch in Colombo at profitable rates. During the south-west monsoon, when sea fishing is impossible, they felt the pinch more severely. Inland they grew a certain amount of tobacco and cassava. Much the same may be said for Pitigal korale north, though here more land is available for other products, and a fair quantity of vegetables was grown and despatched by rail to Colombo.

## VII.—FOOD SUPPLY.

20. Efforts were made in this district as elsewhere to increase the locally-grown food products. Unfortunately in the Puttalam District, where the population is scanty and any amount of land is available, the rainfall is not good, and harvest prospects depend largely on the weather. For three years the inhabitants have not had good returns, though this year was better than the two preceding periods; while, as I have related above, little of the land in Chilaw District or on the sea coast of Puttalam is more than sheer sand, or, where suitable for grain crops, is available for the purpose. Every effort was made to cultivate the very moderate extent of paddy land in Chilaw, but the returns were not so good as in the previous year, though the acreage under cultivation was larger.

21. In September seeds of various kinds of curry stuffs and vegetables were procured in considerable quantities from the Director of Agriculture and distributed among the villagers. Unfortunately the curry stuffs have not done well, being attacked by insect pests. However, chillies, tomatoes, brinjal, and such vegetables appear to thrive and repay cultivation during the north-east monsoon. Except in the wetter parts of the Chilaw District, little can be grown during the south-west monsoon, when the strong dry salt wind has a very searing effect on vegetation.

22. Despite the comparative hardships, the health of the district has been fair. In the Chilaw District it was distinctly better than in the previous year. Owing probably to the reduced rainfall fever was less prevalent. There were some cases of measles, chickenpox, and ophthalmia, while parangi prevails to a certain extent in the inland parts of the Puttalam District.

## VIII.—SALT.

23. A good salt harvest was badly needed, as, owing to poor collections during the past two years, reserve stocks were very low, and issues had to be restricted to 10,000 cwt. per mensem, or only one-third of the usual average. The question of the price paid to the manufacturers was looked into by a Commission appointed by His Excellency the Governor, and in consequence was raised from 30 to 40 cents per cwt. The manufacturers, however, had hoped for 50 cents; while at the beginning of the season, owing to restriction on emigration from India, labour was hard to procure. For a time the manufacturers hung back, but eventually a start was made with local labour, and the result far exceeded expectations.

24. In spite of several showers at awkward moments, and although Palavi, Kompumuni, and Pachchaikadu Mundal salterns were not cultivated owing to want of labour, the revised estimate of the total harvest is 250,000 cwt., which in the circumstances is a very satisfactory yield. Owing to the depression in the copra trade, the manufacturers, who made a good profit, were very glad of the money thus realized, and I have no doubt that an earlier start will be made in 1918.

25. On March 12, in order to prevent local salt from under-selling the salt imported to meet the requirements of the rest of the Island, the wholesale price of salt was raised from Rs. 3 to Rs. 3·75 per cwt. The retail price of salt varied from 4 cents per pound at Puttalam to 8 cents in Chilaw District. A quantity of 1,378 cwt. of self-formed salt was collected and stored on Government account.

26. The Department was under the control of an Inspector of Salt, assisted by a Sub-Inspector, 3 storekeepers, 5 supervisors, 6 first class constables, 5 second class constables, 56 patrols, and 5 searchers. The temporary staff at Udappu, Kalpitiya-Tillaiyadi, and Nachchikalli consisted of 1 storekeeper, 1 first class constable, 9 patrols, and 1 caretaker. A statement is annexed showing the operations of the Salt Department during the last five years :—

| | 1912–13. | 1913–14. | 1914–15. | 1915–16. | 1916–17. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Cwt. | Cwt. | Cwt. | Cwt. | Cwt. |
| Quantity collected .. | 211 | 144,458 | 367,092 | 140,190 | 154,337 |
| Quantity stored .. | 271,271 | 268,450 | 326,227 | 193,290 | 154,337 |
| Quantity sold .. | 302,861 | 377,251 | 329,911 | 325,219 | 122,630 |
| Retail .. | 4,299 | 5,053 | 4,575 | 7,021 | 5,371 |
| Wholesale .. | 298,562 | 372,198 | 325,336 | 318,198 | 117,259 |
| | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. |
| Revenue .. | 908,585 0 | 1,131,753 0 | 991,227 10 | 976,880 20 | 400,061 98 |
| Expenditure .. | 61,413 45 | 124,521 94 | 132,799 12 | 95,292 54 | 86,751 97 |

## IX.—OTHER INDUSTRIES.

27. There are several coconut and fibre mills in the Chilaw District. Unfortunately some of these have been temporarily closed owing to lack of freight. There are signs, however, that as soon as the war is over and trade revives several large firms are preparing to establish factories in the district for dealing with coconut produce.

28. The wants of the villagers are met by local artisans. There are no mines. Probably a good deal could be done in the way of developing the fishing industry all along the coast on more scientific lines. At present a considerable quantity of fish is caught during the north-east monsoon and cured by rather crude methods.

## X.—CATTLE AND LIVE STOCK.

29. In the Kalpitiya division and in Puttalam pattu the health of the cattle has been satisfactory and free from epidemics. In the other three Chief Headmen's divisions during the latter half of the year there was a certain amount of rinderpest. Prompt segregation and treatment kept the disease from spreading to any alarming extent, but it was some time before it was stamped out. Only two villages in Pitigal korale south were affected, but six villages in Demala hatpattu had to be proclaimed as infected areas, and eleven villages in Pitigal korale north, where the road from Chilaw to Bingiriya had to be closed to cart traffic from October 26 to December 10. The district is now, however, free from the disease. A few cases of hoof-and-mouth disease occurred in Pitigal korale north during April and May.

30. In the Puttalam District buffaloes are used a good deal for draught purposes, and a considerable number of black cattle are sold to dealers from the Colombo meat market. Goats flourish in the dry grassy flats round the lagoons in the Puttalam District, while in Chilaw there are a fair number of swine. 10,217 cattle were branded during the year.

## XI.—MEDICAL AID AND SANITATION.

31. There are three hospitals in the district, at Puttalam, Chilaw, and Marawila. I am glad to be able to record the completion of a properly equipped hospital at Chilaw, which was opened to patients on December 10. The old Chilaw hospital was a very antiquated institution, and ill-adapted to modern requirements. A qualified medical officer is also stationed in charge of the dispensary at Kalpitiya. In addition, there are six permanent and eleven branch outdoor Government dispensaries, while new dispensary buildings are being erected at Madampe and Udappu. Provision has also been made for the establishment of a dispensary in a rented building at Nattandiya.

32. The district has been free from any of the severer forms of epidemic diseases. The principal diseases treated are malaria, which is general throughout the district, and parangi, which is especially prevalent in Demala hatpattu, where a special itinerating apothecary attends to cases in the villages. During the wet weather there is considerable increase in the incidence of chest complaints, diarrhœa, and dysentery; while during the dry south-west monsoon there is a rise in the incidence of skin diseases, caused by the dry sandy soil and the water, which in many wells at that time of the year is brackish.

33. Sanitary Boards have been established in five small towns. In the villages the people are induced to have their houses properly whitewashed and their compounds kept clean, while 10,000 grains of quinine are distributed annually for free distribution through the Chief Headmen.

## XII.—SANITARY BOARDS.

34. In the Puttalam District, Kalpitiya is the sole Sanitary Board town. The members of the Board are the Assistant Government Agent; the District Engineer, Puttalam; the Medical Officer, Kalpitiya; the District Mudaliyar, Kalpitiya; and Mr. D. J. R. de Waas.- The revenue is derived from an assessment tax, the rents of the fish and vegetable markets, &c., but as the town contains under 2,000 inhabitants and is not growing rapidly, the revenue is small, and no ambitious programme of improvements can be undertaken.

35. In Chilaw District the Board consists of the following members: The Mudaliyar, Pitigal korale north, Chilaw; the Mudaliyar, Pitigal korale south, Wennappuwa; the Medical Officer, Marawila; Mr. C. P. de Silva; Mr. J. P. Pandittasekera; the District Engineer, Chilaw; and the Assistant Government Agent.

36. There are four Sanitary Board towns: Madampe, Marawila, Nattandiya, and Udappu. Of these, Madampe is by far the most important. During the year it was decided to increase its limits by including the area round the railway station, nearly 1½ miles from the centre of the old town, and the new limits have been proclaimed in the *Gazette*, to take effect from January 1, 1918. Plans and estimates are being drawn up for the diversion of the main irrigation channel under Tinipitiwewa.

37. It is also proposed to make a complete large-scale survey of the town during 1918, thereby greatly facilitating the future planning of the town, which is growing considerably. The other three towns are smaller, and have only a moderate revenue, which at present just suffices for the scavenging of the streets, the maintenance of the public latrines, and a very modest system of lighting. In 1918, however, the Board propose to acquire two small swamps near the Nattandiya railway station and by filling them up to convert them into valuable building sites.

## XIII.—EDUCATION.

38. There are two separate School Committees for the Puttalam and Chilaw Districts. In February Ratemahatmaya J. H. Ilangantileka and in September Mudaliyar W. R. H. Wijeyesinghe completed their term of office in the Puttalam Committee and were re-nominated. Of the Chilaw Committee, Mudaliyar J. E. Corea, A. K. Herat Ranasinghe, and Rev. C. Ganegoda went out of office in September and were re-nominated, with the exception of Mudaliyar J. E. Corea, whose place was given to Mudaliyar C. G. de Alwis, of Pitigal korale south.

39. There are 9 Government and 23 private schools in the Puttalam District, and the numbers in the Chilaw District are 17 and 71, respectively. In the latter district a Wesleyan school at Kottaramulla and a Salvation Army school at Karawita-agara were added to the grant-in-aid list in the course of the year. During the year extension was made to the building of the Etiyawela girls' school, and repairs to all the buildings in both districts were carried out. Owing to want of funds the usual Village Committee contributions made by Demala hatpattu and Karativu Village Committee were not received, but in place of a money grant the villagers performed the unskilled labour needed for the necessary repairs in their divisions.

40. The revenue of the Puttalam and Chilaw Committees during the year was Rs. 2,551·41 and Rs. 13,050·38, respectively; whilst the corresponding expenditure amounted to Rs. 1,489·06 and Rs. 3,387·77. Prize-givings were held in nine of the schools in the two districts. Owing to the great fall in the price of copra it was found impossible to collect the subscription promised by the principal Moors of Puttalam towards the establishment of a Muhammadan school at Puttalam, and the matter has had to be postponed until conditions improve.

## XIV.—POLICE AND CRIME.

41. In Chilaw District there is a resident Assistant Superintendent of Police, who has charge of four stations: Chilaw, Madampe, Marawila, and Wennappuwa. Puttalam District is a non-policed area. In the town there is a small force of constables under a Sub-Inspector, while the Assistant Superintendent of Police, Chilaw, pays monthly visits of supervision. The police work in the district is in charge of the headmen. I am glad to state that, in spite of the general depression and of circumstances tending to a rise in crime, the total amount of crime in the two districts shows a decrease, while the percentage of convictions is distinctly better. The energetic efforts of the Assistant Superintendent of Police are largely responsible for this improvement, while the co-operation between the regular police and the headmen has been good, and was favourably commented on by the Inspector-General of Police.

42. The total number of cases of serious crime reported during the year was 489, of which 51 cases are pending. The cases accepted as true number 243, as against 279 last year. Convictions have increased from 82 to 98, and acquittals gone down from 53 to 29. In 99 cases the evidence was insufficient to charge any one; there were 11 absconders, while 6 cases were compounded or otherwise disposed of.

43. Murder cases, I regret to say, have increased from 4 to 10, 5 of which have resulted in convictions. In especial two murders in the Puttalam District baffled all attempts at securing reliable evidence, though there was very shrewd suspicion regarding the culprits. There were also 6 cases of attempted homicide, all of which ended in conviction. Burglary and serious theft are still the principal crimes, accounting for 69 and 73 cases, respectively. These figures are, however, a considerable improvement on the previous year, when the corresponding return showed 98 and 83 cases. The percentage of convictions in these crimes is also better, but is still low.

44. The police station of Marawila has a most excellent return. In 45 true cases of serious crime, the Sub-Inspector obtained 27 convictions, a percentage of 60, which is distinctly above the average.

## XV.—VILLAGE COMMITTEES AND TRIBUNALS.

45. There are Village Committees throughout the district, except in Akkaraipattu north of the Kalpitiya division. In the thinly populated Puttalam District the Gansabhawa roads are kept clear of jungle by village labour, but there is not much money to expend on such improvements as culverts. The repairs to wells and school buildings are also largely attended to by village labour. In the more thickly populated Chilaw District nearly all the villagers commute their obligation under the Ordinance for an annual payment of Re. 1. Grants of money are made to the District School Committee for the upkeep of the Government schools, and the Village Committees have larger funds to expend on the maintenance of their roads. Culverts and bridges are gradually being put in, while short lengths of the most important cart tracks have been gravelled.

46. Village Tribunals are now in existence for all the existing Village Committee divisions. There are two Presidents, one for Puttalam District and the other for Chilaw. The former holds court alternately at Anamaduwa and Madurankuli. The latter has four centres: Madampe, Lunuwila, Marawila, and Rajakadaluwa. Irrigation cases are heard by the Chief Headmen, except in Pitigal korale south, where during 1917 they were tried by the President, but from January 1, 1918, the Mudaliyar will try them. As may be expected, the work is much heavier in the Chilaw District than in Puttalam. The figures are as follows:—

| | Chilaw. | | Puttalam. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Civil. | Criminal | Civil. | Criminal. |
| Cases decided .. .. | 863 | 3,604 | 630 | 377 |
| Cases pending at the end of year .. | 53 | 260 | 2 | 8 |
| Appeals to Assistant Government Agent .. | 1 | 33 | 3 | 6 |
| Appeals to His Excellency the Governor .. | — | 2 | — | 3 |

## XVI.—IRRIGATION.

47. The restoration of the Tabbowa irrigation scheme is still at a standstill, and waits until the end of the war for further progress. The only two completed works, Maha Uswewa, in the Puttalam District, and Tinipitiwewa, 7 miles from Chilaw, have not had such a successful year as in 1916.

48. At Maha Uswewa, owing to lack of rain, there was no maha harvest in the early part of the year. The tank, however, filled on May 1, after unexpected heavy rain, and 300 acres were cultivated for yala, giving a return of 6,300 bushels, a yield of slightly over 10-fold.

49. Preliminary investigations concerning the contour and storage capacity of the tank were carried out during the year, and a proper contour survey of the irrigable area under the tank was commenced. I hope that during 1918 this irrigable area will also be cadastrally surveyed, and the whole scheme can then be placed on a proper footing. The bund and channels were maintained in proper order.

50. At Tinipitiwewa only one crop a year of seven months' paddy is sown. About 850 acres were cultivated, giving a return of 36,000 bushels, or over 21-fold. The bund and channels of the tank itself were maintained in fair order, but there was considerable trouble with the anicut on the Kudapitiya-oya, just above the intake sluice of the tank. The apron of the anicut had been considerably undermined by floods at Christmas time 1916. An estimate for repairs was sanctioned, and 200 cubes of rubble had been collected for filling up the cavity scoured under the apron, when in October, during perfectly dry weather, five bays of the anicut itself subsided.

51. The tank itself held enough water for the completion of the cultivation, and there should be no loss from want of water during the present maha harvest. The reconstruction of the scheme, however, will have to be gone into carefully. For many years the cost of maintenance has exceeded the amount obtained from the present water-rate, and unless the rate is increased, expensive improvements cannot well be undertaken.

52. *Minor Works.*—The village tanks are under the charge of two Irrigation Sub-Inspectors stationed at Anamaduwa in Puttalam District and at Chilaw. There are in the former district 204 working tanks, of which 121 were fully restored previously, 2 were completed during the year, leaving 81 still under restoration at the end of the year. There was little cultivation, as the rain at the end of 1916 failed, but the north-east monsoon of 1917 has been more favourable, and there will be a harvest in most of the tanks in 1918. In Chilaw District out of 107 tanks 87 were previously completely restored, 1 was completed during the year, leaving 19 under restoration, and 2 on which only jungle clearing is done. The rainfall in Chilaw was better than in the Puttalam District.

53. *Restoration Surveys* of two large village tanks—Pambala in Chilaw and Munamalgaswewa in Puttalam District—were carried out during the year under the supervision of the Divisional Irrigation Engineer.

## XVII.—LAND.

54. *Sales.*—Ordinary sales were in abeyance during the year, and the substituted system of advertising lands for lease only has not yet been brought into operation. Even if the former policy of outright sales had been continued, there would have been very little demand, as there was very little capital available for opening out new plantations. A small acreage, however, was offered for sale; it consisted mainly of lands previously sold, which had again reverted to Crown for non-completion of the balance purchase amount, or of lands bought by claimants on special terms after reference to Government.

55. The total area thus disposed of amounted to 54 acres 3 roods 31 perches, which realized Rs. 2,819·20, the average price being Rs. 51·31 per acre. In addition, 1 rood 14 perches were bought at half-improved value for Rs. 53·50, and 7 acres 1 rood 34 perches were settled on certificates of quiet possession.

56. *Working of the Waste Lands Ordinances.*—The notices dealt with during the year numbered 77, of which 43 were new notices and 34 carried over from last year. In 70 notices final orders were issued declaring 1,023 acres 0 roods 6 perches to be the property of the Crown. Most of these final orders were for road or stream reservations. Seven notices, aggregating 3,055 acres 2 roods 10 perches, remained under settlement at the end of the year, but only three consisted of disputed claims awaiting inquiry, and in two of these amicable settlements have since been effected.

57. *Land Acquisition.*—Three small plots of land in the Chilaw District were acquired by the Crown, two for latrine sites at Chilaw and Marawila, and one for the construction of a new bridge over the canal one mile south of Nattandiya.

## XVIII.—EXCISE.

58. The arrack rents for the two districts are sold separately. The Chilaw rent for the financial year October 1, 1916, to September 30, 1917, was bought by Mr. A. C. W. Pieris, and the Puttalam rent for the same period by Mr. Philip Cooray. For the year 1917–18 both rents were purchased by Messrs. R. M. Silva, H. M. Fonseka, and W. E. B. Fernando. The figures are as follows :—

| | 1916–17. Rs. | 1917–18. Rs. |
|---|---|---|
| Chilaw .. .. .. .. | 357,936 | 290,000 |
| Puttalam .. .. .. .. | 93,218 | 85,000 |

The toddy rents are sold tavern by tavern, the aggregate amounts being—

| | 1916–17. Rs. | 1917–18. Rs. |
|---|---|---|
| Chilaw .. .. .. .. | 66,385 | 80,400 |
| Puttalam .. .. .. .. | 2,535 | 6,880 |

The comparative statement of the various licenses issued for both districts stands thus :—

| | Arrack. | Toddy. | Foreign Liquor. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1916–17 .. .. .. | 94 | 47 | 41 |
| 1917–18 .. .. .. | 89 | 45 | 35 |

59. The great increase in the toddy rents for 1917–18 is no doubt partly due to the fact that for this period arrack taverns are being closed at 6.30 P.M., while toddy taverns remain open till 8 P.M.; but there is also no doubt that, while the consumption of arrack is decreasing, toddy drinking is increasing in popularity. This is borne out by the figures of consumption during 1916 and 1917, as shown in the following table :—

| *District.* | *Liquor.* | Consumption in 1916. | Gallons for 1917. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Chilaw .. .. .. | Arrack | 65,264 | 47,743 |
| Puttalam .. .. .. | do. | 15,829 | 12,744 |
| Chilaw .. .. .. | Toddy | 179,633 | 209,659 |
| Puttalam .. .. .. | do. | 11,847 | 15,099 |

The decrease in the sale of arrack is probably due to people foresaking it for the cheaper toddy, which is more within the purchasing power of consumers feeling the effects of the general depression. Some of the increase in the toddy returns may be due to better suppression of illicit toddy drinking.

60. The amount of foreign liquor consumed is not large, and is bound to decrease rapidly, as the price of imported liquor rises and stocks decrease.

61. The control exercised by the Excise Department is effective, while the conduct of the subordinate officers and their relations with the headmen and the people, on the whole, have been good, save in the case of one Inspector in the Chilaw District, who has since been dismissed. Excise offences are not common, and there appears to be little illicit sale.

## XIX.—PUBLIC WORKS.

62. *Proposed Chilaw-Puttalam Railway.*—While the actual construction of this line has been postponed until such time as imported materials are available, Government has sanctioned the survey and acquisition of the necessary land, and work in connection therewith is being pushed on. Formal application has been made for all the land required. The boundaries have been demarcated on the ground by the Railway Department with short rails as far as Mundal, 17 miles from Chilaw, and the Survey Department are preparing the necessary acquisition survey plans.

63. *Proposed reconstruction of Salt Stores, &c.*—With the advent of the Railway, the condition of the salt traffic from Puttalam, now largely carried out by carts or canal boats, will be greatly modified, and it may be advisable to alter the position of the present stores to a situation more accessible for sidings, on which to handle the large traffic. At the same time the condition of the stores themselves is far from perfect, and for this reason also better buildings, if possible, are to be desired. At the end of 1916 His Excellency the Governor appointed a Commission consisting of Mr. Mason, of the Railway Extensions Department; Mr. Hopley, District Engineer, Puttalam; and the writer to consider the question. The Commission has drawn up a scheme providing for properly built stores to the south of the town, on a site which will give easy access on the one side to the road and railway, and on the other to a canal basin bordering the lagoon. It is proposed to transport the salt from the salterns to the stores by a special system of short canals. The whole scheme is now under the consideration of Government.

64. *Public Works Department Roads.*—In addition to the usual expenditure on maintenance and minor improvements, the work has been carried out on the following improvement schemes :—

65. Dankotuwa-Madampe road, 14¼ miles : This road is being converted throughout into a good metalled track.

66. Nattandiya–Dunkannawa road, 4 miles : This road is being re-metalled, and some of the steeper gradients have been modified.

67. Akkaraipattu road : The 8th-12th miles of this road are being converted from a coral and gravel surface to a track-metalled roadway, an improvement which will be greatly appreciated by pilgrims to St. Anna's.

68. *Bridges.*—Work is proceeding on the new 236-foot bridge of three spans over the Gin-oya on the main Negombo-Chilaw road, near the Negombo boundary. The abutments and piers are nearing completion, and the girders of the central span have been placed in position. The contemplated re-erection of the Chilaw and Tunmodara bridges has had to be postponed for want of materials.

69. *Buildings.*—The new hospital at Chilaw has been completed, with the exception of the paying ward, and is now in use. Various minor improvements have been completed or put in hand in Puttalam and Marawila hospitals. The new dispensary at Madampe is practically complete, and provision has been made for a new dispensary at Udappu. New quarters for the District Engineer's second clerk at Puttalam have been erected, and quarters are being built in the same town for two post office assistants.

## XX.—LICENSES, &c., UNDER VARIOUS ORDINANCES.

70. *Opium.*—The total number of registered consumers and vedaralas at the end of 1917 was 1,464, and their monthly allowances aggregated 943 ounces. These figures show a decrease of 68 consumers and of 48 ounces consumed, as compared with the previous years. The decrease is due to the deaths of consumers and the cancellation of several licenses.

71. *License to capture and kill Elephants.*—Three elephants were captured on license in Demala hatpattu. One rogue elephant, which haunted the Anuradhapura road, was proclaimed. He has not, however, been accounted for, and it is some time since he was last seen; he has probably moved on elsewhere.

72. *Game and Gun Licenses.*—Game licenses numbered 29; licenses to capture buffalo 5; under the new Ordinance fresh gun licenses have to be taken out yearly, their total number is 2,607; three licenses were issued to repair guns.

73. *Vehicles.*—Five motor cars were licensed in the district. Cart licenses outside Local Board limits numbered 3,477, and boat licenses 93.

74. *Miscellaneous Licenses* were issued as follows:—Butchers: beef 21, mutton 6, pork 4; licenses to sell explosives 29; to possess petroleum 6; pawnbrokers' licenses 45.

75. *Dog Registration.*—7,950 dogs were registered and 1,026 destroyed.

76. *Kandyan Marriages.*—There were 59 Kandyan marriages during the year, while 4 marriages were dissolved; 1 application was pending at the end of the year.

## XXI.—MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENTS.

77 *Forests.*—The forest revenue for the year was Rs. 4,339·46. A considerable amount of the timber required by the Public Works Department was supplied from the district, while 459 cubic yards of firewood were provided for the Railway.

78. *Customs.*—There is a small Customs staff at Kalpitiya, where a few vessels carry on a coast-wise trade, mainly during the north-east monsoon. The revenue of the port for the year amounted to Rs. 528·61.

Puttalam, March 6, 1918.

W. E. WAIT,
Assistant Government Agent.

# APPENDIX.

## I.—REPORT OF THE DISTRICT ROAD COMMITTEE, CHILAW, FOR 1917.

THE Committee was composed of the following members:—The Assistant Government Agent (Chairman); the District Engineer, Chilaw; and Mr. J. E. Corea, Mudaliyar, Pitigal korale north (Official Members); and Messrs. F. C. Gedge, N. J. Martin, and G. Pandittasekera, Unofficial Members, representing the European, Burgher, and Native communities, respectively.

2. Two meetings were held at Chilaw during the year.

3. The District Road Committee was credited with a sum of Rs. 5,747·50, being the proportionate amount of a sum lying unexpended by the Public Works Department on account of the two-thirds apportionment for principal roads in the Province during previous years. To adjust this credit, a sum of only Rs. 3,865·50 of the two-thirds apportionment for the year 1917 was remitted to Government.

4. The Lunuwila-Kirimetiyana road, which was maintained by the District Road Committee, was taken over by the Public Works Department in June, 1917.

5. The Bangadeniya-Mandalana road was maintained by the District Road Committee at the joint expense of the Committee and the estate proprietors who were interested in it.

6. Statement A in the following table shows the working of the Thoroughfares Ordinance during 1916 and 1917, and Statement B shows the main heads of revenue and expenditure during 1917:—

A.—Statement showing the Working of the Thoroughfares Ordinance during 1916 and 1917.

| | 1916. | | Percentage on Number under Head 2. | 1917. | | Percentage on Number under Head 2. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. Population of local area by last Census .. | — | 82,580 | — | — | 82,580 | — |
| 2. Number of resident males by division officers' lists reported liable to labour .. | — | 21,332 | — | — | 21,716 | — |
| 3. Discharged obligation within local area by— | | | | | | |
| (*a*) Paying single commutation .. | 19,115 | | 89·607 | 19,183 | | 88·33 |
| (*b*) Paying double commutation .. | 184 | | ·86 | 218 | | 1·003 |
| (*c*) Labouring six days .. | — | | — | — | | — |
| (*d*) Labouring twelve days .. | — | | — | — | | — |
| 4. Total discharged obligation .. | | 19,299 | 90·46 | | 19,401 | 89·33 |
| 5. Failed to discharge obligation within local area, but otherwise accounted for as— | | | | | | |
| (*e*) Exempted on account of age, death, disqualification, or physical inability to work .. .. | 553 | | 2·59 | 715 | | 3·29 |
| (*f*) Paid or laboured elsewhere .. | 863 | | 4·04 | 881 | | 4·05 |
| (*g*) Double entries or entries by mistake. | 41 | | ·19 | 57 | | ·26 |
| (*h*) Fined .. .. | 7 | | ·03 | 3 | | ·01 |
| (*i*) Imprisoned .. .. | 1 | | ·004 | 1 | | ·004 |
| (*j*) Left local area .. .. | 359 | | 1·67 | 479 | | 2·205 |
| 6. Total failed to discharge obligation within local area .. .. | | 1,824 | 8·55 | | 2,136 | 9·83 |
| 7. Unaccounted for .. .. | — | 209 | ·97 | — | 179 | ·28 |

B.—Statement of Receipts and Expenditure for the Year 1917.

| REVENUE. | | | Rs. c. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Balance on January 1, 1917 | | | 19,605 22 |
| Commutation realized in money | | | 29,428 50 |
| Toll grant on minor roads | | | 16,356 50 |
| Miscellaneous receipts | | | 5,425 73 |
| | Total .. | | 70,815 95 |

| EXPENDITURE. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Payment made on account of principal roads and resthouses | | | 9,187 18 |
| Amount expended on minor works | | | 26,840 9 |
| Establishment and commission to division officers :— | | | |
| (*a*) Contribution on account Provincial Road Committee establishment.. | Rs. c. 222 0 | | |
| (*b*) Cost of District Road Committee establishment | 4,271 22 | | |
| (*c*) Commission to division officers | 2,137 86 | | |
| | | 6,631 | 8 |
| Miscellaneous charges | | | 1,468 9 |
| Balance on December 31, 1917 | | | 26,689 51 |
| | Total .. | | 70,815 95 |

*Puttalam, January 16, 1918.*

W. E. WAIT,
Chairman.

## II.—REPORT OF THE DISTRICT ROAD COMMITTEE, PUTTALAM, FOR 1917.

THE Committee consisted of the Assistant Government Agent (Chairman) ; the District Engineer ; Mr. J. H. Ilangantilleke, Ratemahatmaya, Demala hatpattu, as Additional Official Member ; and three Unofficial Members, viz., Messrs. W. A. Muttukumaru ; W. R. H. Wijeyesinghe, Mudaliyar, Puttalam pattu ; and Mudaliyar S. M. P. Vanderkoen.

2. *Staff.*—Mr. Frank de Costa continued to be clerk to the Committee during the year.

3. One meeting was held in the year.

4. The District Road Committee was credited by Government with a sum of Rs. 2,074, being the proportionate amount of a sum lying unexpended by the Public Works Department on account of the two-thirds apportionment for principal roads in the Province during previous years. To adjust this credit, only Rs. 1,765 of the two-thirds apportionment for the year 1917 were remitted to Government.

5. The finances of the Committee are poor, and permit of only the minimum necessary upkeep of the roads. This work was done under the supervision of the Chief Headmen. The proposal of the Railway Department to take over the Kiriyankalli-Andigama and Kadaiyamoddai roads, as feeder roads to the proposed Chilaw-Puttalam Railway, has been postponed. The roads are maintained as well as can be expected with the limited resources of the Committee.

6. Statement A annexed shows the working of the Thoroughfares Ordinance during 1916 and 1917, Statement B the revenue and expenditure for the year, and Statement C the mileage of roadway vested in the Committee :—

A.—Statement showing the Working of the Thoroughfares Ordinance during 1916 and 1917.

| | 1916. | | Percentage on Number under Head 2. | 1917. | | Percentage on Number under Head 2. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. Population of local area by last Census .. | — | 27,208 | — | — | 27,208 | — |
| 2. Number of resident males by division officers' list reported liable to labour .. | — | 7,357 | — | — | 7,410 | — |
| 3. Discharged obligation within local area by— | | | | | | |
| (*a*) Paying single commutation .. | 6,450 | | 87·67 | 6,700 | | 90·41 |
| (*b*) Paying double commutation .. | 72 | | ·97 | 46 | | ·62 |
| (*c*) Labouring six days .. | — | | — | — | | — |
| (*d*) Labouring twelve days .. | — | | — | — | | — |
| 4. Total discharged obligation .. | | 6,522 | 88·65 | | 6,746 | 91·03 |
| 5. Failed to discharge obligation within local area, but otherwise accounted for as— | | | | | | |
| (*e*) Exempted on account of age, death, disqualification, or physical inability to work .. .. | 337 | | 4·58 | 257 | | 3·46 |
| (*f*) Paid or laboured elsewhere .. | 294 | | 3·99 | 237 | | 3·19 |
| (*g*) Double entries or entries by mistake. | 5 | | ·06 | 16 | | ·21 |
| (*h*) Fined .. .. | 2 | | ·02 | 13 | | ·17 |
| (*i*) Imprisoned .. .. | 1 | | ·01 | 2 | | ·02 |
| (*j*) Left local area .. .. | 134 | | 1·82 | 114 | | 1·52 |
| 6. Total failed to discharge obligation within local area .. .. | | 773 | 10·50 | | 639 | 8·60 |
| 7. Unaccounted for .. .. | — | 62 | ·84 | — | 25 | ·33 |

B.—Statement of Receipts and Expenditure for the Year 1917.

| REVENUE. | | | Rs. c. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Balance on January 1, 1917. .. .. .. | | | 4,125 24 |
| Commutation realized in money .. .. .. | | | 10,188 0 |
| Government contribution in aid of minor works .. .. | | | 3,839 0 |
| Miscellaneous receipts .. .. .. | | | 4,762 71 |
| Total .. | | | 22,914 95 |
| EXPENDITURE. | | | |
| Payment made on account of principal roads and resthouses .. | | | 6,142 26 |
| Amount expended on minor works .. .. | | | 8,129 95 |
| Establishment and Commission to division officers :— | | | |
| (*a*) Contribution on account Provincial Road Committee establishment.. .. | Rs. c. 120 0 | | |
| (*b*) Cost of District Road Committee establishment | 843 66 | | |
| (*c*) Commission to division officers .. | 746 89 | | |
| | | | 1,710 55 |
| Miscellaneous charges .. .. .. | | | 2,324 27 |
| Balance on December 31, 1917 .. .. .. | | | 4,607 92 |
| Total .. | | | 22,914 95 |

C.—Statement showing the Mileage of Roadway vested in the District Road Committee, Puttalam.

| | Miles. | | Miles. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Length gravelled .. | 17½ | Natural .. .. | 92½ |

District Road Committee Office,
Puttalam, January 15, 1918.

W. E. WAIT,
Chairman.

## III.—REPORT OF THE LOCAL BOARD, PUTTALAM, FOR 1917.

THE Board consisted of the Assistant Government Agent, Chairman; the District Engineer; and the Medical Officer, Puttalam, as Official Members; and Messrs. W. S. Strong, S. A. Haniffa Marikar, and M. N. Hamidoo Ossan Marikar as Unofficials. Nine meetings were held during the year.

The following comparative statement shows the main heads of revenue and expenditure during 1916 and 1917 :—

| REVENUE. | 1916. Rs. c. | 1917. Rs. c. | EXPENDITURE. | 1916. Rs. c. | 1917. Rs. c. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Taxes .. .. | 9,898 26 | 11,437 41 | *Sinking fund and interest on loans* .. | 1,485 0 | 1,485 0 |
| Licenses .. | 4,360 80 | 4,876 30 | Cost of administration .. | 3,068 10 | 3,501 57 |
| Rents .. .. | 3,699 10 | 3,589 92 | Revenue services .. | 855 45 | 988 50 |
| Fines .. .. | 52 75 | 150 75 | Sanitation .. | 6,952 17 | 6,778 18 |
| Miscellaneous .. | 1,374 45 | 3,487 78 | Lighting .. | 1,268 87 | 2,211 23 |
| | 19,385 36 | 23,542 16 | Police .. .. | 32 12 | 54 49 |
| Balance on January 1 .. | 4,140 98 | 2,811 29 | Public works .. | 7,053 34 | 8,348 57 |
| | | | | 20,715 5 | 23,367 54 |
| | | | Balance on January 1 .. | 2,811 29 | 2,985 91 |
| Total .. | 23,526 34 | 26,353 45 | Total .. | 23,526 34 | 26,353 45 |

A statement showing the working of the Thoroughfares Ordinance during the same period is annexed herewith :—

| | 1916. | | Percentage on Number under Head 2. | 1917. | | Percentage on Number under Head 2. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. Population of local area by last Census .. | — | 5,988 | — | — | 5,988 | — |
| 2. Number of resident males by division officers' lists reported liable to labour .. | — | 2,637 | — | — | 2,563 | — |
| 3. Discharged obligation within local area by— | | | | | | |
| (*a*) Paying single commutation .. | 2,196 | | 83·27 | 2,145 | | 83·69 |
| (*b*) Paying double commutation .. | 29 | | 1·10 | 46 | | 1·79 |
| (*c*) Labouring six days .. | — | | — | — | | — |
| (*d*) Labouring twelve days .. | — | | — | — | | — |
| 4. Total discharged obligation .. | | 2,225 | 84·37 | | 2,191 | 85·48 |
| 5. Failed to discharge obligation within local area, but otherwise accounted for as— | | | | | | |
| (*e*) Exempted on account of age, death, disqualification, or physical inability to work .. .. | 37 | | 1·40 | 37 | | 1·44 |
| (*f*) Paid or laboured elsewhere .. | 184 | | 6·97 | 203 | | 7·92 |
| (*g*) Double entries or entries by mistake | 7 | | ·26 | 3 | | ·11 |
| (*h*) Fined .. .. | 1 | | ·03 | 4 | | ·15 |
| (*i*) Imprisoned .. .. | — | | — | 3 | | ·11 |
| (*j*) Left local area .. .. | 32 | | 1·21 | 33 | | 1·28 |
| 6. Total failed to discharge obligation within local area .. .. | | 261 | 9·88 | | 283 | 11·04 |
| 7. Unaccounted for .. .. | — | 151 | 5·72 | — | 89 | 3·47 |

*Public Latrines.*—Two new latrines were built near the lakeshore, and another was improved and set apart for women in the neighbourhood of the Moorish quarter in Lakeshore street.

*Public Health.*—The health of the town was satisfactory.

*Water Supply.*—The urgent need of the town is a proper water supply. The residents have to depend entirely on the present supply from Chenakudyirippu, which runs very low for about two months at the end of the dry season.

A statement showing the indebtedness of the Board is annexed :—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Year in which loans were raised | 1892 | 1906 |
| Original amount of loan | Rs. 7,000 | Rs. 20,000 |
| Present amount of loan | Rs. 2,671·08 | Rs. 15,292·60 |
| Rate of sinking fund | 2 per cent. | 2 per cent. |
| Rate of interest | 2½ per cent. | 3½ per cent. |
| Annual amount payable for sinking fund | Rs. 201·24 | Rs. 400 |
| Annual amount payable for interest | Rs. 183·76 | Rs. 700 |
| Date when loan will be extinguished | 1924 | 1936 |

The whole amount due as interest and sinking fund as shown above has been duly paid to the Hon. the Colonial Treasurer.

W. E. WAIT,
Chairman.

Puttalam, January 31, 1918.

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## IV.—REPORT OF THE LOCAL BOARD, CHILAW, FOR 1917.

A COMPARATIVE statement showing the revenue and expenditure of the Board for 1916 and 1917 is annexed :—

| REVENUE. | 1916. Rs. c. | 1917. Rs. c. | EXPENDITURE. | 1916. Rs. c. | 1917. Rs. c. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Taxes | 10,144 38 | 11,284 48 | Interest and sinking fund | 1,275 0 | 223 13 |
| Licenses | 7,097 50 | 6,918 50 | Cost of administration | 5,249 35 | 5,122 15 |
| Rents | 4,565 21 | 4,373 80 | Sanitation | 6,639 86 | 7,653 36 |
| Fines | 2,927 38 | 3,068 19 | Lighting | 2,288 73 | 2,576 22 |
| | 24,734 47 | 24,644 97 | Police | 103 45 | 57 75 |
| Balance | 14,750 86 | 10,745 82 | Public works | 11,126 26 | 8,507 35 |
| | | | Miscellaneous | 2,056 86 | 923 57 |
| | | | | 28,739 51 | 25,063 53 |
| | | | Balance | 10,745 82 | 10,327 26 |
| Total | 39,485 33 | 35,390 79 | Total | 39,485 33 | 35,390 79 |

### REVENUE.

2. *Assessment Tax.*—The tax of 5 per cent. levied on the assessed annual value of tenements is Rs. 6,911·32, Rs. 91·12 in excess of 1916. Rs. 5,009·86 has been collected during 1917, and steps are being taken for the collection of the balance, Rs. 1,901·46. Arrears of 1916, viz., Rs. 2,300·97, were collected during the early part of the year under review.

3. *Commutation Tax.*—The collection of this tax has been satisfactory, although there is a decrease in revenue of Rs. 26·60, which is due to a larger number having paid elsewhere.

4. *Other Taxes.*—The decrease in revenue is chiefly due to the reduction of the number of motor buses plying for hire.

5. *Liquor Licenses.*—The fall in revenue under this head is due to the non-renewal of some of the existing liquor licenses.

6. *Carts and Boats.*—The increase in revenue is due to the increased number of carts and boats licensed, as well as to the increased stamp duty recoverable by the Board on carts.

7. *Other Licenses.*—The decrease is due to less licenses being issued.

8. *Rents of Markets.*—Owing to the war the prices realized at the sale of the rents were less than for the previous year, and hence the decrease in revenue.

9. *Fines, Police Court.*—Prosecutions were less than during the previous year, hence fines were less.

10. *Miscellaneous.*—The fall in revenue is due to various causes, chiefly to the war.

### EXPENDITURE.

11. *Establishment.*—The decrease in expenditure under this head is due to transferring the salary of the overseer, hitherto included under this head, to its proper head, "Sanitation."

12. *Sanitation.*—The increase in expenditure under this head is due to an increase in the sanitary measures undertaken, to including the salary of the overseer hitherto included under "Establishment," and to the increased price of tools and disinfectants. The want of a public latrine for the females of Pitipane and Sea street quarters is greatly felt. The necessary land has already been acquired, and the work will be undertaken in 1918.

13. *Lighting.*—Lighting was carried on on the same lines as during the previous year, except that the number of days of lighting in a month have been increased from 15 to 19 since November last. The increase in expenditure is due to the greatly increased price of petrol and other necessaries of lighting, and to the increase in the number of days of lighting.

14. *Public Works: Maintenance.*—All the roads were maintained in fair order. The increase in expenditure under this head during the previous year is chiefly due to the purchasing of an iron water cart and to some special work done other than mere maintenance. First and Second Cross streets were metalled for the first time.

15. *Public Works: New Works.*—The expenditure under this head is chiefly for providing the dhobies of Chilaw with a new pond for washing in place of the existing one, which has been medically condemned as insanitary. The pond now being excavated, with the aid of prison labour, will, it is hoped, be ready for use in the course of 1918. Besides the above expenditure under this head, a sum of Rs. 246 was paid for acquiring land for the public latrine for females above referred to.

16. *Law Expenditure.*—No expenditure was incurred under this head, as I personally conducted the cases that were contested.

17. *Miscellaneous.*—The expenditure under this head includes allowance made to the Catholic band for playing once a week at the Reclamation ground.

## GENERAL REMARKS.

18. Serious crime within Local Board limits has been well kept in hand, thanks to our zealous and energetic Assistant Superintendent of Police.

I am taking steps to arrange a weekly market fair for the town of Chilaw, which I hope to inaugurate early in 1918. It will, I trust, encourage the more abundant growth of vegetables and fruit in the district, and also the rearing of better poultry, both for the production of larger eggs and for the table.

19. *Public Health.*—The health of the town has been satisfactory on the whole. No epidemic of a serious nature broke out; there were a few cases of measles and chickenpox at different intervals, when the necessary steps were promptly taken and the spread of the diseases checked. The number of fever cases is less than during the previous year. There were 158 births and 171 deaths, against 158 births and 174 deaths in 1916. The total rainfall for the year was 40·86 inches, as against 59·35 inches in 1916.

20. *Meetings of the Board.*—There were eight ordinary and two special meetings held during the year. The loan of Rs. 15,000 borrowed from Government in 1901 was wiped off completely, the last instalment having been paid.

21. A comparative statement showing the working of the Thoroughfares Ordinance is annexed :—

| | 1916. | | Percentage on Number under Head 2. | 1917. | | Percentage on Number under Head 2. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. Population of local area by latest Census .. | — | 5,034 | — | — | 5,034 | — |
| 2. Number of resident males by division officers' lists reported liable to labour .. | — | 2,134 | — | — | 2,216 | — |
| 3. Discharged obligation within local area by— | | | | | | |
| (*a*) Paying single commutation .. | 1,782 | | 83·505 | 1,765 | | 79·65 |
| (*b*) Paying double commutation .. | 35 | | 1·64 | 31 | | 1·39 |
| (*c*) Labouring six days .. | — | | — | — | | — |
| (*d*) Labouring twelve days .. | — | | — | — | | — |
| 4. Total discharged obligation .. | | 1,817 | 85·14 | | 1,796 | 81·05 |
| 5. Failed to discharge obligation within local area, but otherwise accounted for as— | | | | | | |
| (*e*) Exempted on account of disqualification of physical inability to work and in jail and volunteers .. | 31 | | 1·45 | 27 | | 1·22 |
| (*f*) Paid or laboured elsewhere .. | 128 | | 5·99 | 183 | | 8·26 |
| (*g*) Double entries and entries by mistake | 16 | | ·75 | 18 | | ·81 |
| (*h*) Fined .. .. | 6 | | ·28 | 10 | | ·45 |
| (*i*) Imprisoned .. .. | 1 | | ·05 | 2 | | ·09 |
| (*j*) Left local area .. .. | 24 | | 1·12 | 16 | | ·72 |
| (*k*) Dead .. .. | 2 | | ·09 | 2 | | ·09 |
| 6. Total failed to discharge obligation within local area .. .. | | 208 | 9·75 | | 258 | 11·64 |
| 7. Unaccounted for .. .. | — | 109 | 5·108 | — | 162 | 7·31 |

22. *Programme of New Works for 1918.*—(1) Building a public latrine for females; (2) two urinal latrines at the public markets; (3) construction of a new road from Alutwatta road to Puttalam road; (4) extension of gala shed; (5) building cooly lines for the Local Board coolies; and (6) metalling of Jetty street, St. Mary's street, and Lake road.

W. H. B. CARBERY,
Chairman.

Chilaw, January 29, 1918.

# NORTH-CENTRAL PROVINCE.

## ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE GOVERNMENT AGENT, NORTH-CENTRAL PROVINCE, FOR 1917.

Area, 4,080½ square miles; Population in 1911, 86,269.

### I.—Changes in Officials.

In April Mr. T. Goonetilleke succeeded Mr. M. Prasad as Police Magistrate. In July Mr. M. H. Kantawala, Office Assistant, left for the Municipal Magistrate's Court, Colombo, and was succeeded by Mr. E. C. Dias, Chief Clerk of the Kachcheri, and later by Mr. G. de Livera, Revenue Officer, Tamankaduwa, who for nearly eight years had most capably administered that district. Mr. D. C. de Silva, Chena Muhandiram, was appointed to act as Revenue Officer, Tamankaduwa. The rank of Dissawa was conferred on Mr. L. B. Bulankulama, Ratemahatmaya of Nuwaragam palata.

### II.—Revenue.

The revenue of the calendar year was Rs. 161,370·21, Rs. 1,479·40 less than in 1916; the chief decrease was in land sales, due to the leasing system.

### III.—Food Supply, Agriculture, Condition of the People, and Health.

The objective of the year has been to lay in a stock of food, many villages having nothing in their barns, which means living on bazaar credit. As recorded in the report for 1916, late rain in January, 1917, saved the general agricultural situation, when the prospects were bad; but certain areas, notably the Wilachchiya korale and parts of Nuwaragam korale on the western side of the Province, continued to be afflicted by drought; and Tamankaduwa on the eastern side suffered from both drought and floods; caterpillars did much damage to paddy in Tamankaduwa; money to buy seed paddy was advanced; the tobacco and Indian corn on the Mahaweli-ganga at the end of the year have fortunately been good.

To ensure a proper food supply, plentiful chenas have been given throughout the Province, though the burning of some was prevented by rain; the difficulty during bad seasons has been, with a percentage of twenty or so of the population too poor or too sick, or both, to find proper means of subsistence; some free chenas have been given to these people, and where rent is due, the rate has been reduced and recovery deferred till crop time. Work on jungle clearing on roadsides was given to villagers willing to take it. Gingelly, out of which villagers expect to make money, was a poor crop in 1917, owing to insufficient rain in the month for this cultivation.

The storage tanks (as distinguished from village tanks) all filled, and paddy crops under these were good, with some damage by rain in September. The annual fly pest in paddy was troublesome; worms also attacked the young kurakkan in Wilachchiya korale. The fish supply was good. In some villages cultivation was delayed owing to shortage of buffaloes, due to rinderpest of past years, hoof-and-mouth disease, and buffaloes being run over on the railway. Sensitive plant seems to be on the increase, and smothers some chenas and fields. Lantana is rather welcomed than otherwise, for a good lantana jungle means land available for chenaing again in five or six years, instead of ten or fifteen.

Happily a good north-east monsoon, except in Wilachchiya korale, has at the time of writing, and barring accidents, ensured the food supply for the Province, with produce to spare for other Provinces; pumpkins, cucumbers, and other vegetables are already being sent up-country and elsewhere by train. The question whether it is possible to raise more produce out of chenas than villagers do has never been tested; I doubt the possibility; the way to prove it would be for the Agricultural Department to work an ordinary village chena and see what happens. The same with fields. Can produce like beans be raised from fields when there is not a secured supply of water? The real test would be for the Agricultural Department to work on a village field in the dry season, instead of in the irrigated experimental garden. Caps for guns and gunpowder are very high in price, and crops suffer from devastation by wild beasts owing to the restricted use of guns. Villagers are in difficulties owing to high prices of cloths, which many cannot now afford to buy.

*Dispensaries.*—Arrangements are being made to open branch dispensaries at Minneriya, Kapugollewa, Dematawewa, and Tammannewa, and a central dispensary at Horowapotana. A dispensary at Punewa, towards the Vavuniya boundary, is needed. Owing to the failure of rains towards the end of 1916, the fever season in the early part of 1917 was below the average.

Parangi is a feature in out-of-the-way villages, and where food and water have been short; a good many cases are too bad for hospital; other parangi patients who stay in hospital long enough get good cures. Skin disease in the form of very virulent itch is too prevalent.

Two typical Sinhalese villages were examined for anchylostomiasis, with the following bad results:—Sangilikulam, 20 cases examined, and found 16 hookworm, 12 round worm, 10 whipworm; Ukkulankulam, 53 cases examined, and found 41 hookworm, 27 round worm, 25 whipworm.

Shortage of straw in a number of villages, owing to drought of past years, has left many huts in bad condition; while the dwelling quarters of too many villages are still mere swamps in the wet weather; considerable efforts are being made to move villagers out of these swamps to higher land. It is not so easy to move villagers in many cases, for they are extremely conservative, and wholly lacking in initiative

and energy, no doubt owing to their internal state of worms above described. Once they move, appearances improve, and the people are apt at planting up gardens with various kinds of vegetables, plantains, &c., when they get new land. But cattle destroy a large percentage of produce.

## IV.—HEALTH OF CATTLE.

This has been good, except for the usual epidemic of hoof-and-mouth disease; cattle have benefited by the rain distributed throughout the year, and most of the animals are in good condition. A good many cattle were sold in villages where food supply was short.

## V.—PILGRIMAGES.

Many pilgrims visited the shrines in May; no extra police were brought in from Colombo at pilgrimage time. On the last afternoon of the July pilgrimage heavy rain fell, causing pilgrims to disperse. A pilgrims' rest has been built at Polonnaruwa by charitably disposed Sinhalese from Colombo.

## VI.—EDUCATION.

New schools are being built at Maradankadawala and Kahatagasdigiliya; a new school has been opened at Horowapotana, the Morakewa school being discontinued. The new Ordinance raising school attendance age will not make much difference in this Province, as boys have already been attending school up to the age of fourteen. School building work is now in charge of Mr. T. C. Wiggin, Superintendent of Minor Roads.

## VII.—MUNICIPAL AND QUASI-MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT.

The usual reports of the Provincial and District Road Committees and Local Board are annexed.

The Local Board midwife resigned, as the inhabitants failed to employ her. A number of lease permits to plant land in Local Board limits have been granted, as lands cannot be sold.

*Gansabhawas.*—Good work has been done both in the courts and by the office staff. New Gansabhawa buildings have been put up at Welimapotana and Yakalla.

A postal receiving office was opened, out of Gansabhawa funds, at Nochchiyagama on the Puttalam road.

Some additional registration divisions for marriages, births, and deaths were created, for the convenience of the people.

## VIII.—PUBLIC WORKS.

The new bungalow for the District Engineer, Maradankadawala, was completed; some more clerks' quarters in Anuradhapura are being built. A causeway at the Hewanelle-oya on the Kala-oya road to the North-Western Province has been asked for.

## IX.—KANDYAN MARRIAGES.

520 marriages registered during the year; 28 divorces granted.

## X.—IRRIGATION.

In November the Ihala Talawa tank burst owing to a leak at the sluice, which was old and rotten; direct irrigation is being carried on from the Yoda-ela through the tank bed.

The usual earthwork and maintenance were done on village tanks, and the levels of a number of spills verified, and some raising of spills allowed to prevent spill waste of water where water is too short for safety of crops. At the same time the submerging of paddy fields by the waters of tanks is a troublesome question, and arrangements are being made to give exchange lands more readily.

Five hundred bushels of paddy raised under the tanks of the town of Anuradhapura (connected with Kalawewa by the Yoda-ela) were supplied to Puttalam District. The country under the Kalawewa Yoda-ela has been prosperous all along, and is a great monument to Sir Arthur Gordon, who restored the irrigation system thirty years ago. Kalawewa was spilling in December.

A colonization scheme under Nachchaduwa tank is being discussed, the vital and doubtful point being the question of suitable people as settlers.

## XI.—EXCISE.

The arrack taverns at Habarana and Kahatagasdigiliya were abolished, as they were found unnecessary.

## XII.—POLICE, CRIME, AND COURTS.

The Police Magistrate, Mr. T. Goonetilleke, reports as follows:—"There were two cases of murder in 1917, an unusual thing for this Province. Both were the result of sudden fits of passion. Several cases of alleged burglary were reported during the year. Cattle thefts seem to have decreased in 1917. One case of theft of some nine cattle was smartly detected by the headmen in Kurunegala District, and was committed to the Supreme Court; case not yet tried. There have been a good number of deaths caused by leopards, bears, and crocodiles. The Police have worked satisfactorily."

In July there was a change of Sub-Inspectors, Mr. Meedin, who had been here for some years, leaving for Badulla. The work of Mr. G. de Livera, Additional Assistant Superintendent, who has had experience in the Western Province, is much appreciated. A prisoner escaped from the jail quarry, and was recaptured and convicted.

Two able-bodied vagrants were sent to the House of Vagrants, Mutwal, Colombo, making 26 in all sent from here.

## XIII.—MISCELLANEOUS.

Deer abound in the Province, and add to the food supply. *Damanas* were set fire to to improve the grazing. Leopards, bears, wild pigs, and elephants are in excess; rogue and herd elephants do much damage to crops; the Province is always indebted to Mr. T. C. Wiggin for shooting a good many rogue elephants. Colonel Fell and Mr. T. Y. Wright also shot a couple. There have been some casualties from elephants. There have been only three or four cases of rabies.

In January the Ceylonese election poll was taken, 14 votes being cast.

In March a private motor bus started running between Anuradhapura and Trincomalee, but owing to breakdowns is now discontinued.

In February Sir John Marshall visited Anuradhapura, Mihintale, and Polonnaruwa.

,, The sedent Buddha near Jetawanarama was damaged by some mischievous person; there has been a good deal of treasure hunting in rocks in the jungles; apparently there have been no "finds."

Clearing of archæological areas has been carried on by Mr. D. A. L. Perera, Muhandiram, in Anuradhapura, and Mr. D. A. Jayasekéra, Inspector of Ruins, at Polonnaruwa. A sannasa on stone was dug up at Sangilikanadarawa, and is being examined by Mr. H. C. P. Bell. Mr. Bell also visited the Province to give evidence in the Kiralowa sannas case.

Mr. H. F. Humby of the Survey Department left for England for war service.

Two men of the Province, Messrs. A. J. Joseph and S. Werkus, were accepted for the Sanitary Corps for Mesopotamia.

The Province subscribed Rs. 51,050 to premium bonds for the war.

The Queen Mary's Needlework Guild was carried on by Mrs. van Twest as Honorary Secretary, after the departure of Mrs. Stronach.

The Province has subscribed during the year Rs. 1,580·60 to the monthly One Day's Pay Fund for the war.

Two shocks of earthquake were felt at Horowapotana and Anuradhapura.

Rainfall:—Anuradhapura town, 66·02 inches; Mihintale, 70·71 inches; Horowapotana, 74·76 inches; Madawachchi, 66·59 inches; Maradankadawala, 94·02 inches; Tamankaduwa, 86·65 inches. The lowest rainfall was in June, the highest in November; the figures are abnormally high.

Owing to the distribution of rain throughout the year there was plenty of jungle produce, such as yams and fruit of trees, on which the people subsist where tanks fail to fill.

Since the writing of this report was begun heavy and continuous rain has fallen and done considerable damage to chena cultivation; the same thing happened in the year under review.

*Tirappane, January 25, 1918.*

H. R. FREEMAN,
Government Agent.

## APPENDIX.

### I.—REPORT OF THE PROVINCIAL ROAD COMMITTEE, NORTH-CENTRAL PROVINCE, FOR 1917.

THE Provincial Road Committee of the North-Central Province consisted of the following members:—The writer as Chairman; Mr. A. E. Mayes, Provincial Engineer; and Unofficial Members, Messrs. S. D. Krisnaratne, C. A. Valoopillay, L. P. Emerson, and G. H. R. Jayamanne.

All resthouses were white and colour washed and other repairs attended to. Stone steps were built at the Polonnaruwa resthouse, from the tank to the resthouse, for easy transport of water; metal was broken and piled for track metalling the approach road to the Horowapotana resthouse.

*The following statement shows the receipts and expenditure of the Provincial Road Committee for 1917:—*

| REVENUE. | Rs. | c. | EXPENDITURE. | Rs. | c. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Amount received from District Road Committees on account of two-thirds commutation for principal roads, resthouses, &c.:— | | | Payments made from two-thirds commutation during the year under the provisions of Ordinances Nos. 10 of 1861, 31 of 1884, and 10 of 1902 on account of— | | |
| From Nuwarakalawiya District Road Committee .. | 13,549 | 4 | (*a*) Principal roads .. | 10,173 | 0 |
| Government's grant in pay of resthouse-keepers .. .. | 250 | 0 | (*b*) Resthouses .. | 3,376 | 4 |
| Resthouse collections:— | | | Upkeep, repair, and improvement of resthouses from funds other than two-thirds commutation .. | 1,120 | 28 |
| (*a*) From Nuwarakalawiya District Road Committee .. | 1,168 | 8 | Pay of resthouse-keepers .. | 512 | 50 |
| (*b*) From Tamankaduwa District Road Committee .. | 755 | 72 | Provincial Road Committee's establishment .. .. | 500 | 0 |
| Contributions from District Road Committees on account of Provincial Road Committee establishment:— | | | Miscellaneous charges .. | 487 | 0 |
| From Tamankaduwa District Road Committee .. | 272 | 50 | | | |
| Miscellaneous receipts .. | 500 | 50 | | | |
| | 16,495 | 84 | | 16,168 | 82 |
| Balance on January 1, 1917 .. | 7,841 | 28 | Balance on December 31, 1917 .. | 8,168 | 30 |
| Total .. | 24,337 | 12 | Total .. | 24,337 | 12 |

Provincial Road Committee's Office,
Anuradhapura, February 28, 1918.

H. R. FREEMAN,
Chairman.

### II.—REPORT OF THE DISTRICT ROAD COMMITTEE, NUWARAKALAWIYA, FOR 1917.

THE members of this Committee are the same as those of the Provincial Road Committee, with the exception of the Provincial Engineer; the District Engineer is an Official Member.

Mr. T. C. Wiggin, the Superintendent of Minor Roads, reports as follows:—

(1) *Expenditure.*—The total amount expended during the year was Rs. 19,972·60, of which Rs. 11,386·49 and Rs. 6,445·85 was spent on the upkeep and improvement respectively of minor roads, Rs. 1,755·70 on resthouses, and Rs. 384·56 on District Road Committee buildings other than resthouses.

(2) *Upkeep of Roads.*—The usual maintenance of roads was carried out during the year, and the roads kept in fair order. Damage was done to the Madawachchiya-Kebitigollewa road and Eppawala-Timbiriwewa road by heavy transport of timber by the Forest Department.

(3) *Improvement of Roads.*—The following improvements were carried out during the year:—

(*a*) Anuradhapura-Arippu road: Gravelling embankment at a newly built culvert.

(*b*) Ottappuwa-Andarawewa road: 2 miles side drain cutting and forming road, reducing hills, and raising road at low places.

(*c*) Eppawala-Timbiriwewa road: 1 mile and 30 lines side drain cutting and forming road, reducing hills and raising road at low places, gravelling 3 miles of road for the first time, clearing jungle to a width of 15 feet on each side of road for 3 miles, altering two small wooden bridges into culverts with stone covers, building eight permanent stone culverts, forming approaches and gravelling, and cutting and removing trees from 1 mile of road.

(*d*) Eastern minor road: Building three permanent stone culverts and forming approaches to culverts.

(*e*) Sippukulam-Galenbindunuwewa road: Gravelling 1 mile of road for the first time, clearing jungle to a width of 15 feet on each side of road for 3 miles, building two permanent stone culverts, forming approaches to culverts, and gravelling.

(*f*) Madawachchiya-Horowapotana road: Re-gravelling some bad sections of the 4th and 9th miles.

(4) District Road Committee buildings other than resthouses were white and colour washed and other repairs attended to. The well at Etakada was deepened by 6 feet.

The usual comparative statement of the working of the Thoroughfares Ordinances for 1916 and 1917, together with receipts and expenditure for 1917, are annexed:—

Comparative Statement showing the Working of the Thoroughfares Ordinances for 1916 and 1917.

| | 1916. | | Percentage on Number under Head 2. | 1917. | | Percentage on Number under Head 2. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. Population of local area by last Census .. .. | — | 74,137 | — | — | 74,137 | — |
| 2. Number of resident males by division officers' lists reported liable to labour .. .. | — | 21,329 | — | — | 20,498 | — |
| 3. Discharged obligation within local area by— | | | | | | |
| (*a*) Paying single commutation | 18,456 | | 86·53 | 18,855 | | 91·98 |
| (*b*) Paying double commutation | 99 | | ·46 | 130 | | ·63 |
| (*c*) Labouring six days .. | 6 | | ·03 | 24 | | ·12 |
| (*d*) Labouring twelve days .. | — | | — | — | | — |
| 4. Total discharged obligation .. | | 18,561 | 87·02 | | 19,009 | 92·74 |
| 5. Failed to discharge obligation within local area, but otherwise accounted for as— | | | | | | |
| (*e*) Exempted on account of age, death, disqualification, or physical inability to work | 1,936 | | 9·08 | 845 | | 4·12 |
| (*f*) Paid or laboured elsewhere.. | 351 | | 1·65 | 326 | | 1·59 |
| (*g*) Double entries or entries by mistake .. .. | 41 | | ·19 | 18 | | ·09 |
| (*h*) Fined .. .. | 1 | | — | 1 | | — |
| (*i*) Imprisoned .. | 1 | | — | — | | — |
| (*j*) Left local area .. | 438 | | 2·06 | 299 | | 1·46 |
| 6. Total failed to discharge obligation within local area .. | | 2,768 | 12·98 | | 1,489 | 7·26 |
| 7. Unaccounted for .. .. | — | — | — | — | — | — |

Statement of Receipts and Expenditure, District Road Committee, Nuwarakalawiya, for 1917.

| REVENUE. | Rs. | c. | EXPENDITURE. | Rs. | c. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Commutation realized in money .. | 28,672 | 50 | Payment made on account of principal roads and resthouses .. | 13,549 | 4 |
| Commutation realized in labour .. | 36 | 0 | Amount expended on minor works .. | 18,717 | 9 |
| Government contribution in aid of minor works .. .. | 10,173 | 0 | Establishment and commission to division officers:— | | |
| Miscellaneous receipts .. | 2,382 | 72 | (*a*) Contribution on account Provincial Road Committee establishment — | | |
| | | | (*b*) Cost of District Road Committee establishment .. 4,647 92 | | |
| | | | (*c*) Commission to division officers .. 2,649 34 | 7,297 | 26 |
| | | | Miscellaneous charges .. | 1,108 | 28 |
| | 41,264 | 22 | | 40,671 | 67 |
| Balance on January 1, 1917 .. | 144 | 3 | Balance on December 31, 1917 .. | 736 | 58 |
| Total .. | 41,408 | 25 | Total .. | 41,408 | 25 |

District Road Committee's Office,
Anuradhapura, February 28, 1918.

H. R. FREEMAN,
Chairman.

III.—REPORT OF THE DISTRICT ROAD COMMITTEE, TAMANKADUWA, FOR 1917.

THE District Road Committee of Tamankaduwa consisted in 1917 of the following members :—The writer as Chairman; Mr. G. de Livera, Revenue Officer; Mr. D. C. de Silva from August 23, 1917, on Mr. de Livera's transfer as Office Assistant in the Kachcheri; and Mr. S. M. S. Rajasooriya, District Engineer, Maradankadawala, as Official Members; and Messrs. P. L. Adrian Appuhamy, K. V. Varitamby, and T. B. Minneriya as Unofficial Members. On the death of Mr. T. B. Minneriyā, Mr. M. A. Allis Appuhamy succeeded in September, 1917.

Poll tax collections were Rs. 2,806·50, and the total amount to credit at the beginning of the year was Rs. 4,198·82.

A sum of Rs. 3,000 was spent on side drain cutting and earthwork on the Topawewa-Galella road to a distance of 4½ miles.

Rs. 327 was spent on clearing the road between Alutoya and Minneriya.

The Committee invested Rs. 1,000 in premium bonds.

The usual comparative statement showing the working of the Thoroughfares Ordinances for 1916 and 1917, and statement of receipts and expenditure for 1917, are annexed :—

Comparative Statement showing the Working of the Thoroughfares Ordinances for 1916 and 1917.

| | 1916. | | Percentage on Number under Head 2. | 1917. | | Percentage on Number under Head 2. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. Population of local area by last Census .. .. | — | 6,778 | — | — | 6,778 | — |
| 2. Number of resident males by division officers' lists reported liable to labour .. .. | — | 1,931 | — | — | 1,963 | — |
| 3. Discharged obligation within local area by— | | | | | | |
| (a) Paying single commutation | 1,748 | | 90·52 | 1,771 | | 90·22 |
| (b) Paying double commutation | 13 | | ·67 | 50 | | 2·54 |
| (c) Labouring six days .. | — | | — | — | | — |
| (d) Labouring twelve days .. | — | | — | — | | — |
| 4. Total discharged obligation .. | | 1,761 | 91·19 | | 1,821 | 92·76 |
| 5. Failed to discharge obligation within local area, but otherwise accounted for as— | | | | | | |
| (e) Exempted on account of age, death, disqualification, or physical inability to work | 113 | | 5·85 | 94 | | 4·79 |
| (f) Paid or laboured elsewhere .. | 39 | | 2·01 | 7 | | ·35 |
| (g) Double entries or entries by mistake .. .. | 2 | | ·10 | 27 | | 1·37 |
| (h) Fined .. .. | — | | — | — | | — |
| (i) Imprisoned .. | — | | — | — | | — |
| (j) Left local area .. | 16 | | ·82 | 14 | | ·71 |
| 6. Total failed to discharge obligation within local area .. | | 170 | 8·80 | | 142 | 7·23 |
| 7. Unaccounted for .. .. | — | — | — | — | — | — |

*Statement of Receipts and Expenditure, District Road Committee, Tamankaduwa, for 1917.*

| REVENUE. | Rs. c. | EXPENDITURE. | Rs. c. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Commutation realized in money .. | 2,806 50 | Payment made on account of principal roads and resthouses .. | 445 0 |
| Government contribution in aid of minor works .. .. | 335 0 | Amount expended on minor works .. | 3,327 0 |
| | | Establishment and commission to division officers :— | |
| | | (a) Contribution on account Provincial Road Committee establishment . Rs. 162 50 | |
| | | (b) Cost of District Road Committee establishment .. 365 11 | |
| | | (c) Commission to division officers .. 223 15 | |
| | | | 750 76 |
| | | Miscellaneous charges (loan for war fund) .. .. | 1,000 0 |
| | 3,141 50 | | 5,522 76 |
| Balance on January 1, 1917 .. | 4,198 82 | Balance on December 31, 1917 .. | 1,817 56 |
| Total .. | 7,340 32 | Total .. | 7,340 32 |

District Road Committee's Office,
Tamankaduwa, February 28, 1918.

H. R. FREEMAN,
Chairman.

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## IV.—REPORT OF THE LOCAL BOARD, ANURADHAPURA, FOR 1917.

A COMPARATIVE statement of the revenue and expenditure of the Local Board, Anuradhapura, for 1916 and 1917 is as follows :—

| REVENUE. | 1916. Rs. c. | 1917. Rs. c. | EXPENDITURE. | 1916. Rs. c. | 1917. Rs. c. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Taxes .. .. | 8,507 84 | 8,417 35 | Cost of administration .. | 3,779 1 | 4,163 12 |
| Licenses .. .. | 2,642 2 | 3,233 50 | Sanitation .. | 11,370 42 | 11,014 64 |
| Rents .. .. | 8,469 70 | 7,726 49 | Lighting .. .. | 1,844 58 | 2,070 86 |
| Fines .. .. | 393 75 | 607 90 | Police charges .. | 218 29 | 98 77 |
| Micellaneous .. | 3,058 25 | 3,223 60 | Public works .. | 9,631 48 | 12,770 97 |
| | | | Miscellaneous .. | 277 67 | 408 37 |
| | 23,071 56 | 23,208 84 | | | |
| | | | | 27,121 45 | 30,526 73 |
| Temporary deposits .. | 321 55 | 354 76 | Other payments .. | 375 95 | 454 91 |
| Refund of advances .. | — | 106 0 | Investment on account of war loan .. | — | 8,060 0 |
| | 23,393 11 | 23,669 60 | | | |
| | | | | 27,497 40 | 38,981 64 |
| Balance on January 1 .. | 26,672 37 | 22,568 8 | Balance on December 31 .. | 22,568 8 | 7,256 4 |
| Total .. | 50,065 48 | 46,237 68 | Total .. | 50,065 48 | 46,237 68 |

2. The revenue of 1917 shows an increase of Rs. 137·28 on that of the previous year.

3. The usual work of maintenance of roads and buildings was carried out during the year.

4. In the way of improvements, the following works were undertaken and completed during the year :—

(*a*) New quarters were built for the Inspector, Local Board, and road overseer, as the old ones were unfit and unsafe for habitation.

(*b*) Two sets of lines were built on the Mihintale and Kurunegala roads for coolies.

(*c*) An approach road was constructed for the cooly lines on Mihintale road.

(*d*) The well at the vegetable market was filled up, as the water was bad.

(*e*) A portion of the Outer Circular road, between the 5th and 6th miles, was metalled and improved.

(*f*) A cement drain was built in Bread street and connected with the Kurunegala road drain.

5. There were seventeen cases of chickenpox and four cases of measles during the year Most of these were removed to the infectious diseases hospital. A sum of Rs. 11,014·64 was spent on sanitation.

6. Lighting : six new street lamps were put up during the year.

7. Rs. 8,000 was invested in premium bonds.

8. A general election of Unofficial Members for 1917–18 was held on April 4, 1917, under the new Ordinance No. 27 of 1916. Messrs. S. Navaratnarajah, V. Ramaswamy, and D. L. C. Jinadasa were elected.

9. Ten meetings were held during the year. The Official Members were the writer as Chairman ; Mr. A. E. Mayes, Provincial Engineer ; and Dr. G. W. van Twest, Provincial Surgeon.

Comparative Statement showing the Working of the Thoroughfares Ordinances for 1916 and 1917.

| | 1916. | | Percentage on Number under Head 2. | 1917. | | Percentage on Number under Head 2. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. Population of local area by last Census .. .. | — | 5,354 | — | — | 5,354 | — |
| 2. Number of resident males by division officers' lists reported liable to labour .. .. | — | 2,802 | — | — | 2,810 | — |
| 3. Discharged obligation within local area by— | | | | | | |
| (*a*) Paying single commutation | 2,153 | | 76·84 | 2,318 | | 82·49 |
| (*b*) Paying double commutation | 46 | | 1·64 | 30 | | 1·07 |
| (*c*) Labouring six days .. | — | | — | — | | — |
| (*d*) Labouring twelve days .. | — | | — | — | | — |
| 4. Total discharged obligation .. | | 2,199 | 78·48 | | 2,348 | 83·56 |
| 5. Failed to discharge obligation within local area, but otherwise accounted for as— | | | | | | |
| (*e*) Exempted on account of age, death, disqualification, or physical inability to work | 68 | | 2·43 | 18 | | ·64 |
| (*f*) Paid or laboured elsewhere .. | 52 | | 1·86 | 74 | | 2·63 |
| (*g*) Double entries or entries by mistake .. .. | 51 | | 1·82 | 22 | | ·78 |
| (*h*) Fined .. .. | 2 | | ·07 | 1 | | ·04 |
| (*i*) Imprisoned .. | — | | — | — | | — |
| (*j*) Left local area .. | 427 | | 15·24 | 347 | | 12·35 |
| 6. Total failed to discharge obligation within local area .. | | 600 | 21·41 | | 462 | 16·44 |
| 7. Unaccounted for .. .. | — | 3 | ·11 | — | — | — |

Local Board Office,
Anuradhapura, February 28, 1918.

H. R. FREEMAN,
Chairman.

# PROVINCE OF UVA.

## ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE GOVERNMENT AGENT, PROVINCE OF UVA, FOR 1917.

### I.—INTRODUCTORY.

*Changes of Officials.*—Mr. W. K. H. Campbell, District Judge, was succeeded by Mr. G. F. R. Browning on February 28, 1917. Mr. Browning was succeeded by Mr. J. R. Walters on July 11, 1917. Mr. T. W. Roberts was appointed Assistant Commissioner of Excise on March 1, 1917, in succession to Mr. H. C. R. Anthonisz. Mr. R. G. de Livera, Assistant Superintendent of Excise, was succeeded on August 15 by Mr. S. D. A. de Kretser. Mr. L. D. C. Hughes, Office Assistant, left the Island on war service, and was succeeded by Mr. F. Marshall on January 29, 1917.

### II.—REVENUE.

The total revenue collected at the Badulla Kachcheri was Rs. 522,216·40, as compared with Rs. 463,774·51 in the previous year, an increase of Rs. 58,441·89. There were increases under the heads of Salt, Arrack, Stamp Duty, and Irrigation Rates. The increase in the sale of salt at the Government store was due to a temporary stoppage of the salt carts from Hambantota during a period of heavy rain. The increase in the arrack rent was chiefly due to the erroneous inclusion of a tavern in the list published. The tavern was not opened, and steps were taken to refund the value to the renters. The increase in stamp duties was due to the new Ordinance relating to stamp duties. The increase under Irrigation Rates was due chiefly to collection of arrears. There was a large decrease under the head Land Sales owing to the abolition of the sale of large lots of Crown land.

### III.—EXPENDITURE.

The expenditure brought to account was Rs. 223,164, as compared with Rs. 207,640 for the previous year.

### IV.—CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

The principal industries are agricultural, the products being tea, rubber, rice, dry grain, coconut, and cocoa. The staple food of the people is rice, or in the more remote parts of the Province dry grain without rice. The local supply of rice is entirely inadequate for the needs of the Province, a large quantity of imported rice being consumed. The area under paddy cultivation during the year is reported to have been 25,122 acres as against 24,923 acres in 1916, and the yield 473,432 bushels as compared with 530,459.

Chenas to the extent of 3,624 acres were cultivated on permits. I have thought it desirable to encourage chena cultivation since the war began in order to increase the local food supply, and the following figures show the area cultivated in different years :—

| | Acres. | | Acres. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1913 .. .. | 1,879 | 1916 .. .. | 3,567 |
| 1914 .. .. | 2,677 | 1917 .. .. | 3,624 |
| 1915 .. .. | 3,036 | | |

Illicit clearings to the extent of 1,880 acres were dealt with, as against 1,722 acres in 1916. A large proportion of these are situated in Bintenna, where till a couple of years ago payment for chenas was not recovered, and where the villagers are not yet accustomed to applying for permits in due time. Coconuts are grown throughout the Province wherever the elevation is not too high. English vegetables are grown to a considerable extent in the higher districts, especially in the neighbourhood of Palugama. A small quantity of tobacco is grown in Bintenna and Udukinda. Practically no new area was opened in tea or rubber during the year.

The number of carts registered in 1917 was 568, as against 776 in 1916; while the figures for motor vehicles were 251, against 224.

*Cattle Disease.*—Seventeen deaths were reported from rinderpest. There were various outbreaks of foot-and-mouth disease, but all were dealt with promptly and efficiently.

*Health of the People.*—This was, on the whole, satisfactory. There were no epidemics of any serious disease, and malaria was not more than usually prevalent. It appeared to me during my circuits that there was some increase in parangi in some localities. I sent a considerable number of parangi cases to the various hospitals.

The rainfall was again fairly well distributed throughout the year without any long period of drought, and this is, I think, a factor conducive towards satisfactory health conditions. The rainfall for the various months was as follows :—

| Month. | Inches. | Days. | Month. | Inches. | Days. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| January .. | 16·24 | 17 | July .. | 3·90 | 9 |
| February .. | 11·44 | 16 | August .. | 4·35 | 16 |
| March .. | 11·16 | 23 | September .. | 11·85 | 21 |
| April .. | 5·21 | 9 | October .. | 5·06 | 13 |
| May .. | 1·85 | 12 | November .. | 8·06 | 21 |
| June .. | 1·24 | 7 | December .. | 7·94 | 21 |

The number of deaths registered in the year was 7,763, as against 7,977 in 1916. Births were 10,194, as compared with 10,246.

## V.—PILGRIMAGES.

The usual Buddhist pilgrimages took place at Badulla and Alutnuwara. I was present at the latter, when a number of offerings were made to be placed in the dagoba, which has been under restoration by the Mahiyangana Great Dagoba Completion Society. A large number of cash subscriptions were paid towards the work of restoration, and I was struck by the Society's excellent arrangements for receiving these. Clerks were stationed in a shed with printed receipt books containing numbered receipts for different amounts, and pilgrims were warned against giving any subscriptions without obtaining a receipt for the amount.

Better arrangements are desirable for ferrying pilgrims over the Mahaweli-ganga. Many thousands on the Kandy side could not get over owing to lack of accommodation in the ferryboats, and some of those who did get over could not get back till they had exhausted all their provisions and money. The sanitation of the pilgrimage requires attention; for instance, it has been the custom for the bathing place to be higher up the river than the place for drawing water.

The Roman Catholic festival at Welimada was held as usual. The annual Kataragama festival was attended by Hindus from all over the Island. All passed off without disturbance and without epidemic.

## VI.—EDUCATION.

There are 35 Government schools (32 boys' and 3 mixed) in the Province, 24 grant-in-aid schools (4 boys', 14 mixed, and 6 girls'), and 182 temple and mosque schools. The school opened at Maliadda was closed, as the villagers did not fulfil their promise of providing a suitable building, and the teacher was transferred to the new school at Tuppitiya, which has made a very good start. At Buttala the villagers erected a temporary building, and a school was opened, and is doing well. I hope to provide a permanent building next year. The building for the new school at Ekiriyankumbura was completed, and a new building at Okkampitiya commenced. Passara school was enlarged. At Pitakumbura a school building was erected for a new school, the Village Committee contributing Rs. 700 towards the cost. A sum of Rs. 8,121·51 was spent on new buildings, repairs, and salaries.

## VII.—POLICE AND CRIME.

During the year 305 cases of serious crime were reported to court, as against 268 in 1916. Of the total 305, 41 were pending at the end of the year, 82 were found to be false or doubtful, 72 ended in convictions, 70 in acquittals, and in 80 the evidence was insufficient to charge any one. Out of 8 cases of homicide, there were convictions in 4, acquittals in 2, while 2 were pending at the end of the year. There were 66 cases of cattle theft, as against 40 last year, and 11 ended in convictions. There were 31 stabbing cases, as against 27. Apart from the increase in cattle theft, for which I can offer no explanation, the amount of crime is much as usual. The work of the Police was satisfactory. P. S. 99 Silva at Bandarawela did very good work in several difficult cases, and P. S. Sarangapani at Badulla cleverly hunted down and eventually arrested an accused, who had absconded, in a case of homicide. The conduct of the Police was good, and the general efficiency of the force in the Province was, in my opinion, high. The relations between Police and headmen have been invariably good. As regards headmen, there was some improvement in criminal work.

## VIII.—LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

The towns under the operation of the Small Towns Sanitary Ordinance are Haputale, Passara, Koslanda, Lunugala, Haldummulla, and Welimada. At Passara the construction of a meat market was commenced. At Lunugala the pipe line to the bazaar was extended and another standpipe provided. On the completion of the slaughter-house at Koslanda the butcher gave up business.

*Village Committees.*—There are four Village Tribunal Presidents for the Province. The total number of Village Tribunal cases instituted during the year was 2,971 civil and 3,840 criminal. On January 1, 1917, there were 123 civil and 340 criminal cases pending. Out of these, 2,787 civil and 3,353 criminal cases were decided during the year, excluding 234 civil and 521 criminal cases amicably settled. The number of appeals to the Government Agent was 123. In 84 cases the judgments of the Presidents were confirmed and in 39 set aside. The number of appeals from the Government Agent's decision to the Governor in Executive Council was 1.

The total collections of the Village Committees for the year amounted to Rs. 22,537·15, as against Rs. 19,334·33 in 1916, under the heads Communal Collections, Village Tribunal Fines, Cattle Vouchers, and Miscellaneous Receipts. The balance brought forward from 1916 was Rs. 1,080·01. Out of the sum of Rs. 23,617·16 thus available, Rs. 23,376·52 were spent in repairing 17 Village Tribunal court-houses, 21 ambalams, 6 dispensaries, 3 wells, and 2 bridges, and in maintaining 395 Village Committee roads—1,381 miles in length. The expenditure on the staff of the Village Committees was: Clerical staff Rs. 3,631, peons Rs. 1,140, court keepers and dispensary keepers Rs. 1,190.—It has become evident that the funds at the disposal of the Committees are inadequate to maintain the roads and buildings, and it was decided to increase the Village Committee tax from 50 cents to 75 cents per head from 1918.

## IX.—LAND SALES AND SETTLEMENTS.

The total area advertised for sale or settlement at the Kachcheri was 1,496 acres 2 roods 30·30 perches. The number of land sales held was 14. The extent sold and settled was 683 acres 2 roods 15·25 perches, realizing Rs. 25,406·42, at an average price of Rs. 37·16 per acre, as compared with 1,203 acres, realizing Rs. 84,947·53, at an average price of Rs. 70·40 per acre in the year 1916.

*New Areas of Cultivation.*—Of the area of land sold, an extent of 582 acres 3 roods 4·25 perches was purchased by Europeans for tea and rubber cultivation and 100 acres 3 roods 11 perches by the native community. In addition to the sales at the Kachcheri, the Settlement Officer sold an extent of 326 acres 2 roods 28 perches, realizing Rs. 5,235·14.

*Leasing of Crown Lands.*—The total extent leased on the terms of the new leasing system was 20 acres 2 roods 35·73 perches, realizing a total annual rental of Rs. 141·13.

Statement showing the settlements under the Waste Lands Ordinance in 1917 :—

| By whom settled. | Declared Crown. A. R. P. | Sold to Claimant. A. R. P. | Amount realized. Rs. c. | Declared Private. A. R. P. | Total settled. A. R. P. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Settlement Officer .. | 9,231 1 2·75 .. | 212 1 28 .. | 1,629 5 .. | 295 0 0·03 .. | 9,738 2 33·75 |
| Government Agent .. | 20 3 14·49 .. | 58 3 0 .. | 587 50 .. | — .. | 79 2 14·49 |

## X.—IRRIGATION.

The Divisional Irrigation Engineer reports :—

*Surveys and Investigations.*—A new survey and level traverse has been made of the Taldena-ela, which is being re-designed on modern lines. The field work is completed, and plans and estimates are being prepared This work has been delayed owing to sickness and change in the staff.

A survey of the site for the proposed new divisional bungalow at Bandarawela was made, and an approach road traced thereto from the main road.

Small surveys and investigations as regards their irrigation possibilities were also carried out during the year on the following works: Radunne Amunawewa, Ketakela-ela, Sudupanawila-ela, Hewanarawa tank, Yapamme-ela, and various small village works.

*Construction.*—A permanent anicut was built on the Badulla-oya for the Badulupitiya-ela at a cost of Rs. 940·45, and the improvements to this channel are now completed. This work gave considerable trouble owing to the steady flow in the oya during the dry months and a flood in July, but was successfully completed within the estimate. New retaining walls were constructed on the Mawela-ela, Hingurugamuwa-ela, and the Uma-ela at a cost of Rs. 1,133·70.

*Maintenance.*—The major works have been maintained in good order, and various improvements have been effected. Special work included the raising of the Gal-oya left bank channel bund, which was completed. Rs. 1,612·46 was expended on the control and maintenance of village works during the year, chiefly in the payment of irrigation overseers and patrols, who visit and supervise annual earthwork and repairs in their respective districts. Until recently these overseers were working under the subdivisional officers, who had no time to exercise proper supervision and control.

A special Irrigation Sub-Inspector has, however, been recently appointed to look after the village works in Uva, and considerable improvement may now be expected in their condition and utility. There are said to be 136 village tanks and 3,000 village elas in Uva alone, and there is no doubt at all but that the irrigable capacity of the majority of these small works can be, without much trouble, improved and increased, given energetic and methodical control on the part of the village works staff.

Irrigation and upkeep rules providing for regular and methodical maintenance work should be framed and enforced for all works of any importance and size.

Any large increase in the amount of produce grown under village works would be of incalculable benefit to a scattered yet self-contained Province like Uva, and yet should not be outside the bounds of probability if the efficiency and duty of the village works be carefully studied and improved.

The silt clearing along most of the irrigation works in the Uva is performed by the villagers, and unless looked after carefully is generally scamped and improperly done. In many cases the health and prosperity of a whole village may be said to depend on the condition and efficiency of its irrigation ela, and the condition of the ela depends on the efficiency of the irrigation headman, who is responsible for seeing it properly maintained.

## XI.—PUBLIC WORKS.

The following works were completed: Quarters for Stock Inspector, Bandarawela; dispensary Baduluwela; apothecaries' quarters, Haputale hospital; and Passara hospital.

Works in progress were: New hospital, Alutnuwara; new hospital, Buttala; and improvements to Lunugala hospital.

## XII.—OTHER ROUTINE WORK.

*Arrack and Toddy.*—There are 18 arrack taverns and 47 toddy taverns in the Province. Two toddy taverns were closed.

*Cattle Branding.*—The total number of animals branded was 5,366.

*Dog Registration.*—The number of dogs registered was 5,532, and the number destroyed was 178.

*Labour Ordinances.*—Monthly pay declarations were regularly received from 214 estates. There were no prosecutions for breaches of the Ordinances. Medical aid dues were regularly collected.

*Game.*—Elephants are far too numerous in all the low-country parts of the Province. Owing to the difficulty which the villagers experience in getting gun caps, elephants seem to be losing their fear of man, and frequently walk into villages destroying trees, gardens, and houses. Attendance at several schools has fallen owing to fear of elephants. I have now supplied the Ratemahatmayas with caps to sell at reduced rates to villagers molested by elephants. I also had several mischievous elephants shot by local sportsmen. A large increase in spotted deer is noticeable. I repeat my opinion that the snipe should be made a game bird.

## XIII.—FOREST ADMINISTRATION.

The Assistant Conservator of Forests reports :—

*Proposed Reserves.*—A block of forest south of the Muppane-Wellawaya road, 1,468 acres in extent, was selected for reservation.

*Departmental Work.*—Owing to the war, the Railway Department, the Railway Construction Department, and the Public Works Department all made great demands for fuel and timber from this division; the work was nearly trebled in consequence; with the same staff as in previous years the demands were met with the greatest difficulty. Forests in the vicinity of Wellawaya, Buttala, and Muppane were, and are being, exploited for timber, and next year no doubt forests on the Hambantota road will have to be tapped. The demand for fuel at Diyatalawa, Bandarawela, and Haputale increases every year, and a Government depôt for sale of firewood at Bandarawela has been opened, which should serve a long-felt want in that town.

*Revenue.*—The total revenue of the year amounted to Rs. 29,276, of which Rs. 17,117·95 represents value of timber supplied to Government Departments.

*Re-afforestation.*—Every area from which firewood is supplied is now clear felled and planted up again with exotics. *Eucalyptus robusta, Acacia melonoxylon, Acacia decurrens*, Karri, and Jarrah are all being tried; also different Cypresses. At Bandarawela 10 acres were planted with *Eucalyptus robusta* and Karri, and sown with *Cupressus macrocarpa* and *Knightiana* and *Acacia decurrens*. It is intended greatly to enlarge these plantations to meet the future fuel supply for the Badulla Railway and Badulla town. Ten acres at Judge's Hill were planted with the broad-leafed and small-leafed mahogany, jak, and teak; the last did not do well.

*Chena Plantations.*—A block of 20 acres was given out for cultivation near Wegama, on the Bibile-Alutnuwara road, to chena cultivators, on condition that they re-afforested it. However, a proper agreement with penalties was not drawn up; the plants came up, but were neglected by the cultivators, and eventually were choked by weeds. The area has been sown again this year, and a fresh area given out on a proper agreement. There is no reason whatever why it should not be successful, but knowing the lassitude and apathy of the villagers of Bibile district, I anticipate much driving and enforcement of penalties before the scheme will be successful.

*Protection of Forests.*—Forest crime seems to be still very prevalent. In a Province like Uva, where it is so difficult to get about, and the forests are situated in such out-of-the-way places, small illicit fellings can be carried out with small chance of detection, especially with only eleven forest guards who have an area of over 5,000 square miles to patrol, and who are not paid any travelling expenses.

## XIV.—CONCLUSION.

I endeavoured on my circuits to keep in touch with all parts of the Province. Village headmen I always appoint on circuit, and as far as possible try and get the opinion of villagers present as to the merits of applicants.

Wells are still a crying need in many places. Funds were granted for a well at Angunakolapelessa, and this was duly constructed.

The anchylostomiasis campaign caused a good deal of alarm in some parts of the Province. Villagers kept a supply of kurakkan cakes and salt ready to take into the jungle, in the event of doctors appearing on the scene.

I append one or two notes on particular places:—

*Mahagama Pandikulam.*—I visited this magnificent tank, which used in old days to irrigate a large area in the Southern Province. It has a very fine bisokotuwa and double outlets, with the carved figure of a cobra at the end. There is only one breach in the bund, and the tank merits investigation, with a view to the possibility of restoration.

*Horabokka.*—About 125 acres of this tract, which was abandoned till three years ago, was cultivated. I hope to get a further area under cultivation this year.

*Hembarawa.*—The whole of this village tract of fields, 30 acres in extent, which were till recently abandoned, were cultivated this year.

*Nilgala.*—This tract of fields, which was uncultivated since 1912, owing to the destruction of the ela by floods, was brought into partial cultivation again at the end of the year. The Ratemahatmaya has had the upper part of the ela reconstructed, and I hope this year all the fields will be cultivated.

*Pitakumbura.*—Besides the new school building here, the Ratemahatmaya has had a very convenient dispensary constructed. This is visited weekly from Bibile.

Badulla Kachcheri,
April 18, 1918.

F. BARTLETT,
Government Agent.

# APPENDIX.

## I.—REPORT OF THE LOCAL BOARD OF BADULLA FOR 1917.

THE revenue for 1917 amounted to Rs. 32,671·59, being an increase of Rs. 4,646·20 over that of the previous year. The increase was derived mainly from taxes, market rent, and conservancy fees. The statement of revenue and expenditure for 1916 and 1917 is annexed:—

| REVENUE. | 1916. Rs. c. | 1917. Rs. c. |
|---|---|---|
| Taxes | 14,294 24 | 16,065 81 |
| Licenses | 7,481 62 | 8,274 48 |
| Rents | 1,755 60 | 2,318 40 |
| Fines | 881 31 | 542 25 |
| Sundries | 3,612 62 | 5,470 66 |
| Balance on January 1 | 2,917 53 | 1,900 81 |
| Total | 30,942 92 | 34,572 41 |

| EXPENDITURE. | 1916. Rs. c. | 1917. Rs. c. |
|---|---|---|
| Interest and sinking fund on loans | 2,841 62 | 2,841 62 |
| Cost of administration | 4,501 81 | 4,451 15 |
| Sanitation | 3,499 4 | 4,036 35 |
| Conservancy scheme | 2,373 64 | 4,336 90 |
| Mosquito brigade | 823 29 | 893 59 |
| Lighting | 1,582 43 | 1,716 41 |
| Police | 97 65 | 121 9 |
| Public works | 12,043 60 | 12,301 66 |
| Petty expenses | 1,279 3 | 1,655 60 |
| Balance on December 31 | 1,900 81 | 2,218 4 |
| Total | 30,942 92 | 34,572 41 |

The scavenging of the town was satisfactorily carried out by the contractor. The latrine conservancy of the town was carried out satisfactorily under the supervision of the Local Board Inspector at a cost of Rs. 4,336·90.

*Street Lighting.*—All lamp posts were re-painted and maintained in good order; the lighting was done departmentally at a cost of Rs. 893·59.

*Bakeries.*—All the bakeries in the town were inspected and kept in fair order.

*Dogs.*—The following statement shows the number of dogs registered and destroyed within the Local Board town of Badulla :—

| | Registered. | Destroyed. |
|---|---|---|
| 1916 .. .. | 155 | 61 |
| 1917 .. .. | 113 | 182 |

*Cemetery.*—The cemetery was maintained in good order at a cost of Rs. 300.

*Weights and Measures.*—Weights and measures in the town were tested and stamped.

*Water Supply.*—The water supply was, on the whole, satisfactory. Standpipes were repaired, and a new 2-inch main laid along Gregory road at a cost of Rs. 2,592·55.

*Roads, &c.*—The roads, drains, and culverts in the town were maintained in good order at a cost of Rs. 3,928·01. A sum of Rs. 877·04 was spent on building cement concrete drains in Gregory road and Mosque lane.

Public health was satisfactory. 312 births and 379 deaths were registered during the year, as against 288 births and 351 deaths the previous year.

*Deviation of Badulla-oya.*—Rs. 3,454·35 was spent during the year; the work is progressing slowly.

*Constitution of the Board.*—The Official Members were Messrs. F. Bartlett, Government Agent; A. de C. Carson, Provincial Engineer; Drs. G. S. van Rooyen and L. Brohier, Provincial Surgeons. The Unofficial Members were Messrs. D. H. Kotalawela, A. I. Jainu Deen, and P. Packir Saibo.

Four meetings of the Board were held during the year.

A comparative statement showing the working of the Thoroughfares Ordinances during the years 1916 and 1917 is annexed :—

| | 1916. | | Percentage on Number under Head 2. | 1917. | | Percentage on Number under Head 2. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. Population of local area by latest Census .. | — | 6,488 | — | — | 6,488 | — |
| 2. Number of resident males by division officer's list reported liable to labour .. .. | — | 2,053 | — | — | 2,223 | — |
| 3. Discharged obligation within local area by— | | | | | | |
| (*a*) Paying single commutation .. | 1,832 | | 89·23 | 1,920 | | 86·36 |
| (*b*) Paying double commutation .. | 32 | | 1·55 | 35 | | 1·57 |
| (*c*) Labouring six days .. .. | 6 | | ·29 | 6 | | ·26 |
| (*d*) Labouring twelve days .. .. | — | | — | — | | — |
| 4. Total discharged obligation .. .. | — | 1,870 | 91·8 | — | 1,961 | 88·21 |
| 5. Failed to discharge obligation within local area, but otherwise accounted for as— | | | | | | |
| (*e*) Exempted on account of age, death, disqualification, or physical inability to work .. | 65 | | 3·16 | 85 | | 3·82 |
| (*f*) Paid or laboured elsewhere .. | 44 | | 2·14 | 90 | | 4·49 |
| (*g*) Double entries or entries by mistake .. | — | | — | 1 | | ·04 |
| (*h*) Fined .. .. .. | 2 | | ·09 | — | | — |
| (*i*) Imprisoned .. .. | 2 | | ·09 | 1 | | ·04 |
| (*j*) Left local area .. .. | — | | — | — | | — |
| 6. Total failed to discharge obligation within local area .. .. .. | — | 113 | 5·5 | — | 177 | 7·96 |
| 7. Unaccounted for .. .. | — | 70 | 3·4 | — | 85 | 3·82 |

The local debt is Rs. 30,107, particulars of which are given in the annexed statement :—

| Year in which Loan was raised. | Original Amount of Loan. | Present Amount of Loan. | Rate of Sinking Fund. | Rate of Interest. | Annual Amount payable for Sinking Fund. | Annual Amount payable for Interest. | Date when Loan will be extinguished. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | Rs. c. | | | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | |
| 1890 .. | 8,480 | 30,107 0 | 2 per cent. | 3½ per cent. | 1,170 52 | 1,671 10 | 1942 |
| 1894 .. | 15,200 | | | 4½ per cent. | | | |
| 1895 .. | 4,000 | | | 4½ per cent. | | | |
| 1897 .. | 2,500 | | | 4 per cent. | | | |
| 1911 .. | 15,000 | | | | | | |
| 1913 .. | 5,000 | | | | | | |

The whole amount due as interest and sinking fund as shown above for the year 1917 has been duly paid to the Colonial Treasurer.

F. BARTLETT,
Chairman.

April 18, 1918.

## II.—REPORT OF THE LOCAL BOARD OF BANDARAWELA FOR 1917.

THE revenue for 1917 amounted to Rs. 24,417·86, being an increase of Rs. 83·27 over that of the previous year. The statement of revenue and expenditure for 1916 and 1917 is annexed :—

| REVENUE. | 1916. Rs. c. | 1917. Rs. c. |
|---|---|---|
| Taxes .. | 14,349 30 | 13,958 50 |
| Licenses .. | 4,279 45 | 5,955 90 |
| Rents .. | 1,996 0 | 2,249 75 |
| Fines .. | 208 51 | 644 29 |
| Sundries .. | 3,501 33 | 1,609 42 |
| Balance on January 1 .. | 9,594 82 | 6,880 6 |
| Total .. | 33,929 41 | 31,297 92 |

| EXPENDITURE. | 1916. Rs. c. | 1917. Rs. c. |
|---|---|---|
| Interest and sinking fund on loans .. | 3,311 16 | 3,311 16 |
| Cost of administration .. | 3,309 52 | 3,614 22 |
| Sanitation .. | 1,956 90 | 2,505 97 |
| Conservancy scheme .. | 1,288 56 | 2,176 60 |
| Mosquito brigade .. | 125 37 | 122 5 |
| Street lighting .. | 669 7 | 650 96 |
| Police charges .. | 33 50 | 115 52 |
| Public works .. | 9,412 92 | 2,782 13 |
| Petty expenses .. | 6,942 35 | 7,146 18 |
| Balance on December 31 | 6,880 6 | 8,873 13 |
| Total .. | 33,929 41 | 31,297 92 |

Scavenging and latrine conservancy of the town were carried out satisfactorily by a staff of five sweepers and six conservancy coolies under the supervision of the Local Board Inspector at a cost of Rs. 3,569·66.

*Sanitary Precautions.*—The sanitary condition of the town was satisfactory, and a sum of Rs. 1,112·91 was spent in this connection.

*Bakeries.*—All the bakeries in the town were in fair order.

*Lighting.*—The lighting was done departmentally at a cost of Rs. 650·96.

*Dogs.*—The following statement shows the number of dogs registered and destroyed during the year : Registered, 38 ; destroyed, 171 ; redeemed, nil.

*Weights and Measures.*—Weights and measures in the town were tested and stamped.

The water supply was satisfactorily maintained during the year, the standpipes were repaired at a cost of Rs. 104·63.

*Roads, &c.*—The roads and drains in the town were maintained in good order at a cost of Rs. 1,164.

*Public Health.*—The health of the town was satisfactory. The quantity of flies and mosquitoes has very considerably abated with the better sanitary condition of the town.

*Constitution of the Board.*—The Official Members were Mr. F. Bartlett, Government Agent, Dr. G. S. van Rooyen, Provincial Surgeon, and Dr. C. L. A. de Silva, District Medical Officer, Haputale ; Messrs. F. G. Stevens and P. M. Norris, District Engineers, Diyatalawa. The Unofficial Members were Dr. P. M. Muttukumaru, and Messrs. M. J. Peeris, T. A. Mahamoor, and D. D. Abeyesekera.

A comparative statement showing the working of the Thoroughfares Ordinances during the years 1916 and 1917 is annexed :—

| | 1916. | | Percentage on Number under Head 2. | 1917. | | Percentage on Number under Head 2. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. Population of local area by latest Census .. | — | 1,478 | — | — | 1,478 | — |
| 2. Number of resident males by division officer's list reported liable to labour .. .. | — | 923 | — | — | 800 | — |
| 3. Discharged obligation within local area by— | | | | | | |
| (*a*) Paying single commutation .. | 779 | | 84·39 | 698 | | 87·25 |
| (*b*) Paying double commutation .. | — | | — | — | | — |
| (*c*) Labouring six days .. .. | — | | — | — | | — |
| (*d*) Labouring twelve days .. .. | — | | — | — | | — |
| 4. Total discharged obligation .. .. | | 779 | 84·39 | | 698 | 87·25 |
| 5. Failed to discharge obligation within local area, but otherwise accounted for as— | | | | | | |
| (*e*) Exempted on account of age, death, disqualification, or physical inability to work .. | 6 | | ·65 | 6 | | ·75 |
| (*f*) Paid or laboured elsewhere .. | 26 | | 2·81 | 43 | | 5·37 |
| (*g*) Double entries or entries by mistake .. | 11 | | 1·19 | 4 | | ·5 |
| (*h*) Fined .. .. .. | 4 | | ·43 | 9 | | 1·12 |
| (*i*) Imprisoned .. .. | — | | — | — | | — |
| (*j*) Left local area .. .. | 9 | | ·97 | — | | — |
| 6. Total failed to discharge obligation within local area .. .. .. | | 56 | 6·06 | | 62 | 7·75 |
| 7. Unaccounted for .. .. | — | 88 | 9·53 | — | 40 | 5 |

The local debt is Rs. 49,024·15, particulars of which are given in the annexed statement :—

| Year in which Loan was raised. | Original Amount of Loan. | Present Amount of Loan. | Rate of Sinking Fund. | Rate of Interest. | Annual Amount payable for Sinking Fund. | Annual Amount payable for Interest. | Date when Loan will be extinguished. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | | | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | |
| 1906 | 49,918 0 | 49,024 15 | 2 per cent. | 3½ per cent. | 1,182 24 | 2,128 92 | 1943 |
| 1908 | | | | 4½ per cent. | | | |
| 1908 .. | 4,007 20 | | | | | | |
| 1913 .. | 6,000 0 | | | | | | |

The whole amount due as interest and sinking fund as shown above for the year 1917 has been duly paid to the Colonial Treasurer.

April 18, 1918.

F. BARTLETT,
Chairman.

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## III.—REPORT OF THE PROVINCIAL ROAD COMMITTEE, PROVINCE OF UVA, FOR 1917.

### I.—PROCEDURE.

A COMPARATIVE statement showing the results of the working of the Thoroughfares Ordinances for the years 1916 and 1917 is annexed :—

| | 1916. | | Percentage on Number under Head 2. | 1917. | | Percentage on Number under Head 2. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. Population of local area by last Census .. | — | 216,692 | — | — | 216,692 | — |
| 2. Number of resident males by the division officers' lists reported liable to labour .. .. | — | 32,966 | — | — | 33,614 | — |
| 3. Discharged obligation within local area by— | | | | | | |
| (*a*) Paying single commutation .. | 28,269 | | 85·75 | 28,980 | | 86·21 |
| (*b*) Paying double commutation .. | 103 | | ·31 | 171 | | ·5 |
| (*c*) Labouring six days .. .. | 31 | | ·09 | 4 | | ·01 |
| (*d*) Labouring twelve days .. .. | — | | — | — | | — |
| 4. Total discharged obligation .. .. | | 28,403 | 86·15 | | 29,155 | 86·73 |
| 5. Failed to discharge obligation within local area, but otherwise accounted for as— | | | | | | |
| (*e*) Exempted on account of age, death, disqualification, or physical inability to work .. | 2,156 | | 6·53 | 2,166 | | 6·44 |
| (*f*) Paid or laboured elsewhere.. .. | 1,798 | | 5·45 | 2,272 | | 6·75 |
| (*g*) Double entries or entries by mistake .. | 32 | | ·09 | 16 | | ·04 |
| (*h*) Fined .. .. .. | 4 | | ·01 | 3 | | ·008 |
| (*i*) Imprisoned .. .. | 2 | | ·006 | 2 | | ·005 |
| (*j*) Left local area .. .. | 571 | | 1·73 | — | | — |
| 6. Total failed to discharge obligation within local area .. .. .. | | 4,563 | 13·84 | | 4,459 | 13·26 |
| 7. Unaccounted for .. .. | — | — | — | — | — | — |

Appended is a comparative statement for the last ten years showing the percentage of the commutation recovered at single rate :—

| Year. | Percentage. | Year. | Percentage. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1908 .. | 87·85 | 1913 .. | 83·14 |
| 1909 .. | 88·28 | 1914 .. | 86·44 |
| 1910 .. | 87·77 | 1915 .. | 85·90 |
| 1911 .. | 89·40 | 1916 .. | 85·75 |
| 1912 .. | 84·54 | 1917 .. | 86·21 |

The amount collected in money as commutation and value of labour done shows an increase of Rs. 1,288·35 as compared with the year 1916. A comparative statement for ten years, inclusive of the year under review, is appended :—

| Year. | Amount collected in Money. | Value of Labour. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. |
| 1908 .. .. | 45,690 94 | 90 0 | 45,780 94 |
| 1909 .. .. | 45,557 85 | 108 0 | 45,665 85 |
| 1910 .. .. | 46,206 66 | 111 0 | 46,317 66 |
| 1911 .. .. | 47,538 18 | 145 50 | 47,683 68 |
| 1912 .. .. | 46,321 70 | 85 50 | 46,407 20 |
| 1913 .. .. | 46,117 76 | 58 50 | 46,176 26 |
| 1914 .. .. | 46,053 0 | 49 50 | 46,102 50 |
| 1915 .. .. | 45,988 16 | 39 0 | 46,027 16 |
| 1916 .. .. | 46,361 93 | 46 50 | 46,408 43 |
| 1917 .. .. | 47,689 28 | 7 50 | 47,696 78 |

## II.—REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

The revenue realized and expended is shown in the following statement:—

| REVENUE. | Amount. Rs. c. | EXPENDITURE. | Amount. Rs. c. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Road tax collections, Upper Uva .. | 28,117 59 | Principal roads .. .. | 9,058 56 |
| Road tax collections, Lower Uva .. | 19,571 69 | Minor roads .. .. | 16,959 49 |
| Labour .. .. .. | 7 50 | Labour .. .. | 7 50 |
| Resthouse collections .. .. | 5,352 29 | Upkeep of resthouses .. .. | 4,061 84 |
| Government grant in aid of minor works | 750 0 | Upkeep of wells .. .. | 25 0 |
| Branch road assessments .. | 5,885 0 | Salaries of Provincial Road Committee establishment .. .. | 2,294 10 |
| Contribution to pension fund .. | 59 74 | Salary of the Superintendent of Minor Roads, Uva .. .. | 1,990 1 |
| Contribution to security of resthouse-keepers .. .. | 313 0 | Commuted allowance of the Superintendent of Minor Roads, Uva .. .. | 750 0 |
| Repayment of advances given to resthouse-keepers .. .. | 330 0 | Salary of messenger to the Superintendent of Minor Roads, Uva .. .. | 180 0 |
| Miscellaneous receipts .. .. | 2,179 17 | Salary of resthouse-keepers .. | 4,185 24 |
| Previous year's balance .. .. | 4,427 80 | Commission to division officers .. | 4,818 25 |
| | | Office contingencies, transport, &c. .. | 729 69 |
| | | Equipment of resthouses .. | 530 35 |
| | | Purchase of tools and stores .. | 0 60 |
| | | Fees for auditing accounts of Provincial Road Committee .. .. | 120 0 |
| | | Pensions .. .. | 256 56 |
| | | Outstanding claims of 1916 .. | 2,300 0 |
| | | Refund of security money of resthouse-keepers .. .. | 97 0 |
| | | Payment to Treasurer on account of branch roads .. .. | 5,885 0 |
| | | Advances on account of war loan bonds .. | 465 0 |
| | | Refund of road tax twice paid .. | 59 40 |
| | | Miscellaneous payments .. | 567 25 |
| | | Balance on Decemeber 31, 1917 .. | 11,652 94 |
| Total .. | 66,993 78 | Total .. | 66,993 78 |

The amount paid as two-thirds commutation towards principal roads for 1917 is Rs. 9,058·56.

*Branch Roads.*—There are three branch roads, viz., Haputale-Dambatenna, Liyangahawala-Punagala, and Koslanda-Punagala. A sum of Rs. 5,885 was recovered and remitted to the Colonial Treasurer as contributions from the estates for the upkeep of these roads for 1917.

*New Works.*—Re-construction of the 20 feet span bridge over Rilpola-oya. Construction of a masonry paving at the second mile on Dambagalla-Obbekota road. Re-construction of all the masonry pavings near Ella on Ella-Wellawaya road. Renewing the entire roof of Ekiriyankumbura resthouse. Building additional closets at Muppane resthouse. Partition of bathrooms at Wellawaya resthouse. Fixing the pump of Wellawaya resthouse well at Medagama resthouse well.

*Constitution of Committee.*—At the close of the year 1917 the Provincial Road Committee was composed of the following members:—The Government Agent, the Provincial Engineer, Messrs. R. Gatehouse, J. J. Robinson, S. B. Smith, and K. B. Kadurugamuwa.

*Staff.*—At the close of the year the staff composed of the following:—Mr. O. H. Amerasekera, Head Clerk; Mr. J. W. Gunasekera, Second Clerk; Mr. A. C. Wijeyekoon, Third Clerk.

April 18, 1918.

F. BARTLETT,
Chairman.

# SABARAGAMUWA.

## ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE GOVERNMENT AGENT, PROVINCE OF SABARAGAMUWA, FOR 1917.

### I.—HISTORY OF THE YEAR.

THIS report covers the period from January 1 to December 31, 1917, and deals mainly with the administration of the Ratnapura District. The Kegalla District is separately reviewed by the Assistant Government Agent, Kegalla.

In July Mr. E. T. Hughes, the District Judge, left on war service, and was succeeded by Mr. F. D. Peries; in October Mr. A. H. F. Clarke, the Provincial Engineer, was succeeded by Mr. A. N. Robertson; and in November Mr. C. H. Vince was succeeded as Superintendent of Surveys by Mr. L. M. Symes.

The year has been uneventful, the chief features being the higher prices due to the war and the slump in plumbago, which has made employment more difficult to obtain, though no distress was occasioned by it in this district during the year.

### II.—REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

The revenue collected from the Ratnapura District during the financial year 1916–17 amounted to Rs. 731,006·95, as against Rs. 656,628·43 for the preceding financial year; that is an increase of Rs. 74,378·52. The only items calling for remark are :—

*Increases.*

(1) Arrack and toddy, Rs. 40,297·81, due to the increase realized by the sales of the arrack and toddy rents.
(2) Forest revenue, Rs. 6,670·25, due to enhanced royalty rates on timber and greater demand for timber.
(3) Land sales Rs. 61,764·92, due to better prices realized.

*Decreases.*

(1) Ferry tolls, Rs. 2,443·41, due to transfer of tolls to District Road Committee.
(2) Stamps, Rs. 3,611·81, due to less transactions in gemming and plumbago.
(3) Rent of land, Rs. 5,095·10, due to less applications for gemming and plumbago licenses.

The expenditure amounted to Rs. 31,515·81, a slight increase (Rs. 1,205·42) over that of the preceding year.

### III.—FOOD SUPPLY AND CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

The district is dependent on imported rice for much more than half its supply. The local paddy crops were good, and chena crops were fairly good on the whole. Thanks to the help of the Department of Agriculture, there was a very large increase in the number of vegetable gardens in the district, and the supply of vegetables has received a remarkable impetus.

The prices of food stuffs rose a little during the year, but ample supplies were always available. Wages were high, and until nearly the end of the year the demand for labour was in excess of the supply. At no time during the year was there any distress. The reports of the Ratemahatmayas show the combination of a sufficient food supply and high prices :—

There has been no shortage of food or labour, and the people had enough of their everyday necessaries, though, of course, they had not enough money for luxuries. The enormous rise of price in cotton goods is viewed with great concern by the villager.

No scarcity of food stuffs was felt at any time, though the prices were exorbitant.

Although prices have gone high, yet the food supply has not been scarce.

The food supply has been very satisfactory, especially paddy and kurakkan. The supply of yams and other vegetables has been satisfactory, but the price of imported stuff is very high still. The poorer people have given up using most of these luxuries. A great attempt is being made by a good many people to grow most of the imported curry stuffs, and if the attempt proves a success, the produce will go a great way to meet the local demand.

Efforts were made to increase the local supply of food stuffs. An extent of 661 acres of Crown land was allowed to be chenaed, as against 178 in 1916 and 167 in 1915.

Seeds for different imported curry stuffs were obtained through the Department of Agriculture from India, though it is still doubtful how far the experiment will prove a success.

The headmen have used their influence to secure the cultivation of all available private land, and have met with much success in increasing the cultivation of vegetables.

### IV.—PUBLIC HEALTH.

The even distribution of the rainfall throughout the year resulted in a marked diminution of malarial fever, and the comparative freedom from malaria during 1917 was in itself sufficient to characterize the year as a satisfactory one as regards public health.

There were a good many cases of measles, especially in Kolonna korale, and also several cases of chickenpox. Cases of smallpox occurred on Galatura, Pussella, and Mahawala estates, each case being that of a newly arrived Indian cooly. Prompt action was taken, and with the co-operation of the superintendent of each estate the outbreak was confined to the original cases, a fortunate issue, which cannot always be expected with such an infectious disease. Parangi is still prevalent in some parts of the district, and seems to be spreading rather than diminishing. It is to be hoped that the salvarsan treatment will be available again at an early date.

The new hospital at Kahawatta was opened during the year, and was filled with patients almost immediately. The overcrowding of the Ratnapura hospital was sensibly reduced by its opening.

In April an outbreak of enteric fever occurred at Dankumbura, near Kendangamuwa. As ten previous cases had occurred there in December and January, and every one proved fatal, I had a temporary hospital built at once. Twelve cases were treated there, and every case recovered.

Permanent dispensaries are needed at Kaltota, Kalatuwawa, Mulendiyawala, Ayagama, Niwitigala, and Galagama.

## V.—Industries and Manufactures.

The district is an agricultural and also a mining district, the manufactures being confined to making bricks, tiles, and pottery for local use, and a very small amount of silver and brass ware.

The estimated acreage under tea is 23,890 acres and under rubber 25,090 acres, with an average yield of 470 lb. of tea and of 282 lb. of rubber per acre. The cultivated area under rubber is still rapidly extending, most of the planting during the year being done by Ceylonese capitalists. The various diseases of tea and rubber were not much in evidence during the year, but it is becoming increasingly evident that drastic legislation is desirable to enforce on estate owners remedial measures against disease. Many of the privately-owned estates are cultivated as highly as the estates of the large companies, but the trees on some estates, where the owners through ignorance or neglect take no steps to put down disease, are becoming a grave menace to the whole rubber industry.

### *Paddy Cultivation.*

There is little to record regarding paddy cultivation. No new fields were asweddumized, but practically all existing fields were cultivated. The use of manure, almost invariably bone manure, is extending gradually. Crops were good.

### *Chena Cultivation.*

The chena crops of 1917 were fairly satisfactory. Owing to the war, permits to chena Crown land were given more freely, permits being issued for 661 acres of Crown land. In addition to this, a large quantity of unsettled chena land was also cleared in the dry zone of the district. In Kolonna korale alone there was a decrease in chena cultivation, as villagers from Hambantota District who come across the border to cultivate chenas were given chenas in their own district.

### *Coconuts and Arecanuts.*

Except near Madampe and Godakawela in Atakalan korale, there are few coconut estates. Arecanuts are common, but the prices realized are very low, and the cost of transport stops any extensive trade on them.

### *Gemming.*

The gemming industry has been almost at a standstill during the year. 88 licenses were issued in 1917, against 97 in 1916.

### *Plumbago Mining.*

The boom in plumbago continued for the first half of the year, but towards the end of the year the price of plumbago dropped so low that very many mines stopped work. The number of mines registered in 1917 was 375, against 644 in 1916, 258 in 1915, and 54 in 1914. Most of the labour employed in the mines comes from the low-country, and the stoppage of many mines at the end of the year has brought much less distress to the local villagers than might have been expected.

## VI.—Rainfall.

The rainfall for the year was under the average in the wet zone, but was evenly distributed throughout the year. In Ratnapura the minimum number of days on which rain fell was 11 in January, and the maximum 28 in September. There was no flood of any consequence during the year, the esplanade in Ratnapura going under water only once for a few hours in August. In the dry zone the rainfall was above the average. The rainfall in different parts of the district was as follows :—

| | Inches. | | Inches. | | Inches. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ratnapura .. | 136·20 | Carney estate .. | 202·29 | Maduwanwala .. | 74·72 |
| Pelmadulla .. | 142·45 | Godakawela .. | 89·50 | Mahawalatenna | 96·90 |

## VII.—Pilgrimages.

There are numerous small pilgrimages in various parts of the district, but the only two important ones are the Adam's Peak pilgrimage and the Esala Perahera at Dewalegawa (within two miles of Ratnapura town), both in Kuruwiti korale.

The Peak pilgrimage commences in February, and lasts till the end of April ; during this period the sanitary arrangements of the route are supervised by an inspector and an apothecary, assisted by the services of four coolies and a patrol ; but this year, owing to the prevalence of rain during the month of April, and the postponement in consequence by many pilgrims of their visit to a date later than usual, their services had to be engaged up to May 10. The cost of this service during 1917 was Rs. 546·64. Of this amount, Rs. 446·64 was spent by Government and Rs. 100 by the Buddhist Temporalities Committee. There was one death from exposure amongst the pilgrims. At every halting place there are large ambalams put up by the Buddhist community. At Nilihela and Heramitipana there is a pipe water service, also put up by the Buddhist community. The number of pilgrims by the Ratnapura route is estimated at 15,000.

The Esala Perahera is usually held in August, and lasts about a fortnight. It attracts a large number of people in this district, as well as from outside. This year, owing to fine weather, which is unusual, especially in the month of August, it was attended by a larger number than in previous years.

## VIII.—Education.

The Rural Schools Ordinance is in force throughout the district, except in Ratnapura town, which is under the Town Schools Ordinance. The number of Government schools under the District School Committee is—

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Boys' schools .. | 56 | Girls' schools .. | 12 | Mixed schools .. | 3 |

There are also (excluding schools in Ratnapura town) 7 mission schools and 14 estate schools

The proportion of mission schools to Government schools in this district is exceptionally small. As mission schools cost the District School Committee nothing to maintain, the result is that the District School Committee funds are inadequate for the provision of new schools, owing to the number of Government schools the Committee has to maintain. This has been recognized by Government during the year, and a special grant of Rs. 3,500 was allotted for the provision of new schools.

The following statement shows the revenue and expenditure of the District School Committee. This does not, however, show the actual cost of maintaining the schools, as the Village Committees make very considerable contributions both in money and labour towards their upkeep, apart from the contributions shown :—

| REVENUE. | 1916. Rs. c. | 1917. Rs. c. |
|---|---|---|
| Balance brought forward | 7,831 57 | 8,965 87 |
| Government grant | 4,580 50 | 8,058 70 |
| Fines in school cases | 1,683 15 | 1,757 30 |
| Village Committee contributions | 1,710 50 | 1,845 24 |
| Miscellaneous | 108 70 | 3 90 |
| Total | 15,914 42 | 20,631 1 |

| EXPENDITURE. | 1916. Rs. c. | 1917. Rs. c. |
|---|---|---|
| Salaries | 390 0 | 420 0 |
| Repairs to buildings | 4,146 94 | 4,057 3 |
| Making and repairing fences, &c. | 1,093 56 | 606 53 |
| Erection of new buildings, &c. | 971 4 | 3,710 9 |
| Furniture and school apparatus | 101 50 | — |
| Miscellaneous | 245 51 | 422 51 |
| Balance | 8,965 87 | 11,414 85 |
| Total | 15,914 42 | 20,631 1 |

The balance of Rs. 11,414·85 on December 31, 1917, will be wiped out early in 1918, as contracts for the building of permanent schools at Kendangamuwa, Madalagama, Godakawela, Kolambugama, and Kahawatta were let during the year, and they are all approaching completion. Ayagama and Mahawalatenna boys' schools were rebuilt during the year. The boys' school at Karandana, which was brought down by the flood of 1913, was replaced during the year by a good substantially built new school by the generosity and public spirit of Kalatuwawa Korala, who built the school at his own expense.

The attendance at the schools during the year was satisfactory, though the element of compulsion still enters largely into securing such attendance. The number of prosecutions of parents or guardians was 2,826, against 2,880 in 1916. The Koralas do very good work in supervising the attendance.

The District School Committee consisted of the Government Agent, the Director of Education, Rev. Father P. Wallyn, S.J., Rev. J. B. Radley, and Messrs. D. E. Jayatileke and H. A. Gunesekera (Ratemahatmaya, Nawadun korale).

## IX.—CRIME.

*The Police Magistrate, Mr. F. D. Peries, reports :—*

The following statement shows the nature and extent of the chief crimes reported within the division of the Ratnapura Police Court, including the Circuit Courts at Balangoda and Rakwana, during 1917 :—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Mischief to house by fire (arson) | 13 | Attempted murder | 3 |
| House-breaking and theft | 96 | Robbery | 10 |
| Theft of cattle | 17 | Theft over Rs. 20 | 103 |
| Grievous hurt | 46 | | |
| Hurt with knife or dangerous weapon | 57 | Total | 354 |
| Murder | 9 | | |

2. I append similar statements for the years 1915 and 1916 :—

| | 1915. | 1916. | | 1915. | 1916. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Mischief to house by fire (arson) | 15 | 15 | Robbery | 38 | 42 |
| House-breaking and theft | 96 | 87 | Theft over Rs. 20 | 99 | 116 |
| Theft of cattle | 41 | 20 | | | |
| Grievous hurt | 23 | 38 | Total | 373 | 377 |
| Hurt with knife or dangerous weapon | 46 | 47 | | | |
| Murder | 15 | 12 | | | |

3. In the year under review there were 354 cases of serious crime reported, against 377 and 373 in 1916 and 1915, respectively.

4. The number of murders was 9 in 1917, whilst in 1916 and 1915 they were 12 and 15, respectively. There were 3 cases of attempted murder, whilst in the two preceding years there was none. The number of grievous hurt cases was less by only 1 during 1917 than that of 1916, but the number of hurt with knife or other dangerous weapon was 57, being 10 in excess of the number in 1916. Of the grievous hurt cases, 43 were found to be true, and of hurt with knife, &c., 38. During 1917 the number of cases of house-breaking and theft was 96, equal with that for 1915, and 9 in excess of theft in 1916. Of theft of cattle cases, the number was still further less during 1917, the number for 1916 and 1915 being 20 and 41, respectively. Fourteen house-breaking and theft cases were found to be false.

5. The regular police have worked well in regard to the investigation into crime. In parts of the district, where this duty is cast on the Gan-Arachchis, they have either from lack of training in the methods of inquiry, or from a failure to realize how much depends on such inquiry, not gone sufficiently into the details of each case. I am of opinion that it would be in the interests of the better administration of justice that early provision should be made for the investigation of all serious crime cases in the first instance by the regular police with the co-operation of the village headmen. I think it due to the Court Sergeant, H. Abeywardena, that I should repeat my predecessor's reference of appreciation of this officer's useful services. The Police Department will doubtless in due time recognize his good work.

6. There has been a very pleasing reduction in the institutions under the Labour Ordinance, the number for 1917 being only 278, whilst those for 1916 and 1915 were 652 and 701, respectively. In 48 cases the accused were convicted, in 74 they were acquitted or discharged, and these included cases in which the accused elected to return to work. 151 cases were struck off, the whereabouts of the accused not being ascertainable, and on the last day of the year 5 cases were pending. When Mr. E. T. Hughes gave over duties to me in July last, he specially referred to the satisfactory state of feeling existing between the planters and the labourers throughout the district, and the striking diminution of institutions for offences under the Ordinance is unmistakable proof of the improved condition of things.

The figures for the whole district, including the part within the jurisdiction of the Avissawella Police Court, show the number of cases of serious crime :—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1914 | .. 443 | 1916 | .. 392 |
| 1915 | .. 427 | 1917 | .. 422 |

The establishment of the district police stations at Ratnapura and Kendangamuwa in June and September, 1916, probably accounts for more cases being reported, which are technically grave crimes. The number of grievous hurt cases has risen from 23 in 1915 and 42 in 1916 to 53 in 1917, while the number of homicide cases has dropped from 15 in 1915 and 12 in 1916 to 9 in 1917. Many of the grievous hurt cases are not serious, and the fracture of a little finger or a tooth was probably not reported as a serious crime by the headmen before the police stations were established. The decrease in the number of murders is satisfactory; and offences against the person have been normal, in spite of the increase in the figures of grievous hurt and hurt by knife. Offences against property show a slight increase in house-breaking and cattle stealing over 1916, and a slight decrease in robbery and theft. The number of house-breaking cases is high, 105, against 99 in 1916.

## X.—POLICE.

The strength of the police on December 31, 1917, was 1 Assistant Superintendent, 3 Sub-Inspectors, 8 police sergeants, and 39 constables. The stations working throughout the year were Ratnapura town and district, Kendangamuwa, Rakwana, and Balangoda. New police stations are under consideration at Mahawala, Pelmadulla, and Kiriella. Great credit is due to the Assistant Superintendent of Police, Mr. J. C. C. Middleton, for the good work done by the police force during the year. The new district stations established in 1916 have worked well, and the headmen and police officers have worked together well and with very little friction in the investigation of crime.

## XI.—LOCAL GOVERNMENTS.

*Local Boards.*—The only town under the Local Boards Ordinance is Ratnapura. A separate report on its working forms an appendix to this report.

*Sanitary Boards.*—During the year Dumbara was brought under the Small Towns Ordinance. A separate report is appended on the working of the Sanitary Board.

## XII.—VILLAGE COMMUNITIES.

*Village Committees.*—New Village Committees were elected in 1917, the five years' term of office of the existing committeemen finishing in 1917. The following statement shows the revenue and expenditure of each korale during 1917 :—

| Name of Village Committee. | Balance on December 31, 1916. | Revenue for 1917. | Expenditure for 1917. | Balance on December 31, 1917. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. |
| Kuruwiti Korale .. .. | 980 84 | 3,284 32 | 3,255 64 | 1,009 52 |
| Nawadun Korale .. .. | 8,084 94 | 5,356 37 | 6,952 73 | 6,488 58 |
| Atakalan Korale .. .. | 11,099 7 | 2,774 0 | 4,803 6 | 9,070 1 |
| Kolonna Korale .. .. | 1,443 12 | 9,993 44 | 1,151 17 | 1,285 39 |
| Kukulu Korale .. .. | 1,145 9 | 2,230 64 | 2,861 41 | 514 32 |
| Meda and Kadawata Korales .. | 4,618 23 | 3,559 70 | 3,506 76 | 4,671 17 |
| Total .. | 27,371 29 | 18,198 47 | 22,530 77 | 23,038 99 |

The Village Committees call out four days' labour annually, which may be commuted by payment of Re. 1·28. The revenues of the Committees are mainly derived from this commutation, but a very large proportion of the villagers do actual work, and most of the jungle clearing on village paths is done by the villagers, under the supervision of the headmen. Apart from contributions of labour, the Village Committees contributed Rs. 1,799·52 to the District School Committee to be spent on schools. Other works on which money was spent were :—

| | Rs. c. | | Rs. c. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Repairs to the Village Tribunal bungalow at Kendangamuwa .. .. | 43 92 | Upkeep of Galgoda-Mahawalatenna Village Committee road .. .. | 255 0 |
| Repairs to the footbridge on the Gansabhawa road from Ellawala to Pohorabawa | 123 0 | Repairs to the Village Committee bungalow at Koppakanda .. .. | 49 80 |
| Repairs to the ambalam at Talawitiya .. | 36 0 | Repairs to the well at Kalawana .. | 135 0 |
| Repairs to the Ellagawa-Idangoda Village Committee road .. .. | 205 0 | Cost of additional work done to the Village Committee bungalow at Kukulegama .. | 320 0 |
| Repairs to the Teppanawa-Dodampe Village Committee road .. | 75 0 | Repairs to the Village Committee bungalow at Pimbura .. .. | 95 60 |
| Repairs to the Hunugewatta-Kiriella Village Committee road .. .. | 150 0 | Cost of providing a double canoe for the ferry at Kadurukota-ela .. | 180 0 |
| Repairs to the Village Tribunal court-house at Marapona .. .. | 76 75 | Clearing jungle and drains of the Village Committee road from Pasgammahaela to Ketepola .. .. | 75 0 |
| Repairs to the Village Committee bungalow at Amunutenna .. .. | 129 28 | Clearing jungle and drains of the Village Committee road from Idangoda to Pasgammahaela .. .. | 75 0 |
| Construction of two culverts on Welihinda-Kiribatgala Village Committee road .. | 220 80 | Clearing jungle and drains of the Village Committee road from Ketepola to Kuttikanda .. .. | 60 0 |
| Repairs to the wooden bridge on the Village Committee road at Batgangoda .. | 172 4 | Total .. | 2,727 19 |
| Construction of a wooden bridge over Atakalan-ela, Hunuwela-Wellandura Gansabhawa road .. .. | 100 0 | | |
| Upkeep of Udawela-Akarella Village Committee road .. .. | 150 0 | | |

*Village Tribunals.*—Village Tribunals have been constituted only in Nawadun and Kuruwiti korales. They continue to do good work. The number of cases instituted was :—

| | 1916. | 1917. | | 1916. | 1917. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Kuruwiti Korale .. | 2,159 | 2,240 | Nawdun Korale .. | 1,842 | 1,627 |

There were 49 appeals to the Government Agent, 40 judgments being affirmed and 9 revised or sent back for further evidence. There was one appeal to the Governor in Executive Council from the Government Agent's decisions, which was confirmed. The following statement shows the revenue and expenditure of each of the Tribunals :—

| Name of Village Tribunal. | Balance on December 31, 1916. | Revenue for 1917. | Expenditure for 1917. | Balance on December 31, 1917. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. |
| Kuruwiti Korale .. | 355 19 | 2,043 99 | 1,807 70 | 591 48 |
| Nawadun Korale .. | 2,643 63 | 1,098 52 | 2,143 87 | 1,598 28 |
| Total .. | 2,998 82 | 3,142 51 | 3,951 57 | 2,189 76 |

## XIII.—WORKING OF SPECIAL ORDINANCES.

*Kandyan Marriages.*—The following figures show the working of this Ordinance :—

| | 1914. | 1915. | 1916. | 1917. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Marriages under Kandyan Marriage Ordinance .. | 489 | 2,051 | 538 | 615 |
| Marriages under General Marriage Ordinance .. | 339 | 1,032 | 298 | 378 |
| Divorces:— | | | | |
| Number of petitions dealt with .. | 259 | 289 | 313 | 344 |
| Number of divorces granted .. .. | 79 | 95 | 99 | 117 |
| Number of divorces refused .. .. | 14 | 22 | 20 | 30 |
| Number of cases struck off .. .. | 131 | 133 | 127 | 142 |
| Number of cases pending at the end of the year | 35 | 39 | 67 | 55 |
| *Causes of Divorce:*— | | | | |
| Adultery by wife .. .. | 1 | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| Desertion or inability to live happily together .. | 5 | 4 | 7 | 9 |
| Mutual consent .. .. | 73 | 88 | 89 | 99 |

The war scare in 1915 that single men were to be called up for military service resulted in many ill-assorted, hurried marriages, and the number of divorces has risen for this reason.

*Waste Lands Ordinance.*—The Ordinance is worked chiefly by the Land Settlement Department. During the year the following extents were settled under the Ordinance by the Government Agent :—

| Village. | Date of Final Order. | Declared Crown. A. | R. | P. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Weralupe .. .. | July 6, 1917 .. | 27 | 1 | 19 |
| *Potupitiya* .. .. | May 4, 1917 .. | 0 | 3 | 2 |

Action is still pending regarding one block of 872 acres at Kiralawelkatuwa and 1,482 acres at Jiwulangete.

*Excise Ordinance.*—There has been a considerable increase in the consumption of arrack and toddy. The figures are :—

| | 1915–16. Gallons. | 1916–17. Gallons. | | 1915–16. Gallons. | 1916–17. Gallons. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Arrack ... | 41,624 .. | 48,859 | Toddy ... | 68,539 ... | 79,201 |

From the beginning of the financial year 1917–18 the number of arrack taverns was reduced from 33 to 31, and of toddy taverns from 45 to 41. The sales of the rents realized :—

| | 1916–17. Rs. | 1917–18. Rs. | | 1916–17. Rs. | 1917–18. Rs. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Arrack .. | 244,740 .. | 291,156 | Toddy .. | 20,464 .. | 25,761 |

The number of foreign liquor licenses was reduced from 30 to 26, and a large reduction of the quantity of foreign liquor sold, due mainly to the high prices, resulted in a reduction of revenue from foreign liquor shops from Rs. 4,671 to Rs. 4,131.

The Advisory Committee has been very helpful in deciding the hours of opening and closing of taverns, and what taverns should be abolished. All the decisions come to by the Advisory Committee have been carried out.

The Excise officers and the headmen have worked well together. The headmen have supplied the Excise Department with information of illicit sales, and have jointly with the Excise officers made several seizures.

*Dog Registration.*—The number of dogs registered in 1917 was 2,699, as against 2,485 in 1916. Ownerless dogs are still too numerous, but the religious prejudice against their destruction makes the task of destroying them difficult.

*Firearms Ordinance.*—The new Firearms Ordinance resulted in the licensing of 2,405 guns in 1917, against 2,104 in 1916.

*Opium Ordinance.*—During the year 9 consumers were transferred from other districts to this district, 14 were transferred to other districts, 21 died, and 8 failed to draw opium for six consecutive months. The number of consumers stands now at 485, against 519 last year, and 867 when the register was opened in 1910. The quantity of opium issued was 2,052,002 grains, against 2,156,931 in 1917.

## XIV.—IRRIGATION.

The principal irrigation work in the wet zone of the district is the Batugedara channel, which was kept in good order throughout the year. In the dry zone the most important works are the Uggalkaltota, Rakwana-ganga, Walalgoda, and Panamure channels. The rates due, Rs. 2,415, were all collected within the year. Hingurewewa breached in March, 1917, through floods, and the cost of repairing it being prohibitive, the landowners of the 33 acres under the tank have been offered 66 acres under Hingurearawewa.

## XV.—PUBLIC WORKS.

The principal public works carried out in the district during 1917 were :—

(1) Completion of new hospital at Kahawatta.
(2) New infectious diseases hospital in Ratnapura, the Local Board paying half the cost.
(3) Temporary ward, Ratnapura hospital.
(4) Additions to Balangoda Government boys' school.
(5) Improvements to Madampe-Hambantota road, and cutting back dangerous corners on other roads.

Works in progress are :—

(1) New post office at Kahawatta.
(2) Additions to Balangoda hospital well.
(3) Kolonna hospital.
(4) The railway from Ratnapura to Kahawatta and Opanake is expected to be completed in 1918.

The principal needs of the Province are :—

(1) Quarters for clerks at Ratnapura and Kegalla.
(2) Extension of the narrow gauge railway from Karawanella to Bulatkohupitiya, and of the broad gauge from Rambukkana to Kegalla and Morontota.
(3) Metalling the Hambantota road from Timbulketiya to Liyangahawela.

Other requirements of the Ratnapura District are :—

(1) Surface drains, Ratnapura town.
(2) Additional waterworks, Ratnapura town.
(3) Cart road to Uggalkaltota.
(4) Cart roads to connect the Ratnapura-Avissawella and Ratnapura-Nambapana roads between Talawitiya and Kurugammodara, and Minnana, Karandana, and Yatipauwa.

But the first and foremost need of the Province is the survey and settlement of Crown lands. Most of the chena land in the Province is claimed by private owners, but until it is surveyed and settled, it is impossible to say how far the claims are genuine. This uncertainty of title is disastrous to the development of the Province, and is a constant source of friction in the administration of the Province. Prior to the war the Land Settlement Department was making rapid progress in this work, and it is hoped that as soon as the war is over and the staff is again available land settlement will be vigorously pushed on.

## XVI.—FORESTS.

The Acting Divisional Forest Officer reports as follows :—

(1) The forest revenue recovered in cash during the year amounted to Rs. 24,556·96.

(2) *Works done during the Period.*—Buildings : Repairs to Forest Ranger's quarters at Rakwana were effected at a cost of Rs. 108·08. Demarcation : 260 chains of artificial boundary lines round Madampe were re-cleared at a cost of Rs. 109·20, 161 chains round Nahiti reserve at Rs. 122·85, 322 chains round Katugasella at Rs. 313·87, 192 chains round Demanagammana at Rs. 96, 150 chains round Muwagankanda at Rs. 121·50, and 150 chains round Gawatahena at Rs. 123·75.

(3) *Forest Offences.*—(*a*) Prosecutions : 10 cases were prosecuted during the year ; 6 resulted in convictions carrying a total fine of Rs. 277, 3 in acquittals, and 1 in withdrawal. (*b*) Compositions : 21 cases were compounded. The compensation amounted to Rs. 573·69

(4) Proposals for the reservation of Karawitikanda, Mukalanyaya, &c., at Karawita, were submitted during the year.

(5) Twenty-six land applications and preliminary plans covering an extent of 2,074 acres were inspected and reported on.

Apart from the action taken by the Forest Department, the following statement shows the action taken by the Government Agent during the year :—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Number of forest offences reported | 103 | Number of convictions | 35 |
| Number of cases in which compensation was recovered | 45 | Number of acquittals | 5 |
| Amount recovered | Rs. 2,668·30 | Number of cases withdrawn | 9 |
| Number of cases entered | 49 | Number of offences still under inquiry | 9 |

## XVII.—MISCELLANEOUS.

*Sale or Settlement of Crown Land.*—There were eight land sales during 1917, as against nine of the previous year. The results were as follows :—

| | A. | R. | P. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Extent offered for sale and settlement | 560 | 3 | 17 |
| Extent sold by public auction | 543 | 2 | 19 |
| Total amount realized by sale and settlement | Rs. 27,626·04 | | |

The average rate per acre at which lands were sold in 1917 was Rs. 45·75; in 1916 it was Rs. 122·34. The maximum in 1917 was Rs. 204·76; in 1916 it was Rs. 264·30.

During the year thirty-one applications for the purchase or lease of Crown land were received for an extent of 1,776 acres 1 rood 30 perches, of which four applications for an aggregate extent of 825 acres were from European applicants. In the previous year there were thirty-two applications for an extent of 2,139 acres 3 roods 4 perches, of which the extent applied for by European applicants was 1,883 acres 2 roods 24 perches.

The following is a statement of private applications received during the last five years :—

| Year. | Number of Applications. | Extent Applied for. A. | R. | P. | Year. | Number of Applications. | Extent Applied for. A. | R. | P. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1913 | 75 | 1,086 | 1 | 8 | 1916 | 32 | 2,139 | 3 | 4 |
| 1914 | 21 | 177 | 3 | 22 | 1917 | 31 | 1,776 | 1 | 30 |
| 1915 | 35 | 644 | 3 | 17 | | | | | |

The demand for land continues, and owing to the decision of Government to stop Crown sales pending the introduction of the lease system, private capitalists met their requirements partly by buying unsettled chena lands, though purchases of such land are always attendant with pecuniary risks consequent on the unsettled nature of the title between the Crown and private claimants.

The settlement of the Akarella lands, referred to in last year's Administration Report, was completed during the year, and the extent settled on the Akarella Tea and Rubber Company, Limited, was 434 acres 1 rood 9 perches. Steps were also taken during the year to bring under the operation of the Waste Lands Ordinances a block of 720 odd acres situated in the villages Paragala and Udugala surveyed for certificate of quiet possession purposes, and the inquiry into this claim will be held in the early part of 1918.

*Acquisition of Lands for Public Purposes.*—During 1917 218 allotments of land covering an extent of 15 acres 2 roods 24·27 perches were acquired by the Crown, of which an extent of 8 acres 3 roods 15·08 perches was on account of the Ellearawa-Pinnawala cart road. The total amount paid in compensation during the year was Rs. 6,011·18, of which Rs. 3,841·60 was in respect of the road acquisition.

The following is a statement relating to the cases referred to court :—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Number of cases pending on January 1, 1917 .. | 9 | Number of cases tried .. .. | 6 |
| Number of cases referred to court in 1917 .. | 5 | Number of cases pending at end of 1917 .. | 6 |
| Number of cases settled .. .. | 2 | | |

All the references to court were due to disputes amongst the claimants themselves.

*Cattle Disease.*—Only one case of rinderpest occurred during the year. The case was in Ratnapura town, and the prompt measures taken prevented the spread of the disease. Several cases of hoof-and-mouth disease occurred, but the health of cattle during the year was, on the whole, good.

*Agricultural or Co-operative Credit Societies.*—Two Co-operative Credit Societies were started, one at Ratnapura and one at Kendangamuwa. As they were started in December, it is yet too early to comment on their working. The experimental garden at Balangoda is very useful, and another one is to be opened at Godakawela. I annex the report of the Agricultural Instructor :—

*Experimental Garden, Balangoda.*—The only established garden. This has been confined chiefly to the cultivation of vegetables, fruit trees, and other products suitable for the climate and the country. Vegetable seeds in large quantities have been distributed to the villagers, who have gradually developed a thirst for cultivation, and I now see several gardens in different parts of the district opened by private land holders.

Coffee robusta experiments in this garden have proved a success so far, the demand for seed is increasing, and the future of this cultivation here seems bright and prospective. About 20 pounds of berries have been distributed free of cost to several people who made application to me, as also about 300 plants. I have inspected these, and given the necessary instructions to conduct the cultivation.

*Experimental Garden, Godakawela.*—This garden is in course of construction, and I expect it to do in 1918 similar work to that done by the Balangoda garden.

*School Gardens.*—These gardens have had my close supervision, and the teachers have had all instructions periodically. Seeds and plants have been distributed from time to time from the Balangoda experimental garden.

*Paddy Cultivation.*—I made experiments in manuring at Galagama and Pelmadulla. The results have been satisfactory. Experiments were also made with Philippine paddy at Ratnapura with Mr. Proctor Attygala. Mr. Attygala has reported to me that of the seven varieties experimented with, three have proved very successful, and are likely to take permanent place in the cultivation here.

*Circuits.*—I have occasionally gone into most of the villages and lectured the people with regard to the improvement of village agriculture, growth of food products, and co-operation, &c. The people, so far as I am able to find, require much leading still, and initiative work from their side cannot be expected in a hurry.

*Buddhist Temporalities.*—The Ratemahatmaya of Kuruwiti korale, who is President of the Ratnapura District Committee, has furnished me with the following report on the work of the Committee during the year :—

The term of office of the members of the District Committee representing Kukulu and Kuruwiti korales having elapsed, meetings were held in March and September respectively, and the old members have been re-elected. The member for Nawadun korale having resigned, a new member was elected in January.

The trustee of the Adam's Peak was involved in litigation with the tenants of Kuttapitiya over lands leased out for planting. The case was, however, settled.

Out of Adam's Peak funds, repairs have been effected to the ambalam, dagoba, and vihare at Palabaddala.

In Kiriella Nedun Vihare the newly built vihare and the old vihare are both being painted, and the new vihare promises to be by far the best in the district. Besides painting, other extensive improvements are being effected, and the works already undertaken are estimated to cost about Rs. 40,000.

*Merekele, a high land belonging to the Maha Saman Dewale, was leased out during the year by the Basnayake Nilame with the sanction of the District Committee and the District Judge.*

The Balangoda District Committee is now properly constituted, and office-bearers were elected during the year. A trustee was appointed for Boltumbe Vihare.

The Kachcheri,
Ratnapura, April 18, 1918.

B. CONSTANTINE,
Government Agent.

## APPENDIX.

### I.—REPORT OF THE LOCAL BOARD OF RATNAPURA FOR 1917.

THE following comparative statement shows the Revenue and Expenditure for 1916 and 1917 :—

| REVENUE. | 1916. Rs. c. | 1917. Rs. c. |
|---|---|---|
| Taxes .. .. | 14,307 96 | 15,249 25 |
| Licenses .. | 7,564 23 | 8,370 73 |
| Rents .. .. | 3,372 48 | 3,741 35 |
| Fines .. | 1,480 1 | 1,569 32 |
| Miscellaneous .. | 5,055 17 | 5,375 48 |
| | 31,779 85 | 34,306 13 |
| Balance of previous year | 16,928 47 | 12,549 22 |
| Total .. | 48,708 32 | 46,855 35 |

| EXPENDITURE. | 1916. Rs. c. | 1917. Rs. c. |
|---|---|---|
| Interest and sinking fund | 520 0 | 6,829 35 |
| Cost of administration .. | 11,655 85 | 6,073 53 |
| Education .. | 250 45 | 240 0 |
| Sanitation .. | 3,519 90 | 8,464 10 |
| Lighting .. | 1,955 71 | 2,821 15 |
| Police .. .. | 142 23 | 143 0 |
| Public works .. | 17,858 6 | 10,340 2 |
| Miscellaneous .. | 256 90 | 177 31 |
| | 36,159 10 | 35,079 46 |
| War loan .. | — | 5,000 0 |
| Balance at end of year .. | 12,549 22 | 6,775 89 |
| Total .. | 48,708 32 | 46,855 35 |

2. A comparative statement showing the working of the Thoroughfares Ordinance for 1916 and 1917 is appended :—

| | 1916. | | Percentage on Number under Head 2. | 1917. | | Percentage on Number under Head 2. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. Population of local area by latest Census .. | — | 5,476 | — | — | 5,476 | — |
| 2. Number of resident males by division officers' lists reported liable to labour .. | — | 2,395 | — | — | 2,667 | — |
| 3. Discharged obligation within local area by— | | | | | | |
| (a) Paying single commutation .. | 2,059 | | 85·97 | 2,299 | | 86·20 |
| (b) Paying double commutation .. | 20 | | ·83 | 30 | | 1·12 |
| (c) Labouring six days .. .. | — | | — | 1 | | ·04 |
| (d) Labouring twelve days .. | — | | — | — | | — |
| 4. Total discharged obligation .. .. | | 2,079 | 86·80 | | 2,330 | 87·36 |
| 5. Failed to discharge obligation within local area, but otherwise accounted for as— | | | | | | |
| (e) Exempted on account of age, death, disqualification, or physical inability to work .. .. | 84 | | 3·50 | 70 | | 2·62 |
| (f) Paid or laboured elsewhere .. | 62 | | 2·58 | 105 | | 3·93 |
| (g) Double entries or entries by mistake .. | 49 | | 2·07 | 31 | | 1·16 |
| (h) Fined .. .. | 2 | | ·08 | 2 | | ·08 |
| (i) Imprisoned .. .. | — | | — | — | | — |
| (j) Left local area .. .. | 119 | | 4·96 | 129 | | 4·84 |
| 6. Total failed to discharge obligation within local area .. .. .. | | 316 | 13·19 | | 327 | 12·63 |
| 7. Unaccounted for .. .. | — | — | — | — | — | — |

3. *Finances.*—The Board records an increase again in the revenue of 1917 over that of the past year. In fact, it is the highest recorded for any year. The debt on the market loan was wiped off, and a sum of Rs. 5,000 was invested in the war loan.

4. *Sanitation.*—The health of the town, save for a few cases of chickenpox and measles, was satisfactory. Of six cases of enteric, three proved fatal. The number of births and deaths during the last two years was :—

| | 1916. | 1917. | | 1916. | 1917. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Births .. | 173 | 191 | Deaths .. | 213 | 153 |

The population estimated to the middle of 1917 by intercensal increase was 7,215.

5. *Water Supply.*—The reservoir was emptied and cleaned in June, and the surrounding land cleared of all overgrowth and rubbish. The rainfall was 136 inches, as compared with 165 inches in 1916. There was a small flood in August. No damage was caused. Where the approaches to the town were under water, the Local Board boats were made use of. A small double canoe was provided for the inhabitants of Mahawala, across the river.

6. *Education.*—The Church Missionary Society Tamil school was closed temporarily for want of a suitable building to conform to the requirements of the Educational Code, and also by reason of the Muhammadan children who composed the majority of the pupils having been drawn into the new school opened by their community. The Muhammadan school has been temporarily registered by the Education Department. In 1917 the number of children between the ages of 6 and 12 attending school rose from 444 to 539.

7. *Roads.*—The Local Board took in hand the improvement of the Weralupe road, and one section of it, beyond the ambalama, running through the paddy fields, and which had been from time to time cut into by the fieldowners, was reclaimed and widened and put into good order. The remaining section between the ambalama and the jail is to be improved in 1918.

Angammana road near its junction with the Batugedara main road was widened, a strip of land having been acquired for the purpose. The verandahs of three houses that had encroached on the main road at this junction were removed. Thirty-five permits to build houses were issued during the year. Twenty-eight new buildings were completed.

8. *Members.*—The biennial election of unofficial members took place in February, when all the three seats were contested. Mr. Cyril Ellawala, one of the former members, was returned, and Messrs. A. H. E. Molamure and D. E. Jayatileke were elected new members. Mr. A. H. F. Clarke, Provincial Engineer, was succeeded by Mr. A. N. Robertson in October.

B. CONSTANTINE,
Chairman.

## II.—REPORT OF THE SANITARY BOARD OF RATNAPURA FOR 1917.

THE Sanitary Board of Ratnapura consists of the following members :—The Government Agent (Chairman); the Provincial Engineer; the Provincial Surgeon; the District Medical Officer, Balangoda; Messrs. D. E. Jayatileke and Harry Ellawala, Proctors; and the District Medical Officer, Kendangamuwa.

2. Five meetings were held during the year.

3. The village of Dumbara was brought under the operation of the Ordinance, with effect from February 15, 1917, making nine towns under the Board, viz., Balangoda, Rakwana, Kuruwita, Kendangamuwa, Wellandura, Pelmadulla, Dela, Kahawatta, and Dumbara. It is proposed to bring Opanake under the operation of the Ordinance during 1918.

4. Important works done during the year are :—

| | Rs. | c. |
|---|---|---|
| *Balangoda.* | | |
| Construction of a new latrine for females .. .. | 130 | 0 |
| *Rakwana.* | | |
| Construction of a cattle pound .. .. .. | 372 | 20 |
| *Kendangamuwa.* | | |
| Cost of survey and acquisition of land for a cemetery .. | 82 | 82 |

5. There are three Sanitary Inspectors under the Board, the best work being done by the Inspector stationed at Kendangamuwa. The small towns suffer from lack of supervision, but the Medical Officers in charge of Balangoda and Kendangamuwa hospitals, who are members of the Board, have been of much help in supervising the sanitation of those two towns.

6. A statement of the revenue and expenditure of each town is appended :—

*Balangoda.*

| | Rs. c. | | Rs. c. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Revenue .. .. | 4,177 60 | Expenditure .. .. | 3,342 5 |
| Balance on December 31, 1916 .. | 218 29 | Balance on December 31, 1917 .. | 1,053 84 |
| Total .. | 4,395 89 | Total .. | 4,395 89 |

*Rakwana.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Revenue .. .. | 2,888 48 | Expenditure .. .. | 2,791 78 |
| Balance on December 31, 1916 .. | 760 41 | Balance on December 31, 1917 .. | 857 11 |
| Total .. | 3,648 89 | Total .. | 3,648 89 |

*Kendangamuwa.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Revenue .. .. | 1,454 4 | Expenditure .. .. | 1,285 32 |
| Balance on December 31, 1916 .. | 848 60 | Balance on December 31, 1917 .. | 1,017 32 |
| Total .. | 2,302 64 | Total .. | 2,302 64 |

*Kuruwita.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Revenue .. .. | 1,713 86 | Expenditure .. .. | 468 79 |
| Balance on December 31, 1916 .. | 702 71 | Balance on December 31, 1917 .. | 947 78 |
| Total .. | 1,416 57 | Total .. | 1,416 57 |

*Pelmadulla.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Revenue .. .. | 917 81 | Expenditure .. .. | 584 80 |
| Balance on December 31, 1916 .. | 292 63 | Balance on December 31, 1917 .. | 625 64 |
| Total .. | 1,210 44 | Total .. | 1,210 44 |

*Wellandura.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Revenue .. .. | 403 96 | Expenditure .. .. | 290 22 |
| Balance on December 31, 1916 .. | 90 57 | Balance on December 31, 1917 .. | 204 31 |
| Total .. | 494 53 | Total .. | 494 53 |

*Dela.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Revenue .. .. | 654 53 | Expenditure .. .. | 241 5 |
| Balance on December 31, 1916 .. | 255 88 | Balance on December 31, 1917 .. | 669 36 |
| Total .. | 910 41 | Total .. | 910 41 |

*Kahawatta.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Revenue .. .. | 365 75 | Expenditure .. .. | 199 29 |
| Balance on December 31, 1916 .. | 185 80 | Balance on December 31, 1917 .. | 352 26 |
| Total .. | 551 55 | Total .. | 551 55 |

*Dumbara.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Revenue .. .. | 1,587 48 | Expenditure .. .. | 380 88 |
| Balance on December 31, 1916 .. | — | Balance on December 31, 1917 .. | 1,206 60 |
| Total .. | 1,587 48 | Total .. | 1,587 48 |

B. CONSTANTINE,
Chairman.

## III.—REPORT OF THE PROVINCIAL ROAD COMMITTEE OF THE PROVINCE OF SABARAGAMUWA FOR 1917.

THE Provincial Road Committee during 1917 consisted of the following members :—The Government Agent (Chairman) ; Mr. A. H. F. Clarke, Provincial Engineer, up to September, and thereafter Mr. A. N. Robertson ; Mr. Harry Ellawala ; Mr. E. E. Megget ; Mr. O. B. M. Cheyne ; and Mr. C. R. P. Jayawardena.

2. Six meetings were held during the year. Papers were also circulated among the members for approval.

3. The proposal to construct a resthouse at Kahawatta was deferred by the Committee for future consideration, when the war is over.

4. The most important works of improvement carried out during the year are as follows :—

(1) Painting the ceiling of Ratnapura resthouse.
(2) Construction of a storeroom, firewood shed, and fowl-house, Ratnapura resthouse.
(3) Repairs to Pelmadulla resthouse.
(4) Repairs to Balangoda resthouse.
(5) Wire fence, Madampe resthouse.
(6) Repairs to Kolonna, Embilipitiya, Karawita, and Ayagama bungalows.

5. The usual works of maintenance were carried out satisfactorily during the year. The expenditure on resthouses, bungalows, and ambalams during the year was as follows :—

| | Rs. c. |
|---|---|
| Ratnapura .. .. .. .. | 4,915 36 |
| Kegalla .. .. .. .. | 2,300 0 |

6. I append a statement of the revenue and expenditure of the Committee for 1917 :—

| REVENUE. | | | Rs. c. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Balance on January 1, 1917 .. .. .. | | | 16,614 35 |
| Amount received from District Road Committees on account of two-thirds commutation for principal roads, resthouses, &c. :— | | | |
| | Rs. c. | | |
| (*a*) From Ratnapura District Road Committee .. | 11,587 50 | | |
| (*b*) From Kegalla District Road Committee .. | 19,511 0 | | |
| | | | 31,098 50 |
| Refund by Government of tolls levied on minor roads | | .. | 2,439 0 |
| Government grant in aid of minor works .. | | .. | 2,000 0 |
| Resthouse collections :— | | | |
| | Rs. c. | | |
| (*a*) From Ratnapura District Road Committee .. | 3,933 56 | | |
| (*b*) From Kegalla District Road Committee .. | 2,606 57 | | |
| | | | 6,540 13 |
| Contributions from District Road Committees on account of Provincial Road Committee establishment :— | | | |
| | Rs. c. | | |
| (*a*) From Ratnapura District Road Committee .. | 600 0 | | |
| (*b*) From Kegalla District Road Committee .. | 600 0 | | |
| | | | 1,200 0 |
| Miscellaneous receipts .. .. | | .. | 2,338 27 |
| | | Total .. | 62,230 25 |

| EXPENDITURE. | | | Rs. c. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Payments made from two-thirds commutation during the year under the provisions of Ordinances Nos. 10 of 1861, 31 of 1884, and 10 of 1902, on account of— | | | |
| (*a*) Principal roads .. .. | | .. | 18,864 0 |
| (*b*) Resthouses .. .. | | .. | 7,215 36 |
| Upkeep, repair, and improvement of resthouses from funds other than two-thirds commutation— | | | |
| Pay of resthouse-keepers .. .. | | .. | 4,271 25 |
| Provincial Road Committee's establishment .. | | .. | 1,182 50 |
| Toll grants remitted to— | Rs. c. | | |
| (*a*) Ratnapura District Road Committee .. | — | | |
| (*b*) Kegalla District Road Committee .. | 2,439 0 | | |
| | | | 2,439 0 |
| Government grant in aid of minor works remitted to— | | | |
| | Rs. c. | | |
| (*a*) Ratnapura District Road Committee .. | — | | |
| (*b*) Kegalla District Road Committee .. | 2,000 0 | | |
| | | | 2,000 0 |
| Miscellaneous charges .. .. | | .. | 11,044 7 |
| Balance on December 31, 1917 .. .. | | .. | 15,214 7 |
| | | Total .. | 62,230 25 |

7. *Branch Roads Department.*—There are seven branch roads in the Province, which are controlled under Ordinance No. 14 of 1896. The following statement gives the name and situation of the roads, length of each road, and the contribution of Government and estates :—

| Name of Road. | Length in Miles. | Government Contribution. Rs. | Estate Contribution. Rs. |
|---|---|---|---|
| *Ratnapura District.* | | | |
| (1) Ratnapura-Malwala ferry .. | 5 .. | 3,500 .. | 3,570 |
| (2) Balangoda-Chetnole .. | 3 .. | 1,100 .. | 1,122 |
| (3) Ellearawa-Pinnawala .. | 6·50 .. | 2,250 .. | 2,295 |
| *Kegalla District.* | | | |
| (4) Glenalla-Havilland .. | 3·50 .. | 1,750 .. | 1,785 |
| (5) Dehiowita-Algoda .. .. | 1·5 .. | 500 .. | 510 |
| (6) Parakaduwa-Hemmingford .. | 1·48 .. | 600 .. | 612 |
| (7) Gewilipitiya-Hatgampola .. | 1·65 .. | 600 .. | 612 |

8. Local Committees have been appointed for all, except the Parakaduwa station to Hemmingford and Gewilipitiya-Hatgampola roads. All estate contributions were paid during the year.

9. Fresh applications for branch roads were not received during the year, nor were the applications under the consideration of Government pressed.

10. *Estate Roads Department, Ordinance No. 12 of 1902.*—There are four estate roads in the Province. These roads are the following :—

*Ratnapura District.*

(1) Malwala ferry-Wewelwatta factory, 14 miles.

*Kegalla District.*

(2) Bevilla-Digowa, 5½ miles.
(3) Morontota-Arandara, 2·21 miles.
(4) Yattagoda-Yattawala, 43 lines.

11. The improvement of the Morontota-Arandara road has been undertaken by the Local Committee for the road.

12. *Staff.*—Consequent on the death of Mr. B. A. Senaratne, the Chief Clerk, District Road Committee, Kegalla, Mr. W. Don Simon, Second Clerk, Provincial Road Committee, Ratnapura, was appointed Chief Clerk, District Road Committee, Kegalla.

B. CONSTANTINE,
Chairman.

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## IV.—REPORT OF THE DISTRICT ROAD COMMITTEE, RATNAPURA, FOR 1917.

THE District Road Committee, Ratnapura, consisted of the following members during 1917 :— The Government Agent (Chairman) ; Mr. J. C. Cooper, District Engineer, up to February, and thereafter Mr. R. J. K. MacBride ; Mr. C. F. Jayatileke up to April, and thereafter Mr. Walter Edward Peiris ; Mr. J. Vandenberg ; and Mr. J. Hawke. In addition to these members, Mr. E. E. Megget was an additional member under section 23 of Ordinance No. 10 of 1861.

2. One meeting was held during the year. Papers were also circulated among members for approval.

3. I append a statement showing the working of the Thoroughfares Ordinances for the years 1916 and 1917 :—

| | 1916. | | Percentage on Number under Head 2. | 1917. | | Percentage on Number under Head 2. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. Population of local area by latest Census .. | — | 130,151 | — | — | 130,151 | — |
| 2. Number of resident males by division officers' lists reported liable to labour .. | — | 33,196 | — | — | 33,989 | — |
| 3. Discharged obligation within local area by— | | | | | | |
| (*a*) Paying single commutation .. | 29,159 | | 87·84 | — | 29,478 | 86·73 |
| (*b*) Paying double commutation .. | 213 | | ·64 | 150 | | ·44 |
| (*c*) Labouring six days .. .. | 5 | | ·01 | — | | — |
| (*d*) Labouring twelve days .. | — | | — | — | | — |
| 4. Total discharged obligation .. .. | | 29,377 | 88·49 | | 29,628 | 87·17 |
| 5. Failed to discharge obligation within local area, but otherwise accounted for as— | | | | | | |
| (*e*) Exempted on account of age, death, disqualification, or physical inability to work .. .. | 2,089 | | 6·28 | 2,538 | | 7·47 |
| (*f*) Paid or laboured elsewhere .. | 1,547 | | 4·66 | 1,181 | | 3·47 |
| (*g*) Double entries or entries by mistake .. | 39 | | ·12 | 25 | | ·07 |
| (*h*) Fined .. .. | 4 | | ·01 | 5 | | ·01 |
| (*i*) Imprisoned .. .. | 2 | | ·01 | — | | — |
| (*j*) Left local area .. .. | 138 | | ·42 | 455 | | 1·34 |
| 6. Total failed to discharge obligation within local area .. .. .. | | 3,819 | 11·50 | | 4,204 | 12·36 |
| 7. Unaccounted for .. .. | 138 | — | — | 157 | — | — |

4. A statement of the revenue and expenditure of the District Road Committee for 1917 is appended :—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **REVENUE.** | | | Rs. c. |
| Balance on January 1, 1917 .. .. .. | | | 8,759 33 |
| Commutation realized in money .. .. .. | | | 43,090 50 |
| Toll grant on minor roads .. .. .. | | | 3,411 5 |
| Miscellaneous receipts .. .. .. | | | 264 0 |
| Total .. | | | 55,524 88 |
| **EXPENDITURE.** | | | |
| Payment made on account of principal roads and resthouses .. | | | 11,587 50 |
| Amount expended on minor works .. .. | | | 20,542 73 |
| Establishment and commission to division officers :— | | | |
| (*a*) Contribution on account Provincial Road Committee establishment .. .. | Rs. c. 600 0 | | |
| (*b*) Cost of District Road Committee establishment | 2,795 55 | | |
| (*c*) Commission to division officers .. | 5,023 54 | | |
| | | | 8,419 9 |
| Miscellaneous charges .. .. .. | | | 1,747 77 |
| Balance on December 31, 1917 .. .. .. | | | 13,227 79 |
| Total .. | | | 55,524 88 |

5. The amount expended on minor roads in charge of this Committee during 1917 is shown in the annexed statement :—

| | Name of Road. | Length in Miles. | Expenditure. Maintenance. Rs. c. | Improvement. Rs. c. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | Malwala-Ilukwatta-Tibbotuoya-Carney | 8 .. | 250 0 .. | — |
| 2. | Ilukwatta-Tuntota .. .. | 1½ .. | — .. | 126 0 |
| 3. | Talawitiya-Kurugammodara cart road .. .. | 3 .. | 1,065 0 .. | — |
| 4. | Talawitiya-Kurugammodara bridle road .. .. | 4 .. | 60 0 .. | 430 0 |
| 5. | First mile, Kurugammodara end to Matwagala factory .. | 1 .. | 125 0 .. | — |
| 6. | Minnana-Mahadeniya or Mapota bridle road .. .. | 4 .. | 60 0 .. | — |
| 7. | 18th milepost, Nambapana road to Karandana Boys' Vernacular School .. .. | 1¾ .. | — .. | — |
| 8. | Karandana school to estate .. | 3½ .. | 48 75 .. | 250 0 |
| 9. | Karandana estate to Labugama .. | 4 .. | — .. | — |
| 10. | Kuruwita-Eratna road, first mile, cart road .. .. | 1 .. | 350 0 .. | 240 0 |
| 11. | Kuruwita-Eratna, second mile, to 7th mile, bridle road .. .. | 6 .. | 300 0 .. | 45 0 |
| 12. | Kuruwita-Eratna, 8th to 11th miles, bridle road .. .. | 4 .. | 60 0 .. | — |
| 13. | Kiriwanaketiya-Dela .. | 5 .. | 75 0 .. | — |
| 14. | Kahawatta-Hunuwala .. | 4½ .. | 90 0 .. | — |
| 15. | Demuwatta cart road, first mile .. | 1 .. | 860 0 .. | 239 0 |
| 16. | Demuwatta-Kotamulla cart road, second mile .. .. | 1 .. | 340 0 .. | — |
| 17. | Rambukkanda turnoff to Hangomuwa .. .. | 3·14 .. | 625 0 .. | — |
| 18. | Kotamulla bridge-Wewelkandura .. | 12 .. | 180 0 .. | — |
| 19. | Wewelwatta-Agarsland .. | 4 .. | 100 0 .. | — |
| 20. | Wewelkandura-Dunukayagula .. | 13 .. | 162 50 .. | — |
| 21. | Kalawana-Depedene .. | 22 .. | 275 0 .. | 822 76 |
| 22. | Idangoda-Ayagama cart and bridle roads .. .. | 7 .. | 1,000 0 .. | — |
| 23. | Ayagama-Kukulegama .. | 11 .. | 137 50 .. | 280 0 |
| 24. | Rakwana-Depedene .. .. | 8 .. | 135 0 .. | 349 0 |
| 25. | Rakwana-Bulutota .. .. | 4 .. | 170 0 .. | — |
| 26. | Barra-Elchico .. .. | 6 .. | 500 0 .. | — |
| 27. | Rakwana-Godakawela .. | 5½ .. | 200 0 .. | — |
| 28. | Petit's bridge-Houpe .. | 7 .. | 250 0 .. | — |
| 29. | Madampe-Rakwana .. | 3½ .. | 75 0 .. | — |
| 30. | Pallewela-Medaganoya .. | 6¾ .. | 101 25 .. | — |
| 31. | Ereporuwa-Panamure-Embilipitiya .. | 16 .. | 1,000 0 .. | 210 0 |
| 32. | Balangoda-Damahana .. | 5½ .. | 1,810 50 .. | 155 0 |
| 33. | Damahana-Medaganoya .. | 6¼ .. | 93 75 .. | 49 60 |
| 34. | Tumbagoda-Weliharanawa .. | 1 .. | 15 0 .. | — |
| 35. | Lankabarana-Kaltota .. | 16 .. | 320 0 .. | 1,489 25 |
| 36. | Tumbagoda-Bogahalanga .. | 2 .. | 50 0 .. | — |
| 37. | Chetnole-Agarsland .. .. | 7 .. | 250 0 .. | — |
| 38. | Olugantota-Bogawantalawa .. | 8¾ .. | 350 0 .. | — |
| 39. | Imbulpe-Maratenna .. .. | 9 .. | 200 0 .. | — |
| 40. | Bilihuloya-Horton Plains .. | 9 .. | 112 50 .. | — |
| 41. | 87th milepost, main road, to Denagan-oya bridge .. .. | 1½ .. | 30 0 .. | — |
| 42. | Rassagala-Waleboda .. | 3½ .. | 75 0 .. | — |
| 43. | Rassagala-Pinnawala .. | 5 .. | 150 0 .. | — |
| 44. | Approach roads to resthouses .. | — .. | 266 40 .. | — |
| 45. | Small public works .. .. | — .. | 195 99 .. | — |
| 46. | Pay of ferryboat keepers .. | — .. | 185 0 .. | — |
| 47. | Pay and allowance of Superintendent of Minor Roads .. .. | — .. | 2,354 98 .. | — |
| 48. | Construction of a new boat, Nawangoda ferry, on Village Committee road to Pitigalakanda .. | — .. | — .. | 200 0 |
| 49. | Construction of horse ferryboat for Demuwatta ferry .. | — .. | — .. | 603 0 |
| | | 256·34 | 15,054 12 | 5,488 61 |
| | | | Rs. 20,542·73 | |

6. The funds at the disposal of the Committee are insufficient for the construction of new roads, or even the improvement of the existing roads.

The Kachcheri,
Ratnapura, April 18, 1918.

B. CONSTANTINE,
Chairman.

# REPORT ON THE KEGALLA DISTRICT FOR 1917.

Area of District, 642 square miles; Population at Census of 1911, 242,529.

## I.—HISTORY OF THE YEAR.

THE year was an uneventful one. The only noticeable feature was the establishment of regular police throughout the district. In spite of present conditions, the people enjoyed fair prosperity. There was no distress or scarcity, and the public health was excellent.

2. *Administrative Changes.*—Mr. H. A. Burden, who had been Assistant Government Agent for three years, was transferred to Nuwara Eliya as District Judge in July, and was succeeded by the writer. Mr. H. E. Jansz succeeded Mr. A. E. Christoffelsz as Office Assistant in January. Mr. A. H. Nathanielsz was appointed District Engineer in August. Mr. J. H. Meedeniya was appointed Ratemahatmaya of Three Korales on probation in succession to his father, the Dissawa. Mr. A. F. Gunaratne succeeded Mr. D. M. Seneviratne as Kachcheri Muhandiram.

## II.—REVENUE.

3. The revenue for the financial year ended September 30, 1917, was Rs. 368,455·23, as against Rs. 294,447·76 for the previous year, an increase of Rs. 74,007·47. The chief increases were: (1) Rs. 44,948·79 under the head of Arrack and Toddy, owing to the high prices realized by the sale of the rents; (2) Rs. 11,700·21 under Stamp Duties, owing to the increased fees on vehicles and gun licenses; (3) Rs. 5,027·98 under Forest Department Revenue, owing to increased sale of timber and other forest produce; (4) Rs. 26,127·50 under Land Sales. There were decreases of Rs. 2,342·36 under Fines and Forfeitures; Rs. 785·75 under Opium Sales; and Rs. 9,520·10 under Rent of Lands, the last being due to rents due for 1917 having been brought to account in 1916. Expenditure was normal, and calls for no comment.

## III.—CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

4. *Public Health.*—The health of the district was exceptionally good, both as regards the civil and the estate population. There was an entire absence of any serious epidemics. Births outnumbered deaths by more than 2 to 1, the figures being 11,216 to 5,140. The death-rate was the low one of 21·19 per mille. Whereas in 1916, which was also a healthy year, 83,073 persons were treated at hospitals and dispensaries, the figure for 1917 was 53,682 only. There are five hospitals and four dispensaries in the district, which is well provided with medical facilities.

5. *Food Supply.*—The food supply was adequate. There was a general rise in prices, but a careful monthly scrutiny of the rates ruling at the different bazaars did not disclose any evidence of "profiteering." Considerable efforts were made to increase the local production of food stuffs. An Agricultural Instructor was appointed, seeds were distributed, and several village shows were arranged to be held early in 1918.

6. *Industries.*—With the exception of coconuts, with which, however, this district is not largely concerned, agriculture enjoyed a good year and satisfactory prices. Paddy and chena crops were above the average. There was a large increase in the acreage under rubber, with a corresponding decrease in tea cultivation. Villagers are growing rubber on their lands in preference to coconuts. Arecanuts and plantains did well. Among industries other than agriculture may be mentioned manufacture of tea and rubber chests, which, owing to the scarcity of the imported article, proved very attractive to the villagers. Plumbago, which is mainly worked by low-country men, after a period of abnormal prosperity, suffered a serious decline at the end of the year.

7. *Co-operative Credit Societies.*—Societies were formed in Beligal korale, Paranakuru korale, and Three Korales. The existing society in Galboda and Kinigoda korales displayed much activity, and is earning the appreciation of the villagers.

8. *Health of Cattle.*—There were a few outbreaks of rinderpest between August and October, but they were quickly stamped out with the prompt co-operation of the headmen and the Veterinary Department. Otherwise the health of cattle was good. Attempts were made to find land suitable for communal pasture lands, the necessity for which is very great, but without success.

9. *Pilgrimages.*—The chief centres of pilgrimage are Alutnuwara Dewale, Deraniyagala Maha Saman Dewale, and Wattarama Vihare. Sanitary measures were effectively carried out by the headmen.

## IV.—EDUCATION.

10. The District School Committee consisted of the Assistant Government Agent, the Director of Education, the Rev. Father A. M. Verstraetan, the Rev. A. M. Walmsley, and Messrs. L. B. Nugawela, Lawrence Krasse, and J. R. Molligoda. The revenue of the Committee was Rs. 29,407·37, and the expenditure Rs. 15,081·46. Most of the balance is due for works under construction, but not completed at the end of the year.

11. There are 45 Government schools and 38 aided schools in the district. The attendance at the former showed an improvement over 1916, the percentage average attendance to the number on roll rising from 63 to 74. A new Government school for boys was opened at Panawala and a girls' school at Atulugama. Six new grant-in-aid schools were either registered or recognized during the year.

12. The following works of importance were carried out and completed by the Committee during 1917:—

(1) New school at Panawala.
(2) Reconstruction of boys' school at Atulugama.
(3) Reconstruction of boys' school at Kottapola.
(4) Reconstruction of girls' school at Manikkawa.
(5) Extension to Ruwanwella boys' school.
(6) New latrines at four schools.

13. The following were in course of construction at the close of the year :—

(1) Rebuilding Udahinguruwaka school.
(2) Rebuilding Hatnagoda school.
(3) Extensions to Patberiya, Beddewela, and Kehelwatta schools.

14. The activities of the Committee are limited by lack of funds. More schools are required, especially for girls, and there is no provision for industrial education. The raising of the age limit to 14 will make further demands on the available accommodation.

## V.—POLICE AND CRIME.

15. Regular police were introduced throughout the district, and police stations opened at Rambukkana, Warakapola, Aranayaka, Kegalla, Ruwanwella, Dehiowita, and Yatiyantota. The increase of crime and the development of the district had made this step inevitable. It is pleasing to record that the headmen, both chief and minor, have co-operated admirably with the police in making the scheme a success, and several of them have earned the special commendation of the Inspector-General of Police. In this connection the Ratemahatmayas of Beligal korale and of Galboda and Kinigoda korales, Messrs. L. B. Nugawela and H. W. Boyagoda, have done particularly good work. Much credit is due to Captain T. G. Salmon, Assistant Superintendent of Police, for the tact and ability with which he has dealt with a difficult situation.

16. As the police stations were opened at irregular intervals during the year, it is not possible to make any useful comparison between the "policed" and "unpoliced" periods.

17. The comparative figures of "true" cases under certain heads of crime for 1916 and 1917 are as follows :—

| | 1916. | 1917. | | 1916. | 1917. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Arson .. .. | 14 | 6 | Attempted homicide .. | 1 | — |
| Burglary .. .. | 100 | 164 | Hurt by knife .. | 53 | 43 |
| Cattle stealing .. | 46 | 64 | Rape .. .. | — | 2 |
| Grievous hurt .. | 28 | 24 | Robbery .. .. | 16 | 23 |
| Homicide .. .. | 6 | 6 | Theft over Rs. 20 .. | 67 | 83 |

18. In 1917 the total number of "true" cases was 416, with 113 convictions. In 1916 there were 332 cases, with 107 convictions. The apparent increase in crime, with the smaller percentage of convictions, may, perhaps, be attributed to the fact that after the establishment of the police there was less suppression of doubtful cases, or of cases in which the accused was unknown.

19. The sum of Rs. 2,383·02 was paid to headmen as rewards for good work.

## VI.—LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

20. The Local Board of Kegalla is dealt with in a *separate report.*

21. *Sanitary Board.*—The three towns of Dehiowita, Yatiyantota, and Rambukkana are worked under the Small Towns Ordinance. A Sanitary Inspector is in charge of each, with a force of scavenging coolies. Lighting and scavenging were carried out effectively. No new works of any importance were completed during the year, but several were under construction, viz., a cattle gala at Rambukkana and new latrines at Dehiowita and Yatiyantota.

22. The balances to the credit of the towns at the end of December were as follows :—

| | Rs. c. |
|---|---|
| Dehiowita .. .. .. .. | 8,216 19 |
| Yatiyantota .. .. .. .. | 6,707 28 |
| Rambukkana .. .. .. .. | 10,104 73 |

23. Proposals to bring other small towns under the Ordinance were laid over, pending the introduction of the new scheme of local self-government.

## VII.—GANSABHAWAS.

24. *Village Committees.*—The revenue of the four Village Committees, including balances carried forward, amounted to Rs. 56,388·84, and the expenditure to Rs. 36,423·62. Paths, edandas, and Village Committee bungalows were maintained in good order. The sum of Rs. 2,825 was contributed to the District School Committee, and Rs. 10,500 to the Ceylon War Loan.

25. *Village Tribunals.*—There are six courts in charge of three Presidents. The following statement shows the number of institutions, civil and criminal, for the last three years :—

| | 1915. | 1916. | 1917. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Galboda and Kinigoda Korales .. | 4,373 | 6,105 | 5,717 |
| Beligal and Paranakuru Korales .. | 3,152 | 3,358 | 2,906 |
| Three Korales and Lower Bulatgama .. | 2,022 | 2,115 | 2,350 |

26. There were 114 appeals to the Assistant Government Agent. In 96 cases the decisions of the Presidents were affirmed and in 18 set aside. There were 5 appeals to His Excellency the Governor, of which 4 were dismissed and 1 allowed.

## VIII.—LAND SETTLEMENT.

27. The following statement shows the extent of Crown land disposed of during the year :—

| | Sold. | | Settled. | | Total. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Extent. A. R. P. | Amount. Rs. c. | Extent. A. R. P. | Amount. Rs. c. | Extent. A. R. P. | Amount. Rs. c. |
| To Europeans .. | — | — | 5 3 6 | 1,753 70 | 5 3 6 | 1,753 70 |
| To Natives .. | 2 0 34 | 422 40 | 8 0 3 | 1,561 2 | 10 0 37 | 1,983 42 |

28. An extent of 44 acres 1 rood 37 perches has been granted free as compensation to the widows of certain people who were shot during martial law.

29. *Waste Lands Ordinance.*—No fresh villages were taken up by the Settlement Officer during the year. Final plans have been issued for the villages of Nehelma, Ambatenna, Yatagama, and Kohahetta. No land has been declared Crown by the Assistant Government Agent during 1917. One preliminary notice covering an extent of 9 acres and 7 perches has been issued, and is pending.

30. Three certificates of quiet possession involving an extent of 262 acres 1 rood 8 perches have been issued during 1917. There are in hand three certificates of quiet possession plans, including those brought forward from previous years, covering an extent of 2,027 acres and 31 perches under consideration.

31. Owing to the large areas of land in this district reserved for railway fuel supply and for the protection of rivers and paddy fields, there is very little Crown land available for disposal. But the demand is great, with the result that capitalists buy up doubtful native claims. The early settlement of the district is very necessary, but the work is necessarily slow at present.

32. *Land Acquisition.*—An extent of 5 acres 1 rood 3·54 perches was acquired at a cost of Rs. 3,130·06.

## IX.—WORKING OF ORDINANCES.

33. *Kandyan Marriage Ordinance.*—The number of marriages registered during the year was 905, as against 904 in 1916. There were 217 applications for divorce, of which 119 were granted, the figures for 1916 being 205 and 110, respectively.

34. *Dog Registration.*—The number of dogs registered was 5,843, as against 5,864 in 1917. The new police stations were supplied with shotguns for the destruction of ownerless dogs.

35. *Cattle Branding.*—6,165 cattle were branded, as against 8,808 in 1916.

36. *Opium.*—The number of licensed consumers continues to decrease, and now stands at 471, a reduction of 52 from the previous year. The quantity of opium sold decreased from 217 pounds to 205 pounds.

37. *Excise.*—There was no alteration in the number of taverns. The headmen and Excise officers co-operated satisfactorily in checking illicit practices. As from October 1, 1917, all arrack and foreign liquor taverns were closed at 6.30 P.M., a step which has already had its effect in checking consumption.

38. In spite of the fall in consumption, the arrack and toddy rents fetched considerably higher figures for the 1917–18 period than for the previous year. Arrack rents realized Rs. 531,729, as against Rs. 479,016; and toddy rents Rs. 26,290, as against Rs. 17,150. On the other hand, the fees for foreign liquor licenses were reduced from Rs. 6,205 to Rs. 4,663·75, the consumption under this head having fallen very low owing to increased prices.

39. *Buddhist Temporalities Ordinance.*—It is to be regretted that, owing to the indifference of the District Committee, this Ordinance has become almost a dead letter in the district. The appointments of all trustees have expired, with the result that the affairs of the temples are in great confusion. Steps are being taken to put matters on a better footing. The appointment of the Assistant Government Agent as Commissioner to assist the Committee would appear to be desirable.

## X.—PUBLIC WORKS.

40. The chief works completed or in progress during the year were :—

(1) Aranayaka hospital.
(2) Kitulgala hospital.
(3) Bridges on Kegalla-Polgahawela road.
(4) Bridge over Maha-oya on road to Rambukkana.

41. The chief works required are :—

(1) Extension of Railway system to Kegalla District.
(2) A new Kachcheri.
(3) Clerks' quarters, Kegalla.
(4) Telegraph office at Aranayaka.
(5) Post and Telegraph office at Ambepussa.

42. The minor roads were maintained in very fair order, and some very necessary improvement works were undertaken on the Pindeniya, Mawanella-Alpitiya, Hingula-Alutpota, and Rambukkana-Katupitiya roads.

## XI.—FOREST ADMINISTRATION.

43. The revenue recovered by the Forest Department in 1917 amounted to Rs. 10,330·62. The Department dealt with ten cases of illicit felling and removal.

44. Most of the forest offences in the district are reported by the headmen to the Kachcheri and dealt with by the Chena Muhandiram. The number reported increased from 157 in 1916 to 168 in 1917. The amount recovered as compensation was Rs. 279·31. Thirty-six cases had to be reported to court. There were 13 convictions and 13 acquittals; the rest were withdrawn on payment of compensation. The total fines imposed by the Magistrate amounted to Rs. 732.

## XII.—MISCELLANEOUS.

45. Apart from contributions in sterling, which were paid direct to the Treasurer, the sum of Rs. 28,850 was raised in the district towards the Ceylon War Loan.

46. The writer returned to the administration of the district after an interval of seven years. The progress and development made during that period were very marked.

Kegalla Kachcheri,
February 18, 1918.

G. F. R. BROWNING,
Assistant Government Agent.

# APPENDIX.

## I.—REPORT OF THE LOCAL BOARD OF KEGALLA FOR 1917.

### I.—INTRODUCTION.

*Composition of the Board.*—The following members held office during the year 1917 :—Officials : The Assistant Government Agent (Chairman) ; Mr. W. R. W. Morgan, District Engineer, from January to June, 1917, Mr. P. M. Norris, District Engineer, during July, 1917, and Mr. A. H. Nathanielsz, District Engineer, from August to December, 1917 ; and Dr. Hinton de Silva, Medical Officer. Unofficials : Mr. J. R. Molligoda, Mr. A. A. Wickramasinghe, and Mr. G. S. Suraweera.

### II.—REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

2. Comparative statement of the revenue and expenditure of the Board for the years 1916 and 1917 is annexed :—

| REVENUE. | 1916. Rs. c. | 1917. Rs. c. |
|---|---|---|
| Taxes :— | | |
| Property rate .. | 2,237 4 | 2,250 13 |
| Thoroughfares Ordinance collection .. | 1,374 0 | 1,450 0 |
| Other .. .. | 673 0 | 814 50 |
| Licenses :— | | |
| Liquor .. .. | 1,973 25 | 1,152 50 |
| Opium .. .. | 678 97 | 678 97 |
| Carts .. .. | 88 0 | 108 0 |
| Other .. .. | 404 0 | 938 50 |
| Rents :— | | |
| Markets .. | 1,041 38 | 1,146 25 |
| Other .. .. | 1,280 54 | 1,020 5 |
| Fines .. .. | 143 0 | 66 25 |
| Miscellaneous .. | 678 32 | 764 76 |
| Deposit .. .. | 218 24 | 104 57 |
| | 10,789 74 | 10,494 48 |
| Balance on January 1 .. | 1,046 88 | 2,441 0 |
| Total .. | 11,836 62 | 12,935 48 |

| EXPENDITURE. | 1916. Rs. c. | 1917. Rs. c. |
|---|---|---|
| Interest and sinking fund on loans .. | 1,020 0 | 1,020 0 |
| Cost of administration :— | | |
| Establishment .. | 1,692 0 | 1,692 0 |
| Office contingencies .. | 152 53 | 163 34 |
| Cost of audit .. | 53 11 | 57 88 |
| Revenue services .. | 463 95 | 495 68 |
| Education : *Town Schools Ordinance* .. | *15 0* | *20 0* |
| Sanitation .. | 1,831 27 | 1,986 59 |
| Lighting .. .. | 1,416 41 | 1,446 21 |
| Police .. .. | 35 61 | 69 38 |
| Public works :— | | |
| Maintenance .. | 2,193 94 | 2,930 89 |
| New construction .. | 70 80 | 50 10 |
| Miscellaneous .. | 332 76 | 450 88 |
| Advances .. .. | — | 331 20 |
| Deposit .. .. | 118 24 | 61 21 |
| | 9,395 62 | 10,775 36 |
| Balance on December 31 | 2,441 0 | 2,160 12 |
| Total .. | 11,836 62 | 12,935 48 |

3. *Taxes, Other.*—The increase was due to a larger amount being collected as taxes on motor cars during the year.

4. *Licenses, Liquor.*—The decrease was due to the license fees being reduced owing to poor sales and earlier closing hours.

5. *Licenses, Other.*—The increase was due to the refund of stamp duty on licenses issued in respect of motor vehicles being obtained during the year.

6. *Rents, Markets.*—The increase was due to a larger amount being recovered as rent of vegetable stalls during the year.

7. *Sanitation.*—The increase was due to the payment of wages of extra coolies employed for cleaning, &c., of the drains in the town.

8. *Police.*—The increase was due to the purchase of a new gun for shooting stray dogs.

9. *Public Works, Maintenance.*—The increase was chiefly due to the bridges on Mirihella road and on path from South Circular road as far as the Jubilee ambalam being repaired, and also to the cost of repairs to the Town Hall roof.

10. *Public Works, New Construction.*—New quarters were put up for the caretaker of the infectious diseases hospital.

11. *Miscellaneous.*—The increase was due to the purchase of sanitary dust bins for sale to householders in the town.

12. *Advances.*—The Board contributed Rs. 331·20 for constructing a portion of drain in the town near the turn to the hospital.

### III.—THOROUGHFARES ORDINANCE.

13. A comparative statement of the working of the Thoroughfares Ordinance in the years 1916 and 1917 is appended :—

| | 1916. | | Percentage on Number under Head 2. | 1917. | | Percentage on Number under Head 2. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. Population of local area by latest Census .. | — | 2,536 | — | — | 2,536 | — |
| 2. Number of resident males by division officers' lists reported liable to labour .. | — | 848 | — | — | 870 | — |
| 3. Discharged obligation within local area by— | | | | | | |
| (a) Paying single commutation .. | 670 | | 79·01 | 717 | | 82·41 |
| (b) Paying double commutation .. | 5 | | ·58 | 3 | | ·34 |
| (c) Labouring six days .. .. | — | | — | — | | — |
| (d) Labouring twelve days .. | — | | — | — | | — |
| 4. Total discharged obligation .. .. | | 675 | 79·59 | | 720 | 82·75 |
| 5. Failed to discharge obligation within local area, but otherwise accounted for as— | | | | | | |
| (e) Exempted on account of age, death, disqualification, or physical inability to work .. .. .. | 13 | | 1·53 | 19 | | 2·18 |
| (f) Paid or laboured elsewhere .. | 79 | | 9·32 | 48 | | 5·51 |
| (g) Double entries or entries by mistake .. | 11 | | 1·30 | 12 | | 1·38 |
| (h) Fines .. .. .. | 2 | | ·23 | 1 | | ·11 |
| (i) Imprisoned .. .. | — | | — | — | | — |
| (j) Left local area .. .. | 63 | | 7·43 | 64 | | 7·35 |
| 6. Total failed to discharge obligation within local area .. .. .. | | 168 | 19·81 | | 144 | 16·55 |
| 7. Unaccounted for .. .. | — | 5 | ·58 | — | 6 | ·68 |

### IV.—PUBLIC HEALTH AND SANITATION.

14. The health of the people during the year was satisfactory. There were a few cases of measles, chickenpox, and dysentery.

15. The scavenging of roads, the maintenance of public grounds, and the conservancy of public latrines were carried out by coolies in the employ of the Board under the supervision of the Inspector.

### V.—GENERAL.

16. Six meetings of the Board were held during the year.

17. Statement of debt due by the Board is appended :—

| | Loan for the Construction, &c., of the Public Market. | Loan for completing, &c., of the Public Market. |
|---|---|---|
| Year in which the loan was raised .. | 1908 | 1911 |
| Original amount of loan .. .. | Rs. 8,000 | Rs. 8,000 |
| Present amount of loan .. .. | Rs. 6,435·41 | Rs. 7,040 |
| Rate for sinking fund .. .. | 2 per cent. | 2 per cent. |
| Rate for interest .. .. | 4½ per cent. | 4½ per cent. |
| Annual amount payable for sinking fund .. | Rs. 160 | Rs. 160 |
| Annual amount payable for interest .. | Rs. 340 | Rs. 360 |
| Date when loan will be extinguished .. | 1957 | 1961 |

18. Police rate was levied in the town for the first time from the third quarter of the year.

19. I succeeded Mr. H. A. Burden as Chairman of this Board in July, 1917.

G. F. R. BROWNING,
Chairman.

Kegalla, February 18, 1918.

## II.—REPORT OF THE DISTRICT ROAD COMMITTEE, KEGALLA, FOR 1917.

### I.—INTRODUCTION.

THE District Road Committee of Kegalla during 1917 consisted of the Chairman, Mr. H. A. Burden (succeeded in July by Mr. G. F. R. Browning); the District Engineer, Kegalla, Mr. W. R. W. Morgan from January to June, Mr. A. H. Nathanielsz from August; Mr. A. E. Barrs, European Member; Mr. C. B. Ferdinands, Burgher Member; Mr. A. A. Wickramasinghe, Native Member; Mr. A. W. Cantlay represented the Kelani Valley Planters' Association; and Mr. H. Fenning (succeeded in November by Mr. B. Blount) represented the Dolosbage and Yakdessa Planters' Association as Additional Members appointed under Ordinance No. 10 of 1887.

2. Two meetings were held during the year, on January 15, 1917, and July 2, 1917, and the opinion of the members was taken by circular at other times.

3. *Staff.*—In October, 1917, Mr. B. A. Senaratne, who had held the post of Chief Clerk of the Committee from 1909, died, and was succeeded by Mr. W Don Simon of the Provincial Road Committee in December, 1917

II.—COMMUTATION TAX.

4. A comparative statement showing the results of the Committee's efforts to call out labour and collect commutation money is annexed :—

| | 1916. | | Percentage on Number under Head 2. | 1917. | | Percentage on Number under Head 2. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. Population of local area by latest Census .. | — | 180,674 | — | — | 180,674 | — |
| 2. Number of resident males by division officers' lists reported liable to labour .. .. | — | 48,150 | — | — | 49,680 | — |
| 3. Discharged obligation within local area by— | | | | | | |
| (*a*) Paying single commutation .. | 44,346 | | 92·10 | 45 718 | | 92·02 |
| (*b*) Paying double commutation .. | 267 | | ·06 | 349 | | ·70 |
| (*c*) Labouring six days .. .. | 1 | | — | 1 | | — |
| (*d*) Labouring twelve days .. .. | — | | — | — | | — |
| 4. Total discharged obligation .. .. | | 44,614 | 92·16 | | 46,068 | 92·72 |
| 5. Failed to discharge obligation within local area, but otherwise accounted for as— | | | | | | |
| (*e*) Exempted on account of age, death, disqualification, or physical inability to work .. .. .. | 1,343 | | 2·79 | 1,299 | | 2·61 |
| (*f*) Paid or laboured elsewhere .. | 1,377 | | 2·86 | 2,064 | | 4·15 |
| (*g*) Double entries or entries by mistake .. | — | | — | — | | — |
| (*h*) Fined .. .. .. | 36 | | — | 10 | | ·02 |
| (*i*) Imprisoned .. .. | 3 | | — | — | | — |
| (*j*) Left local area .. .. | 777 | | 1·61 | 239 | | ·48 |
| 6. Total failed to discharge obligation within local area .. .. .. | | 3,536 | 7·26 | | 3,612 | 7·26 |
| 7. Unaccounted for .. .. | 777 | — | — | 239 | — | — |

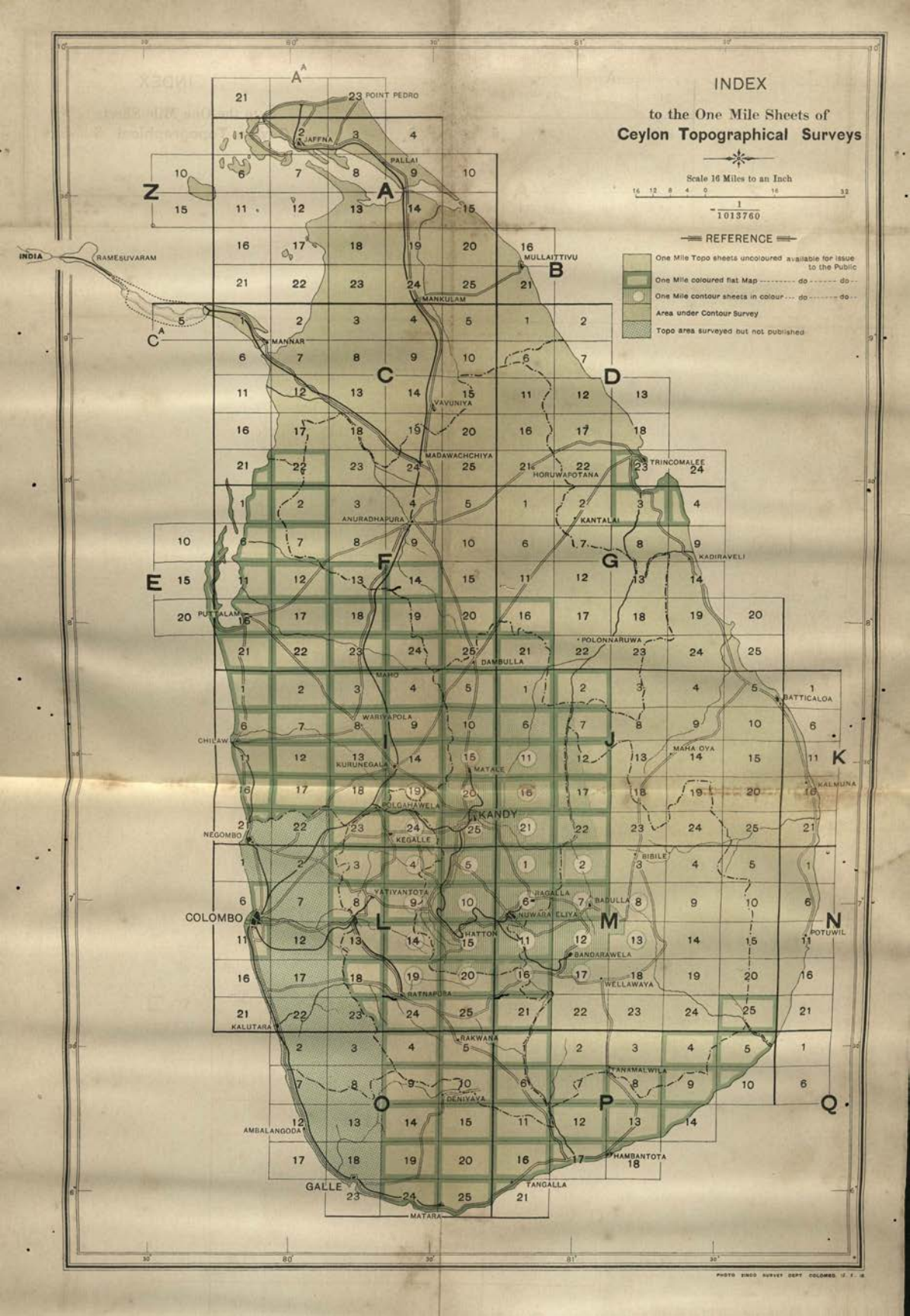
5. A statement showing the revenue and expenditure during the year under review is also annexed :—

| | | | Rs. | c. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **REVENUE.** | | | | |
| Balance on January 1, 1917 .. .. .. | | | 13,039 | 5 |
| Commutation realized in money .. .. .. | | | 69,627 | 0 |
| Commutation realized in labour .. .. .. | | | 1 | 50 |
| Toll grant on minor roads .. .. .. | | | 2,439 | 0 |
| Government contribution in aid of minor works .. .. | | | 2,000 | 0 |
| Miscellaneous receipts .. .. .. | | | 6,617 | 61 |
| Contributions from estates on account minor roads .. | | | 1,050 | 0 |
| Total .. | | | 94,774 | 16 |
| **EXPENDITURE.** | | | | |
| Payment made on account of principal roads and resthouses .. | | | 19,511 | 0 |
| Amount expended on minor works .. .. | | | 34,412 | 12 |
| Establishment and commission to division officers :— | Rs. | c. | | |
| (*a*) Contribution on account Provincial Road Committee establishment .. .. | 600 | 0 | | |
| (*b*) Cost of District Road Committee establishment | 6,159 | 30 | | |
| (*c*) Commission to division officers .. | 8,070 | 77 | | |
| | | | 14,830 | 7 |
| Miscellaneous charges .. .. .. | | | 8,367 | 90 |
| Balance on December 31, 1917 .. .. | | | 17,653 | 7 |
| Total .. | | | 94,774 | 16 |

6. Eighty-four permits for building houses have been issued during the year.

District Road Committee,
Kegalla, January 22, 1918.

G. F. R. BROWNING,
Chairman.


INDEX
to the One Mile Sheets of
Ceylon Topographical Surveys
Scale 16 Miles to an Inch
1
1013760
REFERENCE
One Mile Topo sheets uncoloured available for issue to the Public
One Mile coloured flat Map --- do --- do
One Mile contour sheets in colour --- do --- do
Area under Contour Survey
Topo area surveyed but not published
INDIA
RAMESUVARAM
POINT PEDRO
JAFFNA
PALLAI
MULLAITTIVU
MANKULAM
MANNAR
VAVUNIYA
MADAWACHCHIYA
TRINCOMALEE
HORUWAPOTANA
ANURADHAPURA
KANTALAI
KADIRAVELI
PUTTALAM
POLONNARUWA
DAMBULLA
MAHO
BATTICALOA
WARIYAPOLA
CHILAW
KURUNEGALA
MATALE
MAHA OYA
KALMUNA
POLGAHAWELA
KANDY
NEGOMBO
KEGALLE
BIBILE
VATIYANTOTA
JAGALLA
BADULLA
NUWARA ELIYA
COLOMBO
HATTON
POTUWIL
BANDARAWELA
WELLAWAYA
RATNAPURA
KALUTARA
RAKWANA
YANAKMALWILA
DENIYAYA
AMBALANGODA
HAMBANTOTA
GALLE
TANGALLA
MATARA
A
B
C
D
E
F
G
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J
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Q
Z

# SURVEY DEPARTMENT.

## REPORT OF THE SURVEYOR-GENERAL FOR 1917.

DURING the year this Department has lost the services of seven more officers, who left for the front, as shown below. In consequence there are still sixty-four vacancies in the field surveyors' staff, and some fifteen surveyors retrenched. Including the five officers who left early in 1917, there are now thirty-five serving at the front, many of whom have received distinctions and promotions, and whose technical survey knowledge has been of the utmost service to those in command, and been favourably reported on. Many of the remaining supervising officers have applied to go on war service :—

H. W. Johnson, absorbed into the Corps of Royal Engineers—18/6/1914.
C. A. Copland, Lieutenant, Royal Engineers, Field Survey Company—19/10/1914.
W. Adam, Second Lieutenant, Cavalry Machine Gun Corps, Royal East Kent Yeomanry—1/11/1914.
N. B. Favell, Captain, 6th Battalion, Rifle Brigade—10/11/1914.
G. B. Manson, Second Lieutenant, Lancashire Fusiliers—15/11/1914.
E. J. W. Whitehead, Second Lieutenant, Royal Garrison Artillery—10/12/1914.
J. Ferguson, Captain, Royal Engineers—24/12/1914.
F. E. Dainty, absorbed into the Corps of Royal Engineers—24/12/1914.
J. de Rosse, Second Lieutenant, Queen Victoria's Own Sappers and Miners—10/1/1915.
W. W. Bentley, Major, Royal Garrison Artillery—27/1/1915.
F. J. Salmon, Captain, Staff, Royal Engineers, special survey work; mentioned in despatches, January, 1916, and January, 1917—28/1/1915.
J. Moriarty, M.C., Second Lieutenant, 27th Punjabis, I.A.R.O.—1/2/1915.
R. W. E. Ruddock, Lieutenant, Royal Garrison Artillery—23/2/1915.
K. W. S. Mitchell, Second Lieutenant, Hampshire Regiment (attached 6th Battalion, Devon Regiment)—1/6/1915.
A. J. Bamford, M.C., Captain, Motor Machine Gun Corps—30/6/1915.
W. S. Maddams, absorbed into the Corps of Royal Engineers—16/7/1915.
H. P. Harrison, Lieutenant, Sussex Yeomanry (attached Field Survey Company, Royal Engineers)—27/7/1915.
C. D. Day, Second Lieutenant, Royal Garrison Artillery—12/8/1915.
H. R. van Twest, Company Quartermaster Sergeant, 30th Depôt Company, 5th Battalion, Machine Gun Corps—16/9/1915.
A. T. Burgess, absorbed into the Corps of Royal Engineers—18/11/1915.
C. J. Lourensz, Private, Middlesex Regiment—25/11/1915.
O. de Livera, Private, Coldstream Guards—6/12/1915.
G. de Livera, Private, Coldstream Guards—12/2/1916.
C. C. S. Stephenson, Second Lieutenant, Army Service Corps—2/3/1916.
A. A. Carthelis, Gunner, Royal Garrison Artillery—29/3/1916.
H. O. Clark, Second Lieutenant, Royal Garrison Artillery (Special Reserve)—1/7/1916.
E. B. Manson, Second Lieutenant, Royal Garrison Artillery—20/9/1916.
H. Jameson—29/12/1916.
R. J. Johnston, received Commission, Royal Engineers—9/2/1917.
W. H. Crutchley—9/2/1917.
P. Moriarty—12/2/1917.
A. R. Watson—23/2/1917.
H. F. Humby, Royal Engineers—28/2/1917.
W. C. de Zylva, Sanitary Company, Mesopotamia—10/9/1917.
P. C. Sirisena, Sanitary Company, Mesopotamia—10/9/1917.

2. In addition to the absence of the above officers on war service, many of the supervising staff and surveyors have from time to time been engaged on local military duties. Several grade surveyors have been employed as supervising officers in charge of sub-parties, and the supervision has to some extent suffered, and thrown more work on the staff officers at headquarters.

3. *The Town Guard, Survey Section.*—This section has continued to do well during the year under the able guidance of Lieutenant C. V. Foenander and his non-commissioned officers, who have every reason to be satisfied with the regular attendance and smart appearance of this section on parade.

4. In order to economize paper as far as possible this year, specimens of new maps, &c., have been omitted, while the diagrams showing the progress made in settlement surveys have also been omitted, as little change would be apparent in the latter when compared with my 1916 report.

5. *Town Surveys.*—During the year a memorandum on town surveys has been prepared from notes on the home proceedings of the Ordnance Survey, Southampton, the Indian practice, and personal experience, and adopted for local Ceylon practice. There are now several surveyors who are employed on town surveys of the following towns, namely, Colombo, Galle, Matara, Trincomalee, &c. I shall, therefore, in the near future, have a staff of fully experienced town surveyors, and, as I stated last year, this branch of surveying has now become of some importance, owing to increased activities of Sanitary Boards, &c., who are bent on town improvement.

6. *Topographical Surveys.*—The year has been a memorable one, and marks an epoch in the history of the topographical survey of Ceylon, as the field work of the whole Island has now been completed, from which the first complete topographical flat map of the Island can be issued on the scale of one mile to an inch. I anticipate that all the sheets of this survey will be published during 1918. This survey was started in the year 1898, Mr. F. H. Grinlinton being Surveyor-General at the time. The staff engaged on the survey has been repeatedly changed and reduced owing to various causes, principally the great rubber boom in the year 1906, when all surveyors were required to cope with the abnormal demand made for opening up new land for rubber. The method of topographical survey at first adopted in 1898 has, with experience, been considerably modified and improved, and the mapping of close detail has, as a result, been achieved. At the time the original eight-mile map of the Island was first printed,

namely, 1903, during the Governorship of Sir West Ridgeway, a large portion of the Island was still unsurveyed for the one-mile topographical map, but the eight-mile map being on a small scale, very rapid methods were resorted to at that time, in order to obtain the necessary information for the issue of an eight-mile map before the departure of His Excellency.

The recent new eight-mile map of the Island and also the four-mile map just issued are based on the actual topographical surveys made for the issue of the one-mile-to-an-inch map. During the year 1,576 square miles were surveyed; this includes the whole of the Western Province and the uncompleted portion of the Southern Province. These surveys were carried out by plane table on a scale of 2 inches to a mile, and, as I explained in my last report on the survey of the Province of Sabaragamuwa, advantage was taken of the existence of estate plans and all old surveys extant in the Department in carrying out this survey. I again take this opportunity of thanking those gentlemen who so kindly assisted this Department by lending plans, and thus helping to push this work through to a successful conclusion. The eleven plane table workers who were employed on this work have done well; it was estimated by Mr. L. G. O. Woodhouse, who was in immediate charge of the work, that they would turn out an average of 120 square miles per man for the year, but the average was 157 square miles, and the highest 208 square miles. It will be seen from the above that we have a period of twenty years between the issue of the first sheets, which were in outline only, and the issue of the present up-to-date sheets in colour. It has been my practice gradually to substitute coloured editions of the old one-mile sheets for the old outline copies, and before this is done each sheet has in every case to be revised in the field and brought up to date. An index plan will be found in this report showing the present state of map reproduction with regard to the one-mile flat maps, contour sheets, and models. 112 square miles of 50 feet contour gap-filling surveys were carried out in the Kandy and Badulla Districts; it is from this survey that the relief models are made, to which I referred in my last report.

7. *Mapping Room.*—The progress made by this branch throughout the year has been very satisfactory, and the improvement in the maps prepared for reproduction has been very marked, and reflects great credit on Mr. J. Bell, Assistant Superintendent of Surveys, who is in charge of the branch, and those assisting him. Six full sets of plaster of paris relief models of the contoured area of the Island were cast, coloured, and issued. The methods of construction of these models were fully described in my last report; they have already attracted a good deal of attention, and, apart from their great interest, have in several instances proved of great practical value. The scale adopted, namely, one mile to an inch horizontal and two inches to the mile vertical, with hundred foot interpolated contours, is suitable for the issue of a complete model of the up-country districts of Ceylon, though I have in mind the issue of models on a larger scale, with 25 feet intervals of such places of interest as the military reserve of Diyatalawa, Nuwara Eliya, &c. Twenty-three sheets of the one-mile-to-an-inch map were published in colours, together with the southern sheet of the half-mile-to-an-inch map of Colombo and neighbourhood. The new four-mile-to-an-inch map of Ceylon was completed and published, and makes a very fine map of the Island. The eight-mile-to-an-inch map of the Island already referred to was brought up to date and a new edition issued. The eight-mile motor map was also brought up to date, and a greatly improved edition is now available. A four-chain-to-an-inch map was prepared of Diyatalawa Camp, with interpolated contours at 25 feet intervals. The sixteen-chain map of Nuwara Eliya was brought up to date, and a revised edition issued at the request of His Excellency the Governor. An illustrated catalogue of all maps on sale by this Department can now, at the time of writing, be obtained at this office, and should prove of general use; it is already in great demand.

8. *Application Surveys.*—The operations of this branch of the Department have been as varied as usual, and the demands made upon it have been heavy, the policy of leasing Crown land instead of outright sale does not appear to have caused any diminution in applications for land. This may be partly accounted for by the fact that Government have authorized the sale in certain cases of lots of 10 acres and under. The number of applications received and special surveys asked for was 2,567, against 2,278 in 1916. The following details are taken from Mr. G. K. Thornhill's report, the Superintendent of Application Surveys:—

The following are the various products and cultivation, &c., for which lands were surveyed on applications:—338 applications covering 987 acres for paddy cultivation, 32 applications covering 1,083 acres for tea cultivation, 74 applications covering 1,343 acres for rubber cultivation, 5 applications covering 214 acres for tea and rubber cultivation, 186 applications covering 587 acres for coconut cultivation, 443 applications covering 1,330 acres for miscellaneous plantations, gardens, &c., and 268 applications covering 397 acres for building purposes. The total number of applications and Crown requisitions disposed of during the year was 2,212, leaving 2,001 outstanding at the end of the year. The increase of the outstandings is due to the large number of questions in the Galle District, which were not received till late in the year, so that little progress could be made with them.

The following are a few of the more important surveys coming under the heads dealt with above, which are deserving of special mention:—

*Large Applications.*

*Western Province.*—Applications for 150 acres for tea and rubber cultivation.

*Central Province.*—Applications for 300 acres for tea cultivation.

*Eastern Province.*—Applications for 150 acres, in Koddiyar pattu, Trincomalee District, for coconut cultivation.

*North-Western Province.*—Applications for 75 acres in Walahena, Chilaw District, for pasture.

*Province of Uva.*—Applications for 70 acres, 50 acres, 200 acres, 40 acres, and 50 acres for tea cultivation.

*Province of Sabaragamuwa.*—Applications for 400 acres and 1,327 acres for tea and rubber cultivation.

*Acquisition Surveys.*

Lands required for the new bulk oil installation at Kolonnawa in Colombo; new Police Training School at Bambalapitiya; improvement of Henaratgoda, Veyangoda, and other small towns in the Western Province; new road from Mallowapitiya to Rambodagala, in the Kurunegala District.

Additional lands required for improving the Badulla-Batticaloa road and Sampaltivu road, the Mutur to Shell Bay road, in the Trincomalee District.

*Railway Acquisition Surveys.*

Land required for the new line from Chilaw to Puttalam and the Harbour to Main line connection in Colombo, as well as additional land required for the Badulla extension and portions of the open line.

*Town Surveys.*

New town survey work was carried out in the Kochchikade area of Colombo, Kadugannawa and Nawalapitiya in the Central Province, Galle Fort and Matara in the Southern Province, and Trincomalee in the Eastern Province.

*Miscellaneous Surveys.*

A contour survey of the site for the new bulk oil installation at Kolonnawa; a survey and demarcation of the lands belonging to the Kandy waterworks; a survey and demarcation of the Ragama Camp grounds; a survey and demarcation of the Talahena fishing area at Negombo; a large scale survey of the Kandy-Peradeniya road; a large scale survey of the lands to be taken over for the St. Margarets-Kirklees road; a survey and demarcation of the Railway and other Crown land at Haputale; and a survey of the experimental saltern at Palavi in the Puttalam District.

*Road Contract Surveys.*

The surveys of the Nagoda-Matugama road and the Colombo-Chilaw road were completed by the contract surveyor, and some of the plans have already been issued to the Director of Public Works. In addition, contracts for the surveys of the Jaffna-Karativu and Jaffna-Point Pedro roads were entered into, and the surveys were in hand by the contractor before the end of the year.

9. *Irrigation Surveys* were carried out in the Eastern Province, Southern Province, and North-Central Province. A working arrangement has been come to whereby this Department supplies plans in advance to the Irrigation Department, who are able to state their requirements from an irrigation point of view, and these are carried out *pari passu* with the survey. There is no difficulty whatever where surveys are carried out over newly irrigated areas, but matters are anything but simple where specifications are not up to date, water-rates not collected, and where constant change of ownership and boundaries has been going on and have not been properly noted. In such cases it is the duty of this Department to unravel the tangle, and supply the Revenue Officer with a plan which lucidly explains the situation.

10. *Land Settlement Surveys.*—The demands made by the Land Settlement staff have been fully met during the year. In the Province of Sabaragamuwa the block surveys carried out include 13,000 acres in the Opanake area; parts of this are included in the steep and rough country of the southern slopes of the Hunuwala range rising to a height of 4,997 feet. The Acting Superintendent of Surveys, Mr. L. M. Symes, reports that, notwithstanding the rough country met with on the steep slopes of the Hunuwala range, the heavy clearing through thick *bata* jungle, and the unfavourable weather conditions in this Province, the progress of the work was satisfactory. The supervision of this work was several times changed owing to one officer being required on urgent work in North-Central Province and Mr. A. R. Watson going home on war service. All block surveys were brought to a close in September, and the surveyors went to Diyatalawa for recess work. The following details are culled from the report of the Superintendent of Surveys, Waste Lands, Mr. C. R. Lundie :—

The area covered by new block surveys was about 54,300 acres. This area is roughly made up of 10,400 acres in the Kumara Pallam pattuwa and 1,000 in Gurussa village of the North-Western Province; 3,435 acres in the Pelmadulla and 12,325 acres in the Opanake area of the Province of Sabaragamuwa; 4,562 acres in the Kumbalwela korale of the Province of Uva; and 10,950 acres in the Nuwaragam korale and 11,660 acres in the Kanadara korale of the North-Central Province.

During the year 85 block survey preliminary plans were issued to the Settlement Officer containing 7,044 lots, and covering an area of 33,736 acres. An extent of about 54,332 acres was outstanding on December 31, 1917, the plans of which are being completed.

The area covered by forest reserve surveys was about 234,683 acres. Four plans were issued to the Settlement Officer containing 4 lots, and covering an extent of 39,225 acres, the plans of the remainder are being drawn up.

One topographical preliminary plan of 69 lots covering an extent of 23,232 acres, which was outstanding on December 31, 1916, was issued to the Settlement Officer.

Topographical preliminary plans covering an area of 1,093,413 acres have been issued to the Settlement Officer up to date, of which 851,559 acres have been settled, and 241,853 acres remain to be settled.

No final reports on interim villages were received during the year; fifteen interim villages are still outstanding. The completion of the settlement of these villages is still awaited; it is very desirable from all points of view that they should be disposed of at once.

Thirty-eight villages were closed to the Revenue Officer, as the Settlement Officer was working in them, and 105 villages were released during the year. A total of 2,579 villages has been closed up to date and 1,310 released, leaving a balance of 1,269 villages in the hands of the Settlement Officer; 96 certificates of quiet possession preliminary plans in the North-Western Province were also closed by him.

There were 73 settlement survey questions outstanding at the end of 1916, 128 questions were received from the Settlement Officer during the year. Out of these, 140 were completed and returned to the Settlement Officer, leaving 61 questions in hand. Out of 124 applications coming in villages under settlement, 54 were attended to, leaving a balance of 70.

During the period 2,078 Waste Lands Ordinance sketches to accompany Waste Lands Ordinance notices and final orders were examined and certified.

The final reports of 231 villages were received from the Settlement Officer during the year, and 131 printed reports were issued, making a total of 1,845 final reports issued. This, together with previous outstandings, leaves a balance in hand of 173, of which 65 final reports for preparation of plans are in this office, 4 have been referred back to the Settlement Officer, 38 sent to Government for approval, and 66 are with the Government Printer.

The number of final village plans issued during the year was 106, bringing the total to 1,817, and leaving a balance of 28 under preparation.

11. *Inspections.*—During the year I inspected the survey work in progress in the Provinces; the Deputy Surveyor-General, Mr. A. J. Wickwar, and the Assistant Surveyor-General, Mr. A. H. G. Dawson, also carried out inspections during the year.

12. *North-Western Province.*—The work carried out in this Province was of a varied and interesting nature. Ten miles of the acquisition survey of the Rambodagalla-Liniyawehera road were completed out of 14 miles and plans drawn up; the acquisition survey of the Chilaw-Puttalam Railway was started, and the following notes are taken from Mr. A. J. Stronach's report, the Superintendent of Surveys: "The whole length of the railway trace from Chilaw to Puttalam is 31 miles 40 chains. The field work of the first 5 miles from Chilaw has been completed, and the plan work is well in hand. The approximate extent of the 5 miles of acquisition completed is 90 acres."

Plans of the block surveys in Giritalana korale were completed in recess, the area amounting to 10,760 acres in fifty-seven villages. Isolated block surveys of Doluwa and Gurussa villages were taken up, the former of 650 acres and the latter 2,000 acres. The village traverses and 1,000 acres of detail have been completed. Satisfactory progress was made in Kumara Pallam pattu; field work representing 10,400 acres in twenty-two villages was completed.

There has been a steady falling off in private surveys for certificates of quiet possession, only fifteen letters of instruction were issued by the Superintendent; ten plans were received and passed. The Superintendent, Mr. A. J. Stronach, states: "I find that surveyors are not anxious to take up certificate of quiet possession work so long as they can get estate surveys to do that require no checking or co-ordinating." I fancy, however, that the falling off may partly be due to the Settlement Officer discouraging such surveys in the districts over which he is operating.

Triangulation for block survey work was carried out during the year; the surveyor at first employed on it was not successful, and had to be replaced. One of his reports is worth quoting. He says: "No flashing is possible in the sickly sun, while desolation and darkness broods over all the land."

13. *Western Province.*—The Application staff in this Province commenced work in the Kalutara District on August 1, 1917, after completion of the Colombo-Negombo area, and it is not expected that the outstanding work will be completed until the first quarter of 1918. This on paper appears to be unsatisfactory, but, from the figures which are attached, it will be seen that a large amount of work has been received and attended to, and the result compares favourably with the preceding year.

The acquisition work was particularly heavy; the work completed under this heading is nearly twice as much as for the previous year. This is partly due to the great development of town improvements in the Province. Such surveys are generally of an urgent nature, and special attention is paid to them, and the work has been attended to with despatch. A start was made with the skeleton survey of the town of Colombo. The preliminary triangulation occupied some time, several main traverses have been run, and the detail work is now in full swing. This survey is being carried out on a scale of one chain to an inch on up-to-date lines; it is designed to fill all requirements, both of the Municipal Engineer, Colombo, and other public officers. Sufficient levels will subsequently be taken to allow of close interval contours being shown on the final sheets. The present town survey sheets are on various scales and on detached sheets, and date back to 1865. A comparison between the outturn for 1917 as compared with 1916 is shown in a tabulated form attached. Nineteen applications for between 10 and 50 acres in extent and four for over 50 acres were surveyed:—

*Comparison with 1916.*

| *Application Questions.* | 1916. | 1917. |
|---|---|---|
| Attended to .. | .. 233 | .. 199 |
| Extent .. | .. Acres 1,417 | .. 1,067 |
| Average, per lot | .. Acres 1½ | .. 2 |
| Cost, per acre .. | .. Rs. 12·91 | .. 15·32 |
| Outstanding .. | .. 75 | .. 108 |
| *Special Questions.* | | |
| Attended to .. | .. 75 | .. 142 |
| Extent .. | .. Acres 697 | .. 1,502 |
| Average, per lot | .. Acres 2¾ | .. 2½ |
| Cost, per acre .. | .. Rs. 10·15 | .. 11·01 |
| Outstanding .. | .. 22 | .. 22 |

| *Acquisition Questions.* | 1916. | 1917. |
|---|---|---|
| Attended to .. | .. 53 | .. 97 |
| Extent .. | .. Acres 96 | .. 159 |
| Average, per lot | .. Rood 1 | .. 1 |
| Cost, per acre .. | .. Rs. 33·50 | .. 59·65 |
| Outstanding .. | .. 12 | .. 11 |
| *Applications and Special Questions.* | | |
| Average number of surveyors .. | 11 | .. 14 |
| Attended to .. | .. 361 | .. 438 |
| Extent .. | .. Acres 2,210 | .. 2,728 |
| Cost, per acre .. | .. Rs. 12·93 | .. 15·54 |
| Outstanding .. | .. 109 | .. 141 |

14. *Southern Province.*—A very large number of application and special question surveys were received in No. 1 area, totalling 1,014 questions. The Superintendent, Mr. C. H. Vince, states: "It appears probable that the unusual influx of applications has been caused by the greatly inflated price of plumbago during 1916 and part of 1917. Plumbago is found intermixed with the surface soil over a large area in the Hikkaduwa, Elpitiya, and Ambalangoda districts. The villagers by the simple process of digging up the soil in their compounds and washing it were able to get enough of this mineral, the price of which rose to over Rs. 1,000 per ton, to invest the proceeds in the purchase of land." On my last inspection in this area I came to the conclusion that in consequence of the large number of applications in hand it would be best when opportunity occurs to block survey this area.

Under the Waste Lands Ordinance surveys were carried out in the Hambantota District by the Waste Lands staff. A few questions in the Galle and Matara Districts were attended to by application surveyors. Settlement Officer's requirements in eleven villages were attended to during the year, over a total area of 27,336 acres. Special questions were attended to in one interim village, 6,737 acres in extent.

Definition of lots were carried out in eleven villages with a total area of 21,688 acres, thus making the total area in which settlement surveys and definition of sold lots were carried out during the year 55,761 acres in twenty-three villages. 1,075 landmarks were placed in connection with the above work. A survey of the Galle Fort, which was started in July, 1916, was completed, as far as the field work was concerned, in July, 1917. The plan work is nearing completion.

Preparations have been made for an engineering survey of the Galle town. This work is to be taken up in two parts: part of Galupiyadda Ward is to be surveyed first, and part of Kaluwella Ward proceeded with afterwards. Primary traverses can be commenced as soon as the plans of the Fort are sent in. 242 landmarks were buried one foot deep to be used as minor pickets. Work was commenced in July and finished in November. The Galle Municipality buried 127 concrete blocks fitted with brass plugs for main points at sites selected and pointed out by an officer of this Department. The cost of this was paid for by the Municipality.

The survey of Matara town was started in March; two surveyors have been engaged upon it. Primary and secondary traverses have been completed. The detail work inside the Fort was practically completed at the end of the year. 123 concrete blocks were buried during the year to be used as primary traverse pickets and main points of departure. The size of these blocks is 1 foot 6 inches by 1 foot 6 inches by 2 feet. A brass plug is inserted in each. 13¼ barrels of cement were used in this work.

Early in June Mr. Dirckze and party of six surveyors took up the survey of the irrigable land on the right bank of the Kirindi-oya. The total area of irrigable land to be surveyed is approximately 7,100 acres. The land is to be dealt with in three zones, which are to be put up for sale, as the channels, &c., for irrigating the land are completed by the Irrigation Department.

Five primary, six secondary, and one village traverses were completed. Their respective lengths were 26 miles, 9 miles, and 1 mile. Satisfactory closures were obtained for them all. The work has been plotted in pencil on the sheets, and the surveyors are blocking out the area into five- and ten-acre blocks, and demarcating reservations for channels, streams, bunds, roads, residential blocks, &c.

There has been a good deal of fever among the coolies, and one of the surveyors had to be moved for this reason. Elephants have been rather troublesome on one or two occasions, coolies being afraid to work in the vicinity of the herd.

15. *Central Province.*—The work in this Province consisted of special surveys of towns and roads, demarcation surveys for the Land Settlement Department, application surveys, and the completion of the plans of the block surveys carried out in the Matale District during 1917. The latter covered twenty villages in the Udugoda Udasiya pattu. A somewhat intricate survey of the catchment area of the Kandy waterworks was completed. This survey of very steep and difficult country was started in November, 1916; a considerable amount of triangulation was found necessary. The field work of the Kadugannawa Sanitary Board survey was completed; this survey is the first of a series of Sanitary Board surveys recommended by the Senior Sanitary Officer; one of its purposes is that of aiding the work of improvement to drains and other sanitary necessities. The survey of Nawalapitiya town was started during the year. Sixteen acquisition surveys for various purposes were dealt with, as was the field work in connection with the survey of the St. Margarets-Kirklees road.

16. *Province of Sabaragamuwa.*—Eight villages in the Pelmadulla district were surveyed during the year, aggregating approximately to 15,760 acres. Taking into consideration the rough country met with on the steep slopes of the Hunuwala range, the heavy clearing through *bata* jungle, and the unfavourable weather conditions met with in the Province, the progress of the work was satisfactory. An important work carried out during the year was the demarcation survey in Panawenna village; 54 chenas were cut out and landmarked in steep and thick chena clad country. The applications for lease and purchase of land in this Province were few; two of the leases were for 1,327 acres and 400 acres, respectively. Sixteen acquisition surveys were carried out. One in connection with improvements to the Karandupone-Rambukkana road, and one in connection with the extension of the calamander plantation at Madampe. The closure system for application surveys was successfully applied, the whole Province being dealt with within the year. Mr. C. H. Vince, who was in charge of the Province for a part of the year, was unfortunately licked by a rabid dog, and had to visit the Pasteur Institute at Coonoor on medical advice.

17. *Province of Uva.*—The block survey field work of Kumbalwela korale was completed, and plans are being drawn up in recess. The supervision suffered owing to demands made by war service. The work will be completed early in 1918. There was a falling off this year in applications for land, the Superintendent, Mr. P. J. May, stated in his report: "This falling off is partly due to the war, and partly to the new system of leasing, which has not yet obtained full popular approval." Twelve acquisition surveys were made of land required for widening roads, &c.

18. *North-Central Province.*—As I anticipated in my last report, the block survey of the Nuwaragam korale was completed during the year. Block surveys were commenced in the Kanadara korale, and plans of the Nuwaragam and Willachchiya korales were completed in recess. The field work during the year amounted to 22,610 acres, plan work was completed of 2,070 acres, and demarcation and settlement surveys were carried out over thirty villages, which were 73,953 acres in extent. A survey of Maha Iluppallama of 523 acres was carried out in connection with irrigation. A survey of 500 acres below Nachchaduwa tank was commenced and subsequently stopped at the request of the Director of Irrigation, as the scheme as a whole was not complete, circumstances having arisen necessitating a modification of his requirements. The majority of applications for land received were under 10 acres, there were eighteen for over 10 and up to 50 acres, and one for 56 acres. 7,157 landmarks were laid down in connection with all surveys in this Province during the year.

19. *Northern Province.*—As foreshadowed in my report last year, an extended forest reserve programme has necessitated the survey of a large area. 234,683 acres were surveyed and defined with landmarks. Despite the fact that 286 miles of traverse had to be co-ordinated, the plans of the above were nearing completion by the end of December. Ill-health and inclement weather alone prevented the final completion of the work. Preparations have been made for the 1918 forest surveys, and as no Forest Department coolies were available, on account of every one being required to cut firewood, arrangements were made by this Department to clear the boundaries and save delay. Mr. C. W. F. Wavell, the Acting Superintendent of Surveys, states: "Many difficulties were experienced on account of bad weather and lack of food, but splendid progress was made ..... In one instance a wire chute was improvized from some old wire and used to transport landmarks across an impassable river."

The demand for land fell considerably during the year, and applications surveyed were generally for a very small extent, the average area being slightly over 1 acre. The survey of the Jaffna-Kankesanturai road, carried out under contract, was checked and passed.

The town surveys of Mannar in connection with the fixation and definition of title plans was completed; this led to numerous small encroachments being brought to light, averaging about 2 perches in extent.

A certain amount of triangulation was carried out necessitating the erection of a few small stages; 5,438 landmarks were buried during the year in connection with all surveys.

20. *Eastern Province.*—The usual applications for land were attended to during the year, but few were received in the Batticaloa District; the Trincomalee District is more active in this respect. The town survey of Trincomalee was continued, and the field work is expected to be completed by the middle of 1918. The town survey of Batticaloa, urgently required by the Government Agent, Eastern Province, is under consideration, and a start with this survey will, I hope, be made in 1918.

The plans of the large surveys under the Vakaneri tank were completed, and the following details are of interest:—

The total extent of 13,600 acres took six surveyors and an officer in charge of the party about seventeen months to complete, of which the triangulation and traverses took about four months, the detail surveys about six months, and the plan work about seven months. The average sickness per man amounted to only six and a half days, while Sundays, sick leave, and holidays, &c., took up more than a quarter of the time. 3,531 landmarks were used. The total number of lots is 1,659, or an average of about ¾ acre per lot.

The number of landmarks buried during the year was 1,838.

21. *Triangulation.*—In Kumara Pallam pattuwa, &c., 800 square miles were triangulated. Seven trigonometrical stations were visited in connection with the triangulation for the Colombo skeleton town survey. In this connection two stages were built, one 40 and one 60 feet high; the portable mast obtained from India was used in connection with this triangulation, with excellent results. Numerous calculations were carried out in the trigonometrical room. No initial levelling was carried out during the year.

22. *Training School.*—License class No. 5 was started in July with ten students. Their preliminary training in Colombo is finished, and they have been transferred to Padukka for six months' field training in surveying.

Departmental class No. 6 was re-started in October, 1916, with nine students and one topographical surveyor. Four students passed out in the final examination held in June, and were transferred to the field, the topographical surveyor returning to the field at the same time. The training of four of the remaining five students was interrupted by their military duties, and the fifth failed. Of the four mobilized students, one left the school in August on completion of his course, and was transferred to Diyatalawa for further instruction in topographical work, and the remaining three were transferred to the field at the end of December.

Departmental class No. 7 was started in November, 1916, with eleven students. Nine students passed out at the final examination held in August, and were transferred to Diyatalawa for further instruction in topographical work. The training of one of the two remaining students was interrupted by his military duties, and that of the other by long sick leave. These two students returned to the school in August with two others, who had been prevented by their military duties from joining the class in November, 1916. The training was carried out at Colombo and Padukka, being supervised by Mr. T. Y. Price, Assistant Superintendent of Surveys, in addition to his trigonometrical duties and observatory work.

23. *Title Plans.*—The number of title plans issued was practically the same as last year. Appendices I. and II. show the issue of the plans in detail.

24. *Miscellaneous Department.*—The fees for the work done by the Miscellaneous Department, such as the preparation of tracings, copies of plans, sale of maps, &c., amounted to Rs. 10,998·32, of which Rs. 4,253·40 was not recovered, being free issues to Government Departments. This is a slight decrease compared with last year, but the work of the room has been about the same.

25. *Lithographic and Process Departments.*—Both these Departments have kept pace with the Mapping Department in improving the standard of work, which is already very high.

26. *Staff: Clerks and Draughtsmen.*—Five clerks and draughtsmen retired, and three extra clerks and draughtsmen resigned. Of the retiring clerks and draughtsmen, Mr. F. de Alwis retired after thirty-six years' service at the age of sixty, and I regret to have to record that he died shortly after his retirement; Mr. S. H. Fernando retired after thirty years' service at the age of fifty-five; Mr. A. E. D. Abeysekera retired after thirty-one years' service at the age of fifty-six; Mr. A. C. van Cuylenberg retired after thirty-three years' service at the age of fifty-five; and Mr. J. de Fonseka retired after thirteen years' service, having been condemned by a Medical Board as being unfit for further service. One clerk and draughtsman was promoted to Class I., and two clerks and draughtsmen to Class II., Grade I. Five clerks and draughtsmen were appointed to Class II., Grade II. Two extra clerks and draughtsmen were transferred, one being permanently appointed clerk to the Hatton courts, and the other appointed temporarily to the Forest Department. One extra clerk and draughtsman was lent to the Censor's Office. I regret to record the death of one extra clerk and draughtsman, Mr. H. D. Stephen.

In October the extra clerks and draughtsmen were placed on an incremental scale, instead of having to wait for promotion from grade to grade as vacancies occurred. This has materially improved their position, as promotion in this class was practically at a standstill. The starting salary, Rs. 20 per mensem, is still very low, and I hope this, at no distant date, may be raised. The best method of recruiting the office staff is now under consideration.

27. *The Library.*—There is no falling off in the popularity of this institution, which, in addition to a large number of novels and papers, has a very creditable reference library.

28. *Leave.*—Mr. C. R. Lundie, Superintendent of Surveys, who was on leave in Europe, returned on September 26. Mr. O. Nicholas, Accountant, was on leave out of the Colony from April 28, and returned from leave on September 20. Mr. A. Plested, Assistant Superintendent of Surveys, returned on June 21. Mr. C. F. W. Halliley, Superintendent of Surveys, left the Island on November 8 on ten months' leave.

29. *Promotions and Appointments.*—Mr. C. H. Vince was promoted First Grade Superintendent of Surveys on June 16. Mr. E. Keyt was promoted Assistant Superintendent of Surveys (on probation) on March 16. Messrs. H. de Saram and R. C. Dissanayake were promoted Second Grade Surveyors on March 16. Seventeen surveyors were appointed to Grade III.

30. *Retirements.*—January 1, Mr. J. W. Robertson, Assistant Superintendent of Surveys. February 1, Mr. C. A. Ohlmus, Second Grade Surveyor. March 1, Mr. H. P. Dewasurendera, Third Grade Surveyor. March 13, Mr. S. Warusawitane, Third Grade Surveyor. April 1, Mr. C. D. Jayasinghe, Third Grade Surveyor. June 1, Mr. R. Schokman, Third Grade Surveyor. June 12, Mr. G. E. Fonseka, Third Grade Surveyor, for inefficiency. June 16, Mr. L. Shipton, Superintendent of Surveys. June 21, Mr. C. Sabaratnam, Third Grade Surveyor, for inefficiency. July 11, Mr. C. A. Gnanapragasam, Third Grade Surveyor. July 18, Mr. C. E. Philips, Third Grade Surveyor. Mr. H. F. Humby, Assistant Superintendent of Surveys, terminated his agreement on February 28.

31. *Resignations.*—Mr. J. Wright, Third Grade Surveyor, resigned on January 1. Mr. S. E. Ferdinand, Third Grade Surveyor, resigned on February 16. Mr. E. C. Jobsz, Third Grade Surveyor, resigned on July 4. Mr. J. S. Thambiyah, Third Grade Surveyor, resigned on December 1.

32. *Transfers.*—Mr. V. Kanagarajah, Third Grade Surveyor, was transferred to the Public Works Department on December 1.

33. *Observatory.*—Both my report on this branch of the Department and that of Mr. J. E. Evans, the Acting Superintendent, Observatory, will be found printed as a separate appendix to this report.

34. *Conclusion.*—Notwithstanding the shortage of supervision necessitated by the war, the calls on this Department continue to be heavy, and considerable strain has thus been put on the senior officers of this Department, many of whom badly require home leave. I take this opportunity of placing on record the loyal assistance I have received from them all during the year under review.

Surveyor-General's Office,
Colombo, April 9, 1918.

W. C. S. INGLES,
Surveyor-General.

## APPENDIX I.

Return showing Number of Lots received for the Preparation of Title Plans during 1917.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Brought forward from 1916 | .. | 821 | Prepared and issued during 1917 | .. | 5,374 |
| Received during 1917 | .. | 4,985 | Returned for verification | .. | 17 |
| | | | Returned for landmarking | .. | 2 |
| | | | Balance | .. | 413 |
| | | 5,806 | | | 5,806 |

## APPENDIX II.

Return of Title Plans issued from January 1 to December 31, 1917.

| Province. | Forwarded to the Hon. the Controller of Revenue. | | | Forwarded to the Government Agents. | | | Total. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Plans. | Sets. | Extent. | Plans. | Sets. | Extent. | Plans. | Sets. | Extent. |
| | | | A. R. P. | | | A. R. P. | | | A. R. P. |
| Western .. | 2,112 | 704 | 690 1 6·50 | 39 | 13 | 23 1 33·08 | 2,151 | 717 | 713 2 39·58 |
| Central .. | 216 | 72 | 104 1 34·28 | 33 | 11 | 7 1 24·84 | 249 | 83 | 111 3 19·12 |
| Northern .. | 699 | 233 | 619 3 16·90 | 18 | 6 | 25 3 16·87 | 717 | 239 | 645 2 33·77 |
| Southern .. | 4,104 | 1,368 | 2,949 0 6·72 | 129 | 43 | 79 1 16 | 4,233 | 1,411 | 3,028 1 22·72 |
| Eastern .. | 504 | 168 | 258 1 29·87 | 138 | 46 | 43 0 13·43 | 642 | 214 | 301 2 3·30 |
| North-Western.. | 5,748 | 1,916 | 9,425 1 24·50 | 120 | 40 | 180 0 2 | 5,868 | 1,956 | 9,605 1 26·50 |
| North-Central .. | 1,077 | 359 | 878 3 8·62 | — | — | — | 1,077 | 359 | 878 3 8·62 |
| Uva .. | 678 | 226 | 597 3 5·75 | 51 | 17 | 86 0 19·75 | 729 | 243 | 683 3 25·50 |
| Sabaragamuwa.. | 426 | 142 | 1,449 3 16 | 30 | 10 | 322 0 4 | 456 | 152 | 1,771 3 20 |
| Total .. | 15,564 | 5,188 | 16,973 3 29·14 | 558 | 186 | 767 1 9·97 | 16,122 | 5,374 | 17,741 0 39·11 |
| Lease plans in quadruplicate .. .. .. | | | | | | | 444 | 111 | 186 3 24·91 |
| Plans issued to be attached to deeds of assignment for mining rights .. | | | | | | | 72 | 24 | 20 2 5·06 |
| Plans issued for exchange of lands .. .. .. | | | | | | | 12 | 4 | 0 0 35·38 |
| Grand Total .. | | | | | | | 16,650 | 5,513 | 17,948 3 24·46 |

## APPENDIX III.

Abstract of Crown Lands sold, Revenue and Expenditure, and Title Deed Plans issued for the last Ten Years.

| Period. | Lands sold and settled. | | Revenue from Land Sales, including Fees, &c. | Expenditure. | Title Plans issued in Triplicate. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number of Lots. | Extent. | | | Number of Sets. | Extent. |
| | | Acres. | Rs. | Rs. | | Acres. |
| 1908 .. .. | 8,807 | 25,080 | 916,081 | 989,107 | 12,033 | 52,815 |
| 1909 .. .. | 9,968 | 28,828 | 991,866 | 1,244,841 | 7,624 | 22,904 |
| 1910 .. .. | 12,713 | 30,673 | 1,273,889 | 1,500,538 | 7,724 | 34,410 |
| 1911 .. .. | 11,451 | 27,947 | 1,269,597 | 1,691,912 | 2,006 | 9,344 |
| 1912 .. .. | 10,042 | 30,692 | 1,649,367 | 1,590,683 | 6,937 | 29,208 |
| 1913 .. .. | 11,906 | 32,832 | 1,714,768 | 1,766,537 | 14,264 | 51,520 |
| 1914 .. .. | 9,693 | 28,937 | 1,414,361 | 1,678,546 | 11,584 | 40,885 |
| 1915 .. .. | 6,740 | 23,225 | 1,100,579 | 1,392,912 | 7,053 | 27,212 |
| 1916 .. .. | 5,867 | 20,221 | 1,104,413 | 1,479,485 | 5,352 | 21,433 |
| 1917 .. .. | 4,711 | 12,842 | 629,664 | 1,519,096 | 5,374 | 17,741 |

## APPENDIX IV.

## THE COLOMBO OBSERVATORY.

### REPORT OF THE SURVEYOR-GENERAL FOR 1917.

THROUGHOUT the year both Mr. A. J. Bamford, B.A., B.Sc., F.R.A.S., F.R.Met.Soc., the Superintendent, and Mr. H. Jameson, B.Sc., Assistant Astronomer, have been on leave and on military service.

2. Mr. T. Y. Price, B.A., Assistant Superintendent of Surveys, was appointed to assist in the time work, in addition to his duties as Assistant Superintendent of the Trigonometrical Branch and Training School. Mr. P. F. Fernando, Third Grade Surveyor (retrenched), was appointed to assist in the work of the Observatory from January, 1917. Mr. M. I. I. L. Marikar, Third Grade Surveyor, and Mr. J. Gregory, Second Grade Surveyor, assisted in the checking and the tabulation of rainfall records. A mechanic was appointed, and has relieved Mr. J. E. Evans of much work in connection with the synchronized clock service.

3. The time service was well maintained throughout the year.

4. The time ball is dropped at 9, 13, and 16 hours daily, except on Sundays and public holidays, when it is dropped only at 9 A.M. The time ball was successfully dropped on 945 occasions, there being but eight failures during the year.

5. Interest in meteorology continues to increase, as is evidenced by the much larger number of contributions on this subject to the local newspapers.

6. Numerous requests have been made for meteorological apparatus, but an unavoidable shortage of stock unfortunately precludes its issue, except to stations already established.

7. Through retrenchment no alterations or additions have been made to the buildings, which are too small and much congested. Provision for a library, laboratory, and a workshop for the mechanic are urgently needed.

8. *Inspection.*—The following meteorological sheds were inspected either by myself or the Superintendent of Surveys: Hambantota, Hakgala, Nuwara Eliya, Diyatalawa, Puttalam, Kurunegala, Batticaloa, Badulla, Trincomalee, and Kandy.

9. During the year seven clerks were trained as observers and assistant observers before being sent to outstations (Anuradhapura, Batticaloa, Diyatalawa, and Badulla).

10. I again take this opportunity of thanking the numerous voluntary observers who have kindly supplied me with rainfall statistics from the readings of the gauges, and to express my thanks to the gentlemen who have been kind enough to present the Observatory Branch of this Department with copies of periodicals.

W. C. S. INGLES,
Surveyor-General.

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### REPORT OF THE ACTING SUPERINTENDENT, COLOMBO OBSERVATORY.

THE weather conditions for the year were, on the whole, somewhat unbalanced, and resulted in spells of unseasonable weather, but no great extremes were experienced. The mean shade temperature for the Island was in most months below normal, and in no month was it above normal at more than two-thirds of the stations. The mean wet-bulb temperature was also in deficit. Air pressure in May was decidedly in excess of normal. In most of the other months its distribution caused the gradient to be slightly less steep than usual. For the first three months of the year and in September the rainfall generally was in excess, and below normal for the second three months and December. In November it was above normal to the extreme north, east, and centrally, and in deficit elsewhere.

*Abnormal Phenomena.*—In the early part of the year heavy rainfall in the east of the Island caused extensive flooding. Thunderstorms commenced earlier than usual, and, as in the previous year, were more frequent than is usual for the whole of the period between the north-east and south-west monsoons. Unusually heavy rain set in towards the end of September, and caused extensive flooding in the south-west of the Island. Meteorologically the year, though exceptional in many ways, was not extraordinarily so. The number of extra weather telegrams required by India, in addition to those usually sent at seven hours from Trincomalee, Colombo, and Hambantota, was 38, 33, and 12, respectively, a large increase on preceding years.

The Observatory mercurial standard thermometers were tested by Mr. W. N. Rae., M.A., F.C.S., against the chemical and physical standards, and a Cambridge Scientific Instrument Company's platinum resistance thermometer, at his laboratory at the Technical Schools. The comparisons were made in a water thermostat with the thermometers in a vertical position and kept immersed up to the level of the top of the mercury column. No. 162,565, tested at the National Physical Laboratory in 1913, January, showed no change in index errors. No. 25,802, tested at the National Physical Laboratory in 1909, May, gave readings 0·4° F. too high. No. 25,802, which has been in use as a travelling standard for the last two years, shows an increased index error of —0·2° F.

Below is a list of stations recording 5 inches or more of rain in the twenty-four hours :—

## Rainfall of Five Inches and over in the Twenty-four Hours during 1917.

| Date, 1917. | Station. | Inches. |
|---|---|---|
| Jan. 6–7 | Hendon Estate | 5·15 |
| Jan. 6–7 | Topawewa | 7·00 |
| Jan. 8–9 | St. Martin's Estate | 5·13 |
| Jan. 8–9 | Kobonella Estate | 5·22 |
| Jan. 8–9 | Hendon Estate | 6·10 |
| Jan. 10–11 | Madugoda Dispensary | 5·90 |
| Jan. 11–12 | Kanankodu | 5·27 |
| Jan. 12–13 | Sacumbe Estate | 5·11 |
| Jan. 12–13 | Monaragala Hospital | 6·46 |
| Jan. 14–15 | Kobonella Estate | 8·10 |
| Jan. 14–15 | St. Martin's Estate | 8·51 |
| Jan. 14–15 | Hendon Estate | 10·49 |
| Jan. 15–16 | St. Martin's Estate | 5·00 |
| Jan. 15–16 | Meeriatenna Estate | 5·06 |
| Jan. 15–16 | Mahadova Estate | 5·60 |
| Jan. 15–16 | Sacumbe Estate | 5·70 |
| Jan. 15–16 | Dooroomadella Estate | 5·85 |
| Jan. 15–16 | Gammaduwa Estate | 5·98 |
| Jan. 15–16 | Alutnuwara Field Hospital | 5·98 |
| Jan. 15–16 | Hendon Estate | 7.50 |
| Jan. 15–16 | Madugoda Dispensary | 8·55 |
| Jan. 16–17 | Meeriatenna Estate | 5·08 |
| Jan. 16–17 | Nalanda Dispensary | 5·40 |
| Jan. 16–17 | Sacumbe Estate | 5·80 |
| Jan. 16–17 | Topawewa | 5·75 |
| Jan. 16–17 | Woodside Estate | 5·89 |
| Jan. 16–17 | St. Martin's Estate | 6·50 |
| Jan. 16–17 | Hendon Estate | 8·24 |
| Jan. 17–18 | Batticaloa Observatory | 5·02 |
| Jan. 17–18 | Weeragoda | 5·40 |
| Jan. 17–18 | Ampare Tank | 5·40 |
| Jan. 17–18 | Vakaneri | 6·09 |
| Jan. 17–18 | Dooroomadella Estate | 5·30 |
| Jan. 17–18 | Dambulla Hospital | 6·12 |
| Jan. 17–18 | Gammaddua Estate | 6·52 |
| Jan. 17–18 | Madugoda Dispensary | 6·73 |
| Jan. 17–18 | Sacumbe Estate | 8·70 |
| Jan. 18–19 | St. Martin's Estate | 7·50 |
| Jan. 18–19 | Hendon Estate | 9·50 |
| Jan. 19–20 | Madugoda Dispensary | 5·10 |
| Feb. 27–28 | Kurundu-oya Estate | 5·52 |
| Feb. 27–28 | Madugoda Dispensary | 6·40 |
| Feb. 27–28 | Kobonella Estate | 7·75 |
| Feb. 27–28 | Kabaragalla Estate | 7·82 |
| Feb. 27–28 | Bibile Dispensary | 5·68 |
| Feb. 27–28 | Walton Estate | 6·95 |
| Feb. 28–Mar. 1 | Patiagama Estate | 5·20 |
| Feb. 28–Mar. 1 | Waragalanda Estate | 5·48 |
| Feb. 28–Mar. 1 | Hope Estate | 6·86 |
| Feb. 28–Mar. 1 | Gala-oya Anicut | 5·17 |
| Feb. 28–Mar. 1 | Mahadova Estate | 5·30 |
| Feb. 28–Mar. 1 | Monaragala Hospital | 5·57 |
| Feb. 28–Mar. 1 | Rotawewa Tank | 5·50 |
| Feb. 28–Mar. 1 | Badulla Observatory | 5·70 |
| Feb. 28–Mar. 1 | Talpitigala Estate | 5·75 |
| Feb. 28–Mar. 1 | Ledgerwatte Estate | 7·36 |
| Feb. 28–Mar. 1 | Hendon Estate | 5·40 |
| Feb. 28–Mar. 1 | St. Martin's Estate | 7·80 |
| Feb. 28–Mar. 1 | Bulugahapitiya | 6·10 |
| Feb. 28–Mar. 1 | Woodside Estate | 6·48 |
| Feb. 28–Mar. 1 | Avissawella Estate | 6·30 |
| Mar. 1–2 | Meeriatenna Estate | 5·42 |
| Mar. 1–2 | Hendon Estate | 7·40 |
| Mar. 5–6 | Topawewa | 6·25 |
| Mar. 9–10 | Pathregala Estate | 5·84 |
| Mar. 15–16 | Matara | 5·15 |
| Mar. 23–24 | Beausejour Estate | 5·31 |
| May 1–2 | Flensburg Estate | 5·50 |
| May 1–2 | Pathregala Estate | 5·62 |
| May 1–2 | Magalawewa Tank | 7·58 |
| May 1–2 | Mahauswewa Tank | 7·83 |
| May 1–2 | Matara | 5·28 |
| May 1–2 | Morawaka Dispensary | 9·20 |
| May 26–27 | Strathellie Estate | 5·35 |
| June 1–2 | Delwita Estate | 5·81 |
| June 1–2 | Wariapola Estate | 6·36 |
| June 1–2 | Vicarton Estate | 7·54 |
| June 1–2 | Watawala Railway Station | 6·59 |
| June 2–3 | Dooroomadella Estate | 5·14 |
| June 2–3 | Matale | 6·20 |
| June 2–3 | St. Andrew's School, Nawalapitiya | 5·17 |
| June 2–3 | Carney Estate | 5·20 |
| June 2–3 | Padupola | 5·65 |
| June 2–3 | Strathellie Estate | 7·25 |
| June 3–4 | Watawala Railway Station | 5·60 |
| June 4–5 | Nanu-oya | 5·39 |
| June 18–19 | Watawala Railway Station | 5·71 |
| June 19–20 | Beausejour Estate | 5·02 |
| June 19–20 | Kurunegala, Public Works Department | 6·05 |
| June 30-July 1 | Keenagahaella Estate | 5·15 |
| July 3–4 | Gourakele Estate | 5·50 |
| July 4–5 | Vangalachettykulam | 5·05 |
| July 4–5 | Kalawewa Tank | 5·54 |
| Aug. 6–7 | Watawala Railway Station | 5·90 |
| Aug. 7–8 | Padupola | 5·10 |
| Aug. 7–8 | Maliboda Estate | 6·00 |
| Aug. 7–8 | Strathellie Estate | 6·90 |
| Aug. 7–8 | Rayigam Estate | 5·26 |
| Aug. 13–14 | Strathellie Estate | 7·45 |
| Aug. 14–15 | Galphale or Gillardstown Estate | 5·04 |
| Aug. 14–15 | Maliboda | 5·55 |
| Aug. 14–15 | Yatiyantota Resthouse | 7·20 |
| Aug. 14–15 | Strathellie Estate | 7·35 |
| Sept. 19–20 | Dunedin Estate | 5·60 |
| Sept. 19–20 | Kanangama Estate | 7·38 |
| Sept. 20–21 | Yatiyantota Resthouse | 5·20 |
| Sept. 21–22 | Rayigam Estate | 5·35 |
| Sept. 21–22 | Avissawella Estate | 5·63 |
| Sept. 21–22 | Aturugiriya Estate | 5·95 |
| Sept. 21–22 | Baddegama Estate | 6·13 |
| Sept. 21–22 | Hiniduma | 10·15 |
| Sept. 22–23 | Negombo | 5·00 |
| Sept. 22–23 | Elpitiya Police Station | 5·80 |
| Sept. 22–23 | Hiyare | 6·40 |
| Sept. 22–23 | Dandeniya Tank | 6·47 |
| Sept. 22–23 | Henaratgoda Botanical Gardens | 7·56 |
| Sept. 22–23 | Ragama Camp | 9·33 |
| Sept. 22–23 | Beausejour Estate | 9·85 |
| Sept. 22–23 | Geekiyanakanda Estate | 10·54 |
| Sept. 22–23 | Rayigam Estate | 11·17 |
| Sept. 22–23 | Kanana Estate | 11·50 |
| Sept. 22–23 | Orange Hill Estate | 12·36 |
| Sept. 23–24 | Alagalla Railway Station | 5·24 |
| Sept. 23–24 | Watawala Railway Station | 8·70 |
| Sept. 23–24 | Geekiyanakanda Estate | 6·15 |
| Sept. 24–25 | Carney Estate | 5·00 |
| Sept. 24–25 | Diwela Estate | 5·55 |
| Sept. 24–25 | Jaffna Observatory | 5·11 |
| Sept. 24–25 | Yatideriya Estate | 5·82 |
| Sept. 24–25 | Marambekande Estate | 6·52 |
| Sept. 24–25 | Padupola | 5·07 |
| Sept. 24–25 | Strathellie Estate | 7·06 |
| Sept. 27–28 | Watawala Railway Station | 5·27 |
| Sept. 27–28 | Maliboda | 5·35 |
| Sept. 28–29 | Padupola | 5·22 |
| Sept. 28–29 | Strathellie Estate | 5·28 |
| Oct. 14–15 | Marambekanda Estate | 5·35 |
| Oct. 15–16 | Kudawewa | 5·55 |
| Oct. 16–17 | Maliboda Estate | 5·25 |
| Oct. 16–17 | Strathellie Estate | 5·60 |
| Oct. 16–17 | Flensburg Estate | 5·40 |
| Oct. 17–18 | Kegalla Jail | 5·25 |
| Oct. 17–18 | Yatideriya Estate | 6·60 |
| Oct. 17–18 | Watawala Railway Station | 5·42 |
| Oct. 17–18 | Carney Estate | 5·31 |
| Nov. 8–9 | Paranthan Railway Station | 5·25 |
| Nov. 8–9 | Kayts | 5·49 |
| Nov. 8–9 | Point Pedro Civil Hospital | 6·96 |
| Nov. 8–9 | Kankesanturai | 7·21 |
| Nov. 19–20 | Delwita Estate | 6·43 |
| Nov. 20–21 | Elkaduwa District Dispensary | 5·30 |
| Nov. 20–21 | Thumpenkerni Tank | 6·74 |
| Nov. 23–24 | Unnichchai Tank | 5·16 |
| Nov. 24–25 | Kayts | 5·00 |
| Nov. 24–25 | Dambulla Hospital | 5·50 |
| Nov. 28–29 | Keragala Estate | 5·28 |
| Nov. 29–30 | Kankesanturai | 5·05 |
| Nov. 30–Dec. 1 | Ratnapura Observatory | 5·08 |
| Dec. 1–2 | Morawaka Dispensary | 5·96 |
| Dec. 2–3 | Batticaloa Observatory | 5·12 |
| Dec. 11–12 | Kankesanturai | 7·08 |
| Dec. 12–13 | Tissamaharama Tank | 5·01 |
| Dec. 21–22 | Talpitigala Estate | 5·19 |

A detailed list of shocks recorded by the Milne seismograph (horizontal pendulum type, set N–S) is appended :—

Amplitude: 1 mm.= 0·80 seconds up to January 19; 0·30 seconds to May 2; and 0·52 seconds to the end of the year. Period: 22 seconds, January 1 to June 28; 17–18 seconds for the remainder of the year.

| No. | Date. | P. H. M. | S. H. M. | L. H. M. | Maximum. H. M. | Amplitude. MM. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 525 | January 4 | 17 8·8 | — | — | 17 21·6 | 0·5 | — |
| | 8 | 4 31 | — | — | — | trace | — |
| | 17 | 2 55 | — | — | — | trace | — |
| 526 | 20 | 23 20·3 | — | 23 24·8 | 23 38·7 | 1·6 | — |
| 527 | 24 | 1 4·8 | 1 10·8 | 1 12·0 | 1 13·0<br>1 19·5 | 0·5 | — |
| | 25 | 3 42 | — | — | — | trace | — |
| | 26 | 5 54 | — | — | — | trace | — |
| 528 | 30 | — | 2 57·1 | 3 7·1 | 3 36 | 18·0 | P. missing. |
| 529 | 31 | — | 4 8·0 | 4 15·6 | 4 28·5 | 3·0 | P. missing. |
| | February 5 | 3 42·1 | — | — | — | trace | — |
| | 12 | 9 26 | — | — | 9 59 | 0·4 | — |
| | 14 | 5 52 | — | — | 5 56·5 | 0·3 | Thickenings from 7 H. 20 M. |
| | 15 | 1 21·5 | — | — | — | trace | — |
| 530 | 15 | — | — | 1 58·5 | 2 12·8 | 1·0 | P. lost in air tremors. |
| 531 | 18 | — | — | 1 38 | 1 39 | 0·5 | P. lost in air tremors. |
| | 18 | 2 58 | — | — | — | trace | — |
| 532 | 20 | 20 11·8 | — | 20 45·0 | 21 2·7 | 1·2 | S. missing. |
| 533 | 21 | 10 57 | — | — | 11 8·5 | 0·4 | — |
| 534 | 22 | 10 20 | — | — | 10 33·4 | 0·4 | — |
| | 23 | 23 45 | — | — | 23 46·5 | 0·4 | — |
| | 25 | 5 34·5 | — | — | — | 0·4 | Series of thickenings. |
| | 26 | 3 59 | — | — | — | trace | — |
| | 26 | 6 41 | — | — | — | trace | — |
| | 26 | 10 2 | — | — | — | trace | — |
| | 26 | 14 12 | — | — | — | trace | — |
| | March 1 | — | — | — | 9 22·5 | 0·4 | Series of thickenings from February 28, 23 H. 29 M., to March 1, 10 H. 30 M. |
| | 2 | — | — | — | 4 6 | 0·4 | Series of thickenings from March 1, 20 H. 30 M., to March 2, 12 H. 0 M. |
| | 5 | 4 25 | — | — | — | trace | — |
| | 6 | 4 41 | — | — | — | trace | — |
| | 12 | 4 2 | — | — | — | trace | Doubtful. |
| | 14 | 1 11 | — | — | 1 13·5 | 0·3 | — |
| 535 | 15 | — | 0 35·0 | — | 0 54·1 | 0·7 | P. missing. |
| | 16 | 10 58 | — | — | — | trace | — |
| | 29 | 3 27 | — | — | 3 34·3 | 0·3 | — |
| | April 2 | 4 35 | — | — | — | trace | Doubtful. |
| | 2 | 11 14 | — | — | — | trace | — |
| | 2 | 15 9 | — | — | — | trace | — |
| 536 | 3 | — | 12 46·7 | 12 50·5 | 12 52·0 | 1·8 | P. missing. |
| 537 | 12 | 2 59·6 | 3 4·0 | 3 8·2 | 3 10·3 | 1·3 | — |
| | 15 | 9 27·4 | — | — | — | trace | Doubtful. |
| 538 | 17 | — | 18 50·2 | 18 54·0 | 18 56·8<br>18 58·4 | 1·0 | P. missing. |
| 539 | 18 | 11 14 | — | — | 11 14·5 | 0·6 | — |
| 540 | 21 | — | 1 0·4 | 1 6·5 | 1 7·5 | 0·8 | P. missing. |
| | 23 | 6 42 | — | — | — | trace | — |
| | 24 | 4 59 | — | — | — | trace | — |
| | 25 | 8 1 | — | — | — | trace | — |
| 541 | 29 | 12 2 | 12 10 | 12 23 | 12 32·5 | 0·4 | — |
| | 29 | 17 0·5 | — | — | — | trace | — |
| | 29 & 30 | 22 26 | — | — | 8 23<br>19 43<br>22 14<br>22 20<br>22 55 | 0·6 | Series of thickenings from April 29, 22 H. 26 M., to May 1, 6 H. 1 M. Probably large air tremors. |
| | May 1 | — | — | — | 2 31<br>2 53 | 0·7 | |
| 542 | 1 | 18 41·7 | 18 45·8 | 18 54·2 | 19 1·0<br>19 26·0 | 19·0 | — |
| 543 | 2 | 1 55 | — | — | 2 23 | 0·7 | Series of thickenings (probably large air tremors) from May 2, 14 H. 45 M., to May 3, 6 H. 52 M. |
| | 3 | — | — | — | 0 52·2 | 1·1 | |
| 544 | 4 | 1 11·0 | — | 1 17·0 | 1 18·1 | 0·8 | — |
| 545 | 4 | — | — | 1 38·3 | 1 44·0 | 1·1 | — |
| | 5 | 18 6 | — | — | — | trace | — |
| | 6 | 0 46 | — | — | — | trace | — |
| | 6 | 2 37 | — | — | — | trace | — |
| | 6 | 23 5 | — | — | — | trace | — |
| | 7 | 1 36 | — | — | — | trace | — |
| 546 | 7 | 5·14 | — | 5 19 | 5 20·2 | 0·5 | — |
| 547 | 7 | — | — | 13 7 | 13 7·3 | 0·5 | P. and S. missing. |
| | 8 | 4 1 | — | — | 5 5<br>6 12 | 0·4 | Series of thickenings. |
| 548 | 9 | 16 5·5 | — | 16 13·4 | 16 19·0<br>16 28·5<br>21 32<br>22 1 | 1·2<br>0·6 | Continued as thickenings to 22 H. 6 M. |
| | 10 | — | — | — | 10 45·0 | 0·8 | Doubtful. Beginning masked by tremors. |
| | 11 | 0 27 | — | — | — | trace | — |
| | 12 | 2 17·5 | — | — | 2 19 | 0·7 | Doubtful; follows on tremors set up by making time mark. |
| 549 | 13 | 2 27 | — | — | 2 27·5 | 0·6 | — |
| 550 | 13 | 4 24·4 | — | — | 4 24·8 | 0·5 | — |

| No. | Date. | | P. H. M. | S. H. M. | L. H. M. | Maximum. H. M. | Amplitude. MM. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | May | 15 | 0 50 | — | — | — | trace | — |
| | | 15 | 4 50 | — | — | — | trace | — |
| | | 15 | 9 21 | — | — | — | trace | — |
| 551 | | 15 | 15 7·7 | — | — | 15 10·0 | 0·4 | — |
| | | 15 | 17 4 | — | — | — | trace | — |
| | | 18 | 0 29 | — | — | — | trace | Doubtful. |
| 552 | | 18 | 16 30·2 | — | — | 16 30·3 | 1·0 | — |
| | | 18 | 17 28 | — | — | — | trace | — |
| 553 | | 21 | 15 34·8 | — | — | 15 34·9 | 1·0 | — |
| 554 | | 22 | 3 31·5 | — | — | 3 31·6 | 1·3 | — |
| | | 22 | 8 47 | — | — | — | trace | — |
| 555 | | 24 | 19 47 | 19 53 | 20 11·5 | 20 20·0<br>20 22·0 | 0·8 | — |
| | | 27 | 7 46 | — | — | 16 1<br>17 36 | 0·5<br>0·6 | Large tremors continuous. |
| | | 28 | — | — | — | 1 46<br>1 56<br>2 49 | 0·6 | Large tremors continuous. |
| | | 29 | 6 54 | — | — | 6 58·4 | trace | Tremors from May 29, 23 H. 18 M. to May 30, 5 H. 6 M. |
| 556 | | 31 | 9 1·5 | 9 11·6 | 9 41·0 | 9 47·0<br>9 50·8 | 4·9<br>5·4 | — |
| 557 | June | 3 | 14 47 | — | — | 15 0·5 | 0·4 | — |
| 558 | | 4 | 2 23 | — | — | 2 32 | 0·4 | — |
| | | 4 | 12 30 | — | — | — | trace | — |
| | | 6 | 4 23 | — | — | — | trace | — |
| | | 6 | 12 2 | — | — | — | trace | — |
| | | 6 | 16 23 | — | — | — | trace | — |
| 559 | | 8 | 1 36 | — | 2 14·2 | 2 22<br>2 33 | 0·6 | — |
| | | 8 | 18 6 | — | — | — | trace | — |
| 560 | | 9 | 17 31 | — | — | 17 59 | 0·5 | — |
| | | 10 | 5 32 | — | — | — | trace | — |
| | | 11 | 4 50 | — | — | — | trace | — |
| 561 | | 13 | 7 0 | 7 9·2 | 7 15·5 | 7 16·2<br>7 41·5 | 2·0<br>3·0 | — |
| | | 14 & 15 | 21 45 | — | — | 2 20·5 | 0·5 | Series of thickenings. |
| | | 17 | 9 2 | — | — | — | 0·3 | — |
| | | 19 & 20 | 17 39 | — | — | 0 45·0<br>1 18·0 | 0·6 | Series of thickenings from June 19, 17 H. 39 M., to June 20, 9 H. 11 M. |
| 562 | | 21 | 17 52 | — | — | 17 54 | 0·3 | — |
| 563 | | 24 | — | 20 6·9 | 20 15·8 | 20 25·6 | 0·5 | — |
| 564 | | 26 | 6 4·8 | 6 9·0 | 6 17·7 | 6 53·5 | 12·0 | — |
| 565 | | 30 | 19 19 | — | — | 19 31·4 | 0·3 | — |
| 566 | July | 4 | 0 46·6 | 0 48·7 | 0 53·7 | 1 12·5 | 1·7 | — |
| 567 | | 4 | 5 52·5 | — | — | 6 10·4<br>6 18·0 | 0·5 | — |
| 568 | | 4 | 22 12·7 | — | 22 19·0 | 22 23·5 | 1·6 | — |
| | | 5 | 6 41 | — | — | 6 46·6 | 0·3 | — |
| | | 5 | 8 52 | — | — | — | trace | Slight thickening. |
| | | 5 | 9 33 | — | — | — | trace | Slight thickening. |
| | | 9 | 5 34 | — | — | — | trace | — |
| | | 21 | — | — | — | 19 34 | 0·4 | Tremors from July 21, 10 H. 22 M., to July 22, 5 H. 13 M. |
| | | 22 | — | — | — | 1 9 | | Tremors from July 21, 10 H. 22 M., to July 22, 5 H. 13 M. |
| 569 | | 25 | 4 16 | — | — | 4 23 | 0·5 | — |
| 570 | | 27 | 1 31·5 | — | — | 2 42·6<br>2 53·2 | 0·5 | — |
| 571 | | 27 | — | 4 0·0 | 4 9·8 | 4 14·6<br>4 15·6 | 1·9 | P. missing. |
| 572 | | 29 | 14 53·5 | 15 1·0 | 15 13·0 | 15 17·1 | 1·0 | — |
| 573 | | 30 | 22 2·8 | 22 6·7 | 22 15·8 | 22 40·5<br>22 43·2 | 3·6<br>3·8 | — |
| | | 30 | 17 14 | — | — | — | trace | Slight thickening. |
| 574 | | 31 | 0 5·7 | — | — | 0 22·4 | 2·0 | — |
| 575 | | 31 | 3 31·6 | 3 34·6 | 3 39·4 | 4 0·2 | 1·0 | — |
| | August | 5 | 15 56 | — | — | — | trace | Series of slight thickenings. |
| 576 | | 5 | 16 34·6 | 16 39·4 | 16 51·0 | 16 57·0 | 1·2 | — |
| | | 8 | — | — | — | 0 32<br>1 4<br>1 15 | 0·5 | Tremors from August 7, 14 H. 15 M., to August 8, 6 H. 0 M. |
| | | 21 | 15 44 | — | — | — | trace | Slight thickening. |
| | | 21 | 22 2 | — | — | 22 32 | trace | — |
| | | 26 | 23 33 | — | — | — | trace | — |
| | | 27 | 4 19 | — | — | — | trace | — |
| 577 | | 30 | 4 16·0 | — | 4 28·2 | 4 36·3<br>4 38·8 | 5·8<br>6·6 | — |
| 578 | | 31 | 12 1·8 | 12 5·8 | 12 13·0 | 12 21·0 | 0·7 | — |
| 579 | | 31 | — | — | 12 58·8 | 13 11·6 | 1·3 | — |
| | September | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | September 1, series of tremors from 19 H. 30 M., to September 2, 5 H. 24 M. |
| | | 4 | 17 8 | — | — | — | trace | — |
| | | 5 | 17 32 | — | — | — | trace | — |
| | | 6 | 4 46·5 | — | — | — | 0·3 | Thickening. |
| | | 8 | 2 27 | — | — | 3 46 | 0·6 | Series of slight thickenings from 0 H. 56 M. to 13 H. 48 M. |
| 580 | | 9 | 1 5 | — | — | 1 9 | 0·5 | — |
| | | 14 | 18 15 | — | — | — | trace | — |
| 581 | | 15 | 9 48 | — | — | 10 16·0 | 0·6 | — |
| | | 17 | 10 11·5 | — | — | — | trace | — |
| 582 | | 17 | 22 16·8 | — | — | 22 19·0 | 0·6 | — |
| | | 18 | 7 13 | — | — | — | trace | — |

| No. | Date. | P. H. M. | S. H. M. | L. H. M. | Maximum. H. M. | Amplitude. MM. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 583 .. | September 20 .. | 3 38 .. | — .. | — .. | 3 59·6 .. | 0·4 .. | — |
| | | | | | | | Tremors from September 23, 0 H. 30 M., to September 25, 5 H. 12 M. Tremors from September 29, 6 H. 52 M., to September 30, 4 H. 23 M. |
| | October 7 .. | 15 38 .. | — .. | — .. | — .. | trace .. | — |
| | 11 .. | 5 0 .. | — .. | — .. | — .. | trace .. | — |
| | 17 .. | 1 41 .. | — .. | — .. | — .. | 0·3 .. | — |
| | 22 .. | 4 49 .. | — .. | — .. | — .. | trace .. | Slight thickening. |
| 584 .. | 22 .. | 8 49 .. | — .. | — .. | 8 57 .. | 0·5 .. | — |
| | 26 .. | 7 5 .. | — .. | — .. | — .. | trace .. | — |
| | 26 .. | 11 1 .. | — .. | — .. | — .. | trace .. | — |
| | 28 .. | 17 49 .. | — .. | — .. | — .. | trace .. | — |
| | 29 .. | 4 46 .. | — .. | — .. | — .. | trace .. | — |
| | November 2 .. | 17 32 .. | — .. | — .. | — .. | trace .. | — |
| | 2 .. | 19 26 .. | — .. | — .. | — .. | trace .. | — |
| 585 .. | 4 .. | 12 7·6 (? s) | — .. | 12 10·4 .. | 12 14·4 .. | 12·0 .. | — |
| | 6 .. | 15 40 .. | — .. | — .. | — .. | trace .. | Slight thickening. |
| | 12 .. | 4 45 .. | — .. | — .. | — .. | trace .. | Slight thickening. |
| | 15 .. | 3 56 .. | — .. | — .. | — .. | trace .. | Slight thickening. |
| 586 .. | 16 .. | 3 36·9 .. | 3 47·3 .. | 4 17·2 .. | 4 29·2 | 4·1 .. | — |
| | | | | | 4 32·3 | 4·5 .. | — |
| 587 .. | 16 .. | 22 26·6 .. | 22 32·2 .. | 22 46·5 .. | 22 50·0 .. | 1·0 .. | — |
| 588 .. | 18 .. | — .. | 3 4·5 .. | 3 10·4 .. | 3 19·6 | 1·5 .. | — |
| | | | | | 3 24·9 | 1·8 .. | — |
| | 19 .. | 4 47 .. | — .. | — .. | — .. | trace .. | Slight thickening. |
| | 24 .. | 11 31 .. | — .. | — .. | — .. | trace .. | Slight thickening. |
| | 24 .. | 18 48 .. | — .. | — .. | — .. | trace .. | Slight thickening. |
| | 26 .. | 4 38 .. | — .. | — .. | — .. | trace .. | Slight thickening. |
| | 28 .. | 2 32·5 .. | — .. | — .. | — .. | trace .. | — |
| | 28 .. | 15 2 .. | — .. | — .. | — .. | trace .. | Slight thickening. |
| | 29 .. | 1 11 .. | — .. | — .. | — .. | trace .. | Slight thickening. |
| 589 .. | 30 .. | — .. | — .. | 5 38·4 .. | 5 39·0 .. | 0·9 .. | Abrupt shock, no P. or S. Series of thickenings from 8 H. 57 M. to 16 H. |
| | 30 .. | 23 47 .. | — .. | — .. | — .. | trace .. | Slight thickening. |
| | December 1 .. | 9 58 .. | — .. | — .. | 10 4·2 .. | 0·4 .. | Thickening. |
| 590 .. | 5 .. | 13 5·0 .. | — .. | — .. | 13 9·4 .. | 0·5 .. | — |
| 591 .. | 14 .. | 8 10 .. | — .. | — .. | 8 13·4 .. | 0·4 .. | — |
| | 17 .. | 4 50 .. | — .. | — .. | — .. | trace .. | Slight thickening. |
| | 19 .. | 4 48 .. | — .. | — .. | — .. | trace .. | — |
| 592 .. | 20 .. | 2 52·5 .. | — .. | — .. | 2 59 .. | 0·5 .. | — |
| 593 .. | 21 .. | 18 20·0 .. | — .. | 18 47·3 .. | 19 7·5 .. | 1·0 .. | — |
| | 21 .. | 21 49 .. | — .. | — .. | — .. | trace .. | — |
| | 24 .. | 6 28·5 .. | — .. | — .. | — .. | trace .. | Slight thickening. |
| | 26 .. | 1 59 .. | — .. | — .. | — .. | trace .. | Slight thickening. |
| 594 .. | 28 .. | 22 9·0 .. | 22 14·8 .. | 22 23·7 .. | 22 28·6 .. | 0·6 .. | — |
| | 29 .. | 23 10 .. | — .. | — .. | — .. | trace .. | ? Commencement of shock No. 595. |
| 595 .. | 30 .. | — .. | — .. | 0 37·4 .. | 0 38·9 .. | 1·0 .. | P. and S. lost owing to change of film. |

March 11, 1918.

J. E. EVANS,
Acting Superintendent, Observatory.

# LAND SETTLEMENT.

## REPORT OF THE SETTLEMENT OFFICER FOR 1917.

*General.*—At the beginning of the year the number of Assistant Settlement Officers was four, but Mr. T. A. Hodson and Mr. T. G. Willett left the Department on May 23 and October 21, respectively, to go to England in order to join the British Army for War Service. Mr. A. L. Crossman assumed duties as Assistant Settlement Officer on October 15. Taking these circumstances into account, the results of the year's work were satisfactory. The war still prevents the restoration of the staff of Assistant Settlement Officers to anything approaching its former strength. The report of the Committee appointed to consider the terms and conditions on which Crown land should be leased for agricultural purposes was published as *Sessional Paper II. of 1917*, and, though the new system of perpetual leases has not yet been introduced formally, this Department was allowed by Government to lease two blocks of land, one in Uva and the other in the Kalutara District, on the lines recommended in the report of the Committee. For a few weeks from June 12, during the absence of Mr. C. S. Vaughan from the Island, I was a member of the Legislative Council.

2. *Districts under Settlement.*—The districts in which this Department work are the Galle, Matara, and Hambantota Districts of the Southern Province, the Province of Uva, the Kurunegala and Puttalam-Chilaw Districts of the North-Western Province, the North-Central Province, the Ratnapura and Kegalla Districts of the Province of Sabaragamuwa, the Colombo and Kalutara Districts of the Western Province, the Mannar and Mullaittivu Districts of the Northern Province, and the Kandy and Matale Districts of the Central Province.

3. *Topographical Plans under Settlement.*—At the beginning of the year the unsettled area covered by topographical plans was 262,364 acres 2 roods and 8 perches, of which 152,512 acres and 22 perches constituted the Ruhunu Maha Kataragam Dewale claim in Uva, the remainder being situated in the North-Central Province and in the Matale District. During the year plans covering an area of 23,232 acres and 2 roods, situated in the North-Central Province, were received from the Surveyor-General for settlement. The area settled during the year was 43,743 acres 2 roods and 7 perches, situated in the North-Central and Uva Provinces and in the Matale District. The balance awaiting settlement at the end of the year was 241,853 acres 2 roods and 1 perch. The inspection of this area was completed.

4. *Forest Plans under Settlement.*—These plans relate to areas in the Mullaittivu District only. At the beginning of the year the unsettled area covered by them was 18,017 acres 3 roods and 27 perches. During the year plans covering 39,225 acres were received from the Surveyor-General. The area settled during the year was 18,017 acres 3 roods and 27 perches, and the balance carried forward for settlement was 39,225 acres, of which only 7,200 acres 2 roods and 26 perches remained uninspected.

5. *Settlement on Block Survey Preliminary Plans, &c.*—The area inspected during the year was 11,868 acres and 3 perches, of which over 6,100 acres are in the North-Central Province, over 3,100 acres in the Puttalam District, and nearly 1,700 acres in the Province of Uva, the remainder being in the Kurunegala and Colombo Districts. The area settled during the year was 82,230 acres and 10 perches, distributed among all the districts mentioned in paragraph 2 of this report, except the Matara, Colombo, and Mullaittivu Districts. The area awaiting settlement at the end of the year was 197,744 acres 3 roods and 17·37 perches, of which 33,932 acres 1 rood and 20 perches had not been inspected. This uninspected area is situated in the Province of Uva, the Kurunegala District, the North-Central Province, the Ratnapura District, the Colombo District, and the Matale District.

6. *Area settled during the Year.*—The total area settled during the period under review was therefore 143,991 acres 2 roods and 4 perches.

7. *Clerical Staff, &c.*—By the death on February 6, 1917, of Mr. V. Kandiah, Storekeeper of the Department, Government lost a useful officer. Six new clerks were appointed to fill this and other vacancies caused by transfers to other Departments, resignation, &c. One clerkship remained vacant. At the end of the year three of my clerks, including the Head Clerk and the Interpreter Mudaliyar of the Department, were still working in the office of the Riots Special Commissioner of the Western Province, and three in the Censor's office. On October 15, 1917, the Head Clerk, Mr. J. D. Phillips, was appointed to act as Extra Office Assistant at the Colombo Kachcheri, in addition to his own duties. On the King's Birthday Mr. J. D. Phillips was appointed a Justice of the Peace for the Western Province, and the honorary rank of Gate Muhandiram was conferred on Mr. J. J. de Mel, Interpreter Muhandiram of the Department. On September 22 the Government Agent of the Western Province conferred on the Arachchi of the Department, Mr. P. Solomon, the honorary rank of Arachchi.

8. *Leave of Absence.*—Mr. T. A. Hodson and Mr. T. G. Willett obtained leave from May 23 and October 21, respectively, pending their entrance into the British Army. Mr. H. C. Toller, Additional Assistant Settlement Officer, remained on military duty throughout the year, serving in France as a Lieutenant, and subsequently as a Captain, in the Lancashire Fusiliers.

9. *Notices.*—The number of notices under the Waste Lands Ordinances prepared by the Department was 476. The number brought forward from 1916 was 75. During the year 537 notices were published in the *Government Gazette.* At the end of the year the number of notices in the hands of the Government Printer for publication was therefore 14.

10. *Village Reports.*—The number of villages and forest and topographical areas for which reports on completion of settlement work were forwarded during the year was 230—a record outturn for a year. These villages, &c., are situated in the Southern, North-Western, North-Central, Northern, and Central Provinces, and in the Provinces of Uva and Sabaragamuwa.

11. *Working of the Waste Lands Ordinances.*—The total area brought under the operation of the Waste Lands Ordinance since it was enacted twenty years ago is over 2,647,000 acres, of which over 410,000 acres, covered by 587 notices, were awaiting settlement at the end of 1917.

12. *Sketches.*—2,444 sketches for Waste Lands Ordinance notices and final orders and 57 rough sketches were prepared by the draughtsmen of the Department.

13. *Expenditure.*—The expenditure out of the departmental votes was Rs. 84,349·34 on Personal Emoluments and Rs. 30,702·92 on Other Charges, total Rs. 115,052·26. To this total must be added the salaries and station allowances paid by the Treasurer, and from it must be deducted the salaries and station allowances of those officers who were temporarily employed in other Departments for the periods of such employment. It will then be found that the real expenditure on land settlement during the year amounted to Rs. 152,132·63.

14. *Sales (a), under the Waste Lands Ordinances.*—The area for which purchase final orders under the Waste Lands Ordinances were published during the year was 1,783 acres 2 roods and 26 perches, the purchase amount brought to account being Rs. 35,816·15. Over three-fourths of this area and over five-sixths of this money relate to lands situated in the Kurunegala District.

15. *Sales (b), otherwise than under the Waste Lands Ordinances.*—2,679 lots, covering an area of 4,862 acres 1 rood and 26·8775 perches, were sold or settled for Rs. 158,160·14. Nearly three-fifths of these lots are situated in the Kurunegala District.

16. *Perpetual Leases.*—The leases of one area of 82 acres 3 roods and 15 perches situated in Wasipone village, B. S. P. P. 224, Uva, and of another area of 11 acres 1 rood and 12 perches in Welipenna village, B. S. P. P. 69, W. P., of the Kalutara District, were sold during the year, the premia amounting to Rs. 1,732·62.

17. *Applications to buy Crown Land.*—These applications numbered 93, and covered 247 acres 3 roods and 14 perches, on account of which Rs. 798 were recovered. Over two-thirds of these applications relate to lands in the North-Central Province.

18. *Waste Lands Ordinance Results.*—The area brought under the operation of the Waste Lands Ordinances by the Department during the year was over 414,000 acres. The area settled under these Ordinances during the same period was over 131,000 acres, and was covered by 759 final orders and two reference case decrees.

19. *Pending Notices.*—At the end of the period under review 484 Waste Lands Ordinance notices, covering an area of over 398,000 acres, were pending, of which 294, covering over 354,000 acres, awaited expiry or inquiry, and ten, covering over 6,000 acres, awaited reference to District Courts or adjudication in District Courts. The remainder awaited sanction of settlements, demarcation of settlements, or preparation or publication of final orders.

20. *Details of Work.*—Further details regarding the settlement operations of the Department in each of the districts mentioned in paragraph 2 of this report are given below.

### SOUTHERN PROVINCE.

#### (A) *Galle District.*

21. *Operations of the Year.*—The final reports on the settlement of Embalagedara village of Hinidum pattu and of Yatamalgala village of Talpe pattu were forwarded. Considerable progress was made in the settlement of Udugama and Mapalagama villages of Gangaboda pattu. The area settled in this district during the year was 6,352 acres 1 rood and 10 perches. At the end of the year the unsettled area was 1,549 acres 3 roods and 6 perches. Five Waste Lands Ordinance notices, covering 120 acres 3 roods and 5 perches, were carried forward to 1918, of which two, covering 1 acre 1 rood and 6 perches, await expiry, and three, covering 119 acres 1 rood and 39 perches, await inquiry. There was no litigation.

#### (B) *Matara District.*

22. *Operations of the Year.*—The final report on the settlement of Peddapitiya village of Weligam korale was forwarded. Some road reservation lots in Porambe Kananke village of the same korale were dealt with under the Waste Lands Ordinances. Two similar lots in the same village remained unsettled at the end of the year. No other village in this district is under settlement by this Department. The Assistant Government Agent's settlements in Siyambalagoda and Bengamuwa villages of Morawak korale and in Kanahalagama village of Gangaboda pattu have been received in my office for the preparation of final reports. He has still to complete the settlement of five other villages of Morawak korale. There was no litigation.

#### (C) *Hambantota District.*

23. *Operations of the Year.*—The settlement of twenty-one villages was completed and final reports were forwarded. Of these, nineteen are situated in Giruwa pattu west and two in Giruwa pattu east. The area settled during the period under review was 2,373 acres 3 roods and 24 perches. It would have been greater if Mr. Hodson and Mr. Willett had not left the Department during the year. The area awaiting settlement at the end of the year was 21,671 acres 2 roods and 13·98 perches. Thirty-six notices under the Waste Lands Ordinances, covering 11,356 acres 3 roods and 14·625 perches, are carried forward to 1918. Of these, twenty, covering 2,513 acres 1 rood and 7 perches, await expiry or inquiry, and one, covering 739 acres 3 roods and 11 perches, awaits reference to court; the remainder await

sanction of settlements, or preparation or publication of final orders. The Assistant Government Agent's settlements in Saputantirikanda village of Giruwa pattu west are in my office, and await the preparation of the final report. He has still to complete the settlement of Warapitiya village of the same pattu and of Medagama village of Magam pattu.

24. *Litigation.*—In the Pahala Kendaketiya reference case (Tangalla D. C. 50), mentioned in my Administration Report for 1916, judgment was given for the Crown, with costs, the area involved being 312 acres 2 roods and 28 perches.

PROVINCE OF UVA.

25. *Operations of the Year.*—The settlement of thirty-three villages was completed and final reports were forwarded. Of these, twenty-two are situated in Kandukara korale of Buttala Division, seven in Udukinda Division (viz., three in Dambawinipalata korale and one each in Mahapalata, Udapalata, Yatipalata, and Dehiwinipalata korales), two in Soranatota korale of Wiyaluwa Division, one in Bogoda korale of Yatikinda Division, and one in Medagampattu korale of Wellassa Division. In March Mr. Hampton inspected Rawanella and Pattiyakumbura villages of Kumbalwela korale of Yatikinda Division on new block survey plans. The area settled during the period under review was 9,874 acres 3 roods and 30 perches, of which 7,832 acres 3 roods and 4 perches were dealt with on block survey plans and the balance on a topographical plan. The area awaiting settlement at the end of the year was 167,273 acres 2 roods and 23·75 perches, and consisted of (*a*) 16,803 acres 2 roods and 27·75 perches of block-surveyed villages, and (*b*) 150,469 acres 3 roods and 36 perches of topographically-surveyed land claimed by the Ruhunu Maha Kataragam Dewale, and situated in southern Uva. An area of 4,198 acres 3 roods and 18 perches of block-surveyed villages in Kumbalwela korale of Yatikinda Division was all that remained uninspected. Forty-six notices under the Waste Lands Ordinances, covering 163,021 acres 1 rood and 21·75 perches, are carried forward to 1918. Of these, thirty, covering over 154,000 acres, await expiry or inquiry, three, covering over 3,500 acres, await reference to court, and two, covering over 1,300 acres, await adjudication in court; the remainder await demarcation of settlements, or preparation or publication of final orders. The Government Agent's settlements in Pattiyagedara, Udupillegama, and Karagastenna villages of Udukinda Division are in my office awaiting the preparation of final reports. He has still to complete the settlement of Halpe village of Yatikinda Division.

26. *Litigation.*—In the Tanamalwila reference case (Badulla D. C. 3,091), mentioned in my Administration Report for 1916, judgment was given for the Crown, with costs. The land involved in the case formed part of the above-mentioned Ruhunu Maha Kataragam Dewale claim. The remainder of the waste land of this very large claim was during the year brought under the operation of the Waste Lands Ordinances, and the claim now awaits inquiry by this Department. In Talawa and Mailagastenna reference cases, also mentioned in my Administration Report for 1916, terms of settlement were arranged and filed in the District Court, but decrees are not due till 1918.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCE.

*(A) Kurunegala District.*

27. *Operations of the Year.*—The settlement of eighty-five villages was finished and final reports were forwarded. Of these, twenty-six are situated in Katugampola hatpattu (twelve in Kiniyama korale, eight in Yatikaha korale south, four in Medapattu west, one in Medapattu east, and one in Yagampattu-korale), twenty-four in Hiriyala hatpattu (sixteen in Mahagalboda Egoda korale, six in Ihalawisideke korale, and two in Tittaweligandahaye korale), twenty-one in Baladora korale of Dewamedi hatpattu, eight in Dambadeni hatpattu (four in Udukaha korale east, two in Udukaha korale west, one in Udukaha korale south, and one in Rekko pattu), and six in Weudawili hatpattu (five in Gannewe korale and one in Tirigandahaye korale). In November the Chief Assistant Settlement Officer, Mr. J. M. Davies, inspected Doluwa village of Hetahaye korale of Hiriyala hatpattu on a new survey plan. In January the Department took over from the Government Agent the settlement of a large number of claims scattered throughout all the hatpattu of the district and covered by preliminary plan surveys. Their area amounts to 10,604 acres 1 rood and 8 perches. Mr. Davies inspected many of these claims, and has made progress towards their settlement. During the period under review the Department settled in this district 19,324 acres 1 rood and 32 perches. The area awaiting settlement at the end of the year was 55,657 acres 3 roods and 17·7 perches, of which 16,372 acres 1 rood and 28·5 perches, mostly situated in Giritalane korale of Dewamedi hatpattu, await inspection. Two hunderd and fifty-four notices under the Waste Lands Ordinances, covering 29,285 acres and 25·5 perches, are carried forward to 1918. Of these, one hundred and twenty-six, covering nearly 15,200 acres, await expiry or inquiry, three, covering nearly 680 acres, await reference to court, and one, covering over 234 acres, awaits adjudication in court; the rest await sanction of settlements, demarcation of settlements, or preparation or publication of final orders.

28. *Litigation.*—Three reference cases were instituted during the year in the District Court of Kurunegala. In two of them, viz., D. C. 6,506, concerning 3 acres 1 rood and 31 perches in Nungamuwa village of Udukaha korale east of Dambadeni hatpattu, and D. C. 6,545, concerning 6 acres 1 rood and 36 perches in Henagahapitiya village of Kiniyama korale of the Katugampola hatpattu, judgment was given for the Crown, with costs. The third case, viz., D. C. 6,737, which relates to 96 acres 3 roods and 3 perches of Timbiripokuna village of Baladora korale of Dewamedi hatpattu, was pending at the end of the year. At the instance of the Department the Attorney-General instituted D. C. case 6,499 to obtain a declaration of Crown title to 2 acres and 37 perches situated in Uturawala village of Meda pattu west of Katugampola hatpattu. In this case judgment was given for the Crown, with costs. D. C. 6,496 was a similar case, relating to 9 acres 2 roods and 11½ perches, situated in Kamburugoda village of the same pattu. This case was amicably settled, the defendant paying the costs of the Crown. In D. C. 6,017 the purchaser from this Department of an area of 30 acres 2 roods and 10 perches, situated in Welpalla village of Mayurawati korale of Dambadeni hatpattu, was sued in 1916 for title to the land by a private individual, and obtained the assistance of the Department to prove that the land was Crown property on the date of sale. The case was decided on oath in favour of the defendant. In C. R. cases 23,482 and 23,483 the Attorney-General was sued for title to two small areas aggregating 30·1 perches, situated in Galbodagama village of Udapola Otota korale of Dambadeni hatpattu. With the assistance of this Department these two cases were settled amicably.

(B) *Puttalam-Chilaw District.*

29. *Operations of the Year.*—Pottukulama village of Kumara Pallam pattu of Demala hatpattu was inspected by Mr. Davies in September. The settlement of Kurukeppitiyawa village of the same hatpattu was continued by him under the Waste Lands Ordinances. Karawita-agare village of Pitigal korale north was visited by me, and certain re-surveys were consequently applied for. In Ratmalagare village of the same korale an area of 2 acres and 34 perches remained unsettled. The Department settled in this district during the year 1,660 acres 2 roods and 25 perches. The area awaiting settlement at the end of the year was 1,877 acres and 1 rood. There was no litigation.

NORTH-CENTRAL PROVINCE.

30. *Operations of the Year.*—Final reports on sixty-two villages and on two topographically-surveyed forest areas were forwarded. Of these villages, sixty are in Nuwaragam palata and two in Tamankaduwa district. The two topographically-surveyed forest areas are Wilachchiya korale forest (part of topographical preliminary plan 2) and the proposed Tamankaduwa game sanctuary (part of topographical preliminary plan 6). During the year Mr. Willett inspected 6,162 acres 26 perches on new block surveys and 50,496 acres 1 rood on new topographical surveys. The total area settled during the year was 52,831 acres 28 perches, of which 38,287 acres 3 roods 7 perches were dealt with on block survey plans and the remainder on topographical plans. The area awaiting settlement at the end of the year was 99,098 acres 2 roods 27·25 perches, and consists of (*a*) 19,858 acres 2 roods 30·25 perches of block-surveyed villages and (*b*) 79,239 acres 3 roods 37 perches of topographically-surveyed land. Of the former, 3,624 acres 2 roods 2 perches await inspection. Fifty-two notices under the Waste Lands Ordinances, covering 94,389 acres 1 rood 11·25 perches, are carried forward to 1918, of which forty-seven, covering nearly 90,000 acres, await expiry, and two, covering nearly 4,400 acres, await inquiry. The remainder await only preparation or publication of final orders.

31. *Litigation.*—There were no reference cases during the year. In January the Attorney-General instituted in the Anuradhapura Court of Requests a civil action (C. R. 8,812) to obtain a declaration of Crown title to an area of 1 acre 2 roods and 10 perches situated in Kudaliyagama village of Kiralawa korale of Kalagampalata, in order to test the genuineness of a document alleged by the claimants to be a Sannasa and to cover about 80,000 acres. The Attorney-General sought and received the assistance of this Department before and at the trial of the case. The Commissioner of Requests, Mr. G. W. Woodhouse, pronounced the document to be a forgery, and gave judgment for the Crown, with costs. No appeal was lodged by the defendants.

PROVINCE OF SABARAGAMUWA.

(A) *Ratnapura District.*

32. *Operations of the Year.*—The settlement of Dombagammana, Elapata, and Demalaporuwa villages of Nawadun korale and of Miyanawita village of Atakalan korale was completed and final reports were forwarded. The area settled in this district during the period under review was 3,970 acres 1 rood and 4 perches. The area awaiting settlement at the end of the year was 47,179 acres 2 roods and 34·5 perches, of which 1,416 acres 2 roods and 25 perches await inspection. Twenty-one notices under the Waste Lands Ordinances, covering 36,088 acres 2 roods and 12 perches, are carried forward to 1918. Of these, seventeen, covering over 32,700 acres, await expiry or inquiry, three, covering over 2,500 acres, await demarcation of settlements, and one, covering over 800 acres, awaits publication of final orders. There was no litigation.

(B) *Kegalla District.*

33. *Operations of the Year.*—The settlement of Walalgoda and Yatagama villages of Kinigoda korale and of Muddanawa village of Galboda korale was finished and final reports were forwarded. The Department settled 404 acres 2 roods and 1 perch during the period under review. The area awaiting settlement at the end of the year was 3,894 acres 3 roods and 9 perches. Eighteen notices under the Waste Lands Ordinances, covering 1,305 acres 2 roods and 20 perches, are carried forward to 1918. Of these, eleven, covering nearly 980 acres, await expiry or inquiry; the rest await sanction of settlements or preparation or publication of final orders. There was no litigation.

WESTERN PROVINCE.

(A) *Colombo District.*

34. *Operations of the Year.*—The only areas under settlement by this Department are railway reservations along the Colombo-Kandy line, which are situated in sixty-three villages, and cover 758 acres 3 roods and 35·22 perches. An area of 285 acres, situated in twenty-eight of these villages, was inspected in March by Mr. Willett, but, owing to the shortage in the staff of Assistant Settlement Officers, no further work could be done.

(B) *Kalutara District.*

35. *Operations of the Year.*—Twenty-four villages in the Walallawiti pattu of Pasdun korale west are under settlement. On Mr. Hodson's departure these villages were transferred to the charge of Mr. Hampton. Settlement sales were continued and operations under the Waste Lands Ordinances were begun. During the year 956 acres 2 roods and 24 perches were settled. The unsettled area at the end of the period under review was 17,958 acres 3 roods and 22·5 perches. Twenty-six notices under the Waste Lands Ordinances, covering 15,852 acres 1 rood and 17 perches, are carried forward to 1918. Of these, twenty-two, covering nearly 13,000 acres, await expiry or inquiry; the rest await only preparation or publication of final orders. There was no litigation.

NORTHERN PROVINCE.

(A) *Mannar District.*

36. *Operations of the Year.*—Final reports on ten villages and on one large forest area, all now covered by topographical preliminary plan 8 of the Northern Province, and now situated in Nanaddan east pattu of the Musali Division, were forwarded. These areas were transferred from the North-Central Province, in which they had been surveyed and shown on topographical preliminary plan 2 of that Province, to the Northern Province by a Proclamation dated May 27, 1914, and published in the *Government Gazette* of May 29, 1914. The area settled during the year in this district was 905 acres and 20 perches. The area awaiting settlement at the end of the year was 462 acres 1 rood and 25·53 perches, situated partly in Mannar town and partly in the area covered by Toddakkadu preliminary plan 3,710. Eleven notices under the Waste Lands Ordinances, covering 461 acres and 27·3433 perches, are carried forward to 1918. Of these, three, covering over 196 acres, await expiry or inquiry; the rest await sanction of settlements, demarcation of settlements, or preparation or publication of final orders. There was no litigation.

(B) *Mullaittivu District.*

37. *Operations of the Year.*—The settlement on forest survey plans of the areas required for the constitution of Irasentirankulam and Tachchankulam forest reserves was completed and final reports were forwarded. The settlement of the area required for Puvarasankulam forest reserve was completed, but the preparation of a final report awaits action under the Land Acquisition Ordinance, which has to be taken by the Assistant Government Agent. Forest survey plans, covering an area of 39,225 acres, which are required for the constitution of Melkulam, Irampaikkulam, Nainamadu, and Parantan forest reserves, were received from the Surveyor-General during the year. These areas were inspected in August by Mr. Davies, with the exception of the Parantan block, which covers 7,200 acres 2 roods and 26 perches. The Department settled during the year 18,017 acres 3 roods and 27 perches. The area awaiting settlement at the end of the period under review was 39,225 acres. Three notices under the Waste Lands Ordinances, covering 32,024 acres 1 rood and 14 perches, are carried forward to 1918; all of them await expiry. There was no litigation.

CENTRAL PROVINCE.

(A) *Kandy District.*

38. *Operations of the Year.*—Only two villages are under settlement. They are Balana and Amunupura, both of Kandupalata korale of Yatinuwara Division, and situated on the Kadugannawa incline. The re-surveys, applied for in 1916, were received during the period under review. The area settled during the year was 63 acres 2 roods and 11 perches. The area awaiting settlement at the end of the year was 170 acres and 38 perches. There was no litigation

(B) *Matale District.*

39. *Operations of the Year.*—Final reports on Rajjamana village of Matale South Division and on the forest areas shown in topographical preliminary plans 3 and 4 and in that part of topographical preliminary plan 1 which covers the proposed game sanctuary, all of Matale East Division, were forwarded. Block survey plans of twenty villages, covering 7,846 acres 1 rood and 15 perches, of Matale North Division, were received during the period under review from the Surveyor-General. These villages await inspection. One of them includes the Kirioruwa claim, mentioned in the last paragraph of my Administration Report for 1916. The area settled during the year was 27,256 acres and 8 perches, of which 27,158 acres were dealt with on topographical survey plans, and the remainder on block survey plans. The area awaiting settlement at the end of the year was 22,044 acres 2 roods and 4 perches, of which 12,143 acres 2 roods and 8 perches are covered by topographical plans, and the remainder by block survey and other preliminary plans. Eleven notices under the Waste Lands Ordinances, covering 14,167 acres 3 roods and 0·8 perch, are carried forward to 1918. Of these, eight, covering over 9,000 acres, await inquiry; the remainder await sanction of settlements or demarcation of settlements. There was no litigation.

H. O. FOX,
Settlement Officer.

*February 14, 1918.*

# VITAL STATISTICS.

## REPORT OF THE REGISTRAR-GENERAL OF CEYLON FOR 1917.

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# REPORT.

## I.—INTRODUCTORY.

THE year 1917 is marked by an increase of the birth-rate, the number of births recorded being the highest on record, while the birth-rate, *i.e.*, proportion of births to each 1,000 of the population, is the second highest on record, and is also marked by the fall in the death-rate, which is the lowest known in the last decennium. The excess of births over deaths is 70,586, and is the highest recorded, exceeding last year's figure of 54,768, the highest figure before recorded, by 15,818. The figures in the tables may be regarded with confidence, except in the case of marriages, in which the figures afford no real guide to the total number of marriages occurring. The reason for this is that civil registration is not necessary to the validity of a union, and consequently the great majority of Hindu and Muhammadan marriages and a large number of Sinhalese marriages escape registration.

## II.—POPULATION.

2. **Estimated Population.**—Exclusive of the military and shipping, the population of Ceylon at the end of 1917 was 4,632,383, an increase of nearly 2 per cent. on the population at the end of the previous year. During the year under review the natural increase, *i.e.*, the excess of births over deaths, amounted to 70,586, while the number of arrivals of Indian coolies exceeded that of departures by 15,177. 278 Europeans left the Island with the knowledge of the Military authorities during the year for war service. The total number who so left since the war began is 956. No record exists of those who left without the knowledge of the Military authorities. The population is estimated by adding to the population of the previous year the excess of births over deaths and of arrivals over departures, except in the case of principal towns, for which the estimate is based on the intercensal increase. Table I. in the Appendix gives the population of the Island for each year from 1867.

3. **Constitution of the Population.**—The various races of the population in round numbers and the percentage of each to the total population are shown below :—

| Race. | | Number. | Percentage of the Total Population. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Sinhalese | Low-country | 1,865,900 | 40·3 |
| | Kandyan | 1,085,200 | 23·4 |
| Tamils | | 1,338,100 | 28·9 |
| Moors | | 276,650 | 5·9 |
| Burghers | | 28,750 | ·6 |
| Malays | | 14,000 | ·3 |
| Europeans | | 7,200 | ·2 |
| "Others" | | 16,600 | ·4 |

4. **Growth of the Population.**—In 1871, the year in which the first regular Census was taken in Ceylon, the population was estimated at 2,400, 380, exclusive of the military and shipping. The population has been steadily growing since then, and in 1911, the year of the last Census, it was 4,106,350, an increase of 71 per cent. on the population of forty years ago. The increase in each of the four intercensal periods was 14·9, 9·0, 18·6, and 15·1. The population at the end of 1917 showed an increase of nearly 13 per cent. on that of 1911. At this rate the population at the next Census should show an increase of about 19 per cent. on the population at the last Census.

5. **Estate Population.**—The estimated estate population in the middle of 1917 was 776,296, chiefly immigrant coolies from India and their descendants. It comprised 422,116 males and 354,180 females, and was constituted as shown below :—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| *Europeans* | 2,330* | *Moors* | 5,529 |
| *Burghers and Eurasians* | 1,655 | *Malays* | 1,222 |
| *Sinhalese* | 37,935 | *"Others"* | 4,245 |
| Tamils | 723,380 | | |

The estate population in the year under review represents nearly one-sixth of the entire population of the Island ; at the Census of 1911 it was only one-eighth. The increase is mainly due to immigration, the excess of arrivals over departures of Indian coolies between 1911 and 1917 being nearly 277,700.

6. **Urban Population.**—In the 33 principal towns in the Island the population estimated to the middle of 1917 was, in round numbers, 618,300. The city of Colombo alone contained about 268,000, or a little more than 40 per cent. of the total urban population. The next most populous town is Jaffna, which has a population of about 45,000. Most of the towns contain a population of above 5,000 each, while one, viz., Lunugala, in the Province of Uva, has a population of less than 1,000.

## III.—MARRIAGES.

7. **Island Marriage-rate.**—*Marriages in Ceylon are governed by three separate Ordinances: one relating to the Kandyans, another to the Muhammadans, and a third to the general community.* Though it is open to the Kandyans to marry under the General Marriage Ordinance, only a very few avail themselves of the provision. 25,201 marriages (18,865 general and 6,336 Kandyan) were registered in 1917, corresponding to a rate of 11·8 per 1,000 of the population at all ages, exclusive of the Muhammadans. This rate, though ·2 lower than in 1916, was equal to the average rate (11·7) in the decade 1907–1916.

8. **Racial Marriage-rates.**—The number of marriages and the rates relating to the various races, exclusive of Muhammadans, are given in Table II. These figures are based solely on the registered marriages, and take no account of the unregistered unions contracted according to custom and religion; of such unions (which are equally binding in law as registered unions) there is an appreciable number

* Inclusive of Europeans who left on war service.

taking place every year, especially among the Tamils—a circumstance which accounts for the low marriage-rate (4·7) in that community. The Burgher marriage-rate (15·5) is the highest, being ·9 above that of 1916. The Sinhalese rate (14·9) is the same as in 1916, and is ·6 above the average. The European marriage-rate, which is usually the highest in the Island, has fallen considerably during the year under review, the rate being 12·2, as against 30·3 in 1916, and an average of 27·1 for the period 1907–1916. This extraordinary decrease is no doubt due to the effects of the great war in Europe, which has called many bachelors to active service. In England and Wales, too, there was a fall in the marriage-rate in 1916. In Ceylon there were only 47 marriages of Europeans registered in 1917, being less than half the average number registered in the decade 1907–1916, though in the preceding three years the number of marriages was above the average, the figures being 106 for 1914, 108 for 1915, and 115 for 1916. The marriage-rates shown above for the various races are calculated on the persons married per 1,000 of the population, and are fairly reliable in comparing the same community for successive years; but in comparing different communities, the more accurate method is to calculate the marriage-rate on the number of bachelors, spinsters, divorced persons, widowers, and widows living at marriageable ages. The rates thus calculated are 22 for Europeans, 46 for Burghers, 55 for Sinhalese, 20 for Tamils, and 45 for "All Races," exclusive of Muhammadans.

9. **Seasonal Distribution of Marriages.**—During the year the largest number of marriages, viz., 7,014, was registered in the third quarter, the fourth quarter coming next with 6,734 marriages. The smallest number (5,302) was registered in the second quarter as usual. 45 per cent. of the marriages were registered in the first half of the year. In 1916 the first quarter recorded the highest number (7,146), and was followed by the fourth with 6,466. The least number of marriages was in the second quarter.

10. **Mixed Marriages.**—179 mixed marriages were registered in 1917, as against 166 in the previous year, and an average of 149 for the preceding ten years. Two Europeans married Burghers, one married a Sinhalese, and one a Tamil. Sixty-four marriages were between Burghers and Sinhalese, 13 between Burghers and Tamils, and 74 between Sinhalese and Tamils. Other mixed marriages numbered 24.

11. **General Marriages.**—The number of general marriages (*i.e.*, marriages other than among Kandyans and Muhammadans) recorded in the year was 18,865, an increase of 25 over the number in 1916. This corresponds to a rate of 11·9 per 1,000 of the population, exclusive of Kandyans and Muhammadans. There has been a steady increase in the general marriage-rate during the past decade. Detailed statistics will be found in Tables VII. and VIII.

12. **Kandyan Marriages.**—6,336 Kandyan marriages were registered in 1917, showing an increase of 207 on that of the previous year. More than half the marriages were registered in the North-Western Province and the Province of Sabaragamuwa. The Kandyans are, as a rule, indifferent to registration, and seldom register their marriages, except under pressure from Government officials. There is, therefore, a fluctuation in the Kandyan marriage-rate, as will be seen from Tables V. and VI. in the Appendix, which give detailed statistics of Kandyan marriages.

13. **Muhammadan Marriages.**—These marriages are registered under Ordinance No. 8 of 1886, as amended by Ordinance No. 2 of 1888. Registration not being essential to the validity of a Muhammadan marriage is seldom resorted to, except by the more enlightened section. The number of marriages registered in 1917 was only 879, corresponding to a rate of 5·5 per mille of the Muhammadan population, against 5·1 in 1916. There has been hardly any improvement in the rate during the last six years. Batticaloa District, which contains the largest Muhammadan population, shows as low a rate as ·9. Colombo District, which has the next largest number of Muhammadans, shows a satisfactory rate (12·3). Jaffna leads with a rate of 44, and is followed by Puttalam with 24·4. In the Districts of Mannar, Trincomalee, Chilaw, Anuradhapura, and Kegalla there were no registrations during the year. For detailed statistics see Table IX.

14. **First Marriages and Re-Marriages.**—Of the 18,865 marriages registered during the year under the General Marriage Ordinance, 16,200 or 85·9 per cent. were between bachelors and spinsters, 452 or 2·4 per cent. between bachelors and widows, 1,797 or 9·5 per cent. between widowers and spinsters, and 325 or 1·7 per cent. between widowers and widows. There were 40 marriages between divorced men and spinsters, 32 between bachelors and divorced women, 9 between divorced men and widows, 8 between divorced women and widowers, and 2 between divorced men and divorced women. The total number of bachelors (including divorced men) married during the year was 16,735, of spinsters (including divorced women) 18,079, of widowers 2,130, and of widows 786. Among the Kandyans, 6,336 marriages were registered, of which 5,049 or 79·7 per cent. were between bachelors and spinsters, 168 or 2·7 per cent. between bachelors and widows, 624 or 9·8 per cent. between widowers and spinsters, 166 or 2·6 per cent. between widowers and widows, 163 or 2·6 per cent. between divorced men and spinsters, and 98 or 1·5 per cent. between bachelors and divorced women. Fourteen marriages were between divorced men and widows, 41 between widowers and divorced women, and 13 between divorced men and divorced women. Marriages of spinsters both in the general and Kandyan communities outnumber those of bachelors, while those of widowers outnumber those of widows. Of the men married under the General Marriage Ordinance, 11·3 per cent. were widowers, but of the women only 4·2 per cent. were widows. In the Kandyan community the percentages were 13·1 and 5·5, respectively.

15. **Age at Marriage.**—Among the general community, the mean male age at marriage was 27·0 as against 27·2 in 1916, and for females 20·6 as against 20·8 in the previous year. Among the Kandyans, the mean age at marriage for males was 26·2 and for females 19·5, as against 26·5 and 19·6 respectively in 1916. The highest age at marriage in 1917 in the general community for males was 80 years and for females 57 years, and among the Kandyans for males 65 years and for females 50 years. The lowest age at marriage in the general community as well as in the Kandyan was 16 for males, while for females it was 12 in the general community and 13 in the Kandyan. The mean and maximum ages are probably misleading, for in many cases the parties would appear to have contracted marriages according to their religious customs and lived together as husband and wife for years before registering their marriages.

16. **Divorce.**—Divorces among the general community are granted by the District Courts, and among the Kandyans by the Government Agents and their Assistants. Among the Kandyans the number of divorces granted this year was 653, and is equal to 10·3 per cent. of the registered marriages, a rate nearly 34 times as large as that in the general community (·33 per cent.). The total number of

divorces pronounced in the several District Courts of the Island in 1917 was 63, against 18,865 general marriages registered in the year. It would thus appear that the Kandyans are more anxious to escape from the bonds of matrimony than the other sections of the population, excepting, perhaps, the Muhammadans, of whose divorces there are no statistics. This is explained by the greater facilities the Kandyans have under the law for obtaining divorce: among the Kandyans divorces are obtainable, among other reasons, by mutual consent or on the ground of inability to live happily together, and need leave no stain on the character of the divorced woman. Table VI. gives detailed statistics of Kandyan divorces.

17. **Literacy.**—Of the men in the general community who married during the year, 17 per cent., and of the women, 55 per cent., were unable to sign the register with their names. The relative frequency of the use of the mark by men in the districts varied from 28·3 in Hambantota to 6·7 in Jaffna, while that by women varied from 88·8 in Hambantota to 40·8 in Colombo. Among the Kandyans who usually show a higher proportion of illiterates than the persons in the general community, 26 per cent. of the men and 89 per cent. of the women were unable to sign their names in the register. For detailed statistics see Tables V.–VII.

18. **Registered Buildings.**—At the end of 1917 there existed 878 buildings registered for solemnization of Christian marriages, as against 873 at the end of 1916. Five new buildings were registered in the course of the year. Details of registered buildings will be found in Table X.

## IV.—BIRTHS.

19. **Island Births and Birth-rate.**—The births registered during the year 1917 numbered 183,975, the largest number ever recorded in Ceylon in a single year. It represents a rate of 40·1 per 1,000 persons living, and is the second highest rate on record, being ·9 below that of 1908, which was the highest. The average birth-rate of Ceylon compares very favourably with that of other tropical countries, and is considerably higher than the average rate obtaining in England and Wales.

20. ***Racial Birth-rates.***—*Statistics of births according to race will be found in Tables II., XI., and XII. The rate for each race was not only higher than the average of the decade 1907–1916, but was also higher than that of the preceding year.* The highest birth-rate (47) was, as usual, among the Malays, and the lowest (28) among the Europeans. Though, compared with the other principal races of the Island, the Europeans show a considerably low birth-rate, their average birth-rate (22·4) in the decade 1907–1916 does not compare unfavourably with the average rate (24·3) in England and Wales during the same period. The birth-rate of the Sinhalese was 43, of the Moors 38, of the Burghers 35, and of the Tamils 34. These are crude rates, and are but an imperfect measure of the fertility of the various races, as no account is taken of the varying constitution of the different sections of the population. The better test would be to calculate the number of births per 1,000 of the female population of conceptive ages. The rates thus calculated for Ceylon for 1917 are :—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Europeans .. .. | 115 | Moors .. .. | 191 |
| *Burghers* .. .. | *145* | Malays .. .. | 234 |
| Sinhalese .. .. | 209 | "Others" .. .. | 235 |
| Tamils .. .. | 139 | "All Races" .. | 186 |

21. **Provincial and District Births.**—North-Central Province recorded the highest rate (51·9), as against 41·7 in 1916; and Western Province the lowest (37·9), as against 35·2 in 1916. All the Provinces show higher birth-rates in the year under review than the average rates in the decade 1907–1916. Compared with the rates in 1916, the birth-rates in the Northern and the Eastern Provinces (chiefly inhabited by indigenous Tamils) and the Province of Uva show a decline; the other Provinces show improved rates, varying from 10·2 per 1,000 in the North-Central to ·3 in the Southern Province. Of the districts, Anuradhapura, which is conterminous with the North-Central Province, leads with a birth-rate of 51·9, followed by Ratnapura with a rate of 50·7 and Trincomalee with a rate of 48·2 per mille. Sixteen districts recorded rates above 40. Puttalam District with a rate of 35·2, though last in order, shows a marked improvement both on the average rate of the preceding decennium (29·1) and that of last year (29·0). For detailed statistics see Tables III., IV., XI.–XV.

22. **Estate Births.**—The total number of births reported from the estates amounted to 25,030. *Of these, 65 were of Europeans, 85 of Burghers, 1,039 of Sinhalese, 23,346 of Tamils, 226 of Moors, 61 of Malays, and 208 of "Others." These figures correspond to a rate of 49·3 per mille of the estate population,* an increase of 6·7 over that of the previous year. The rate ranged from 65·0 in the estates of Ratnapura to 34·4 in those of Kurunegala. These rates are calculated on the estate population at the Census of 1911, and not on the estimated population at the middle of the year as worked out for the Island, the Provinces, the districts, and the 33 principal towns. This method is resorted to, as statistics of immigrants to, and emigrants from, the various estates are not available in this office. Hence these rates which are thus calculated on a low population are necessarily higher than the actual rates. For detailed statistics see Tables XVI. and XVII.

23. **Urban Births.**—The number of births registered in the 33 principal towns was 17,290, of which 8,804 were males and 8,486 were females. These figures correspond to an annual birth-rate of 28·0 per 1,000, as against 27·5 in the previous year. Compared with the birth-rate of the Island (40·1), the urban rate is distinctly low. This is mainly due to the smaller proportion of females in the towns. The highest birth-rate (55·3) was in Mullaittivu, and the lowest (15·1) in Nuwara Eliya. The number of births registered in the city of Colombo was 5,854, and corresponded to a rate of 21·9 per mille, as against 21·4 in 1916. Detailed statistics will be found in Table XVIII.

24. **Seasonal Birth-rates.**—The birth-rate of Ceylon, which is usually highest in the first quarter of the year, has in the year under review changed, and was highest in the fourth quarter, which records a rate of 44·2. The lowest birth-rate, as usual, was recorded in the third quarter of the year. Below are given the birth-rates of Ceylon for each quarter and the corresponding average for the period 1907–1916 :—

| | 1917. | Average, 1907–1916. |
|---|---|---|
| First Quarter .. .. .. | 43·1 | .. 41·7 |
| Second Quarter .. .. .. | 37·4 | .. 37·1 |
| Third Quarter .. .. .. | 35·9 | .. 34·1 |
| Fourth Quarter .. .. .. | 44·2 | .. 37·8 |

25. **Sex Proportion at Birth.**—Of the 183,975 births registered in the year, 93,784 were of males and 90,191 were of females, the former being to the latter in the proportion of 1,040 to 1,000. In 1916 the proportion of male to female births was higher, being 1,051 to 1,000. In England and Wales the proportion in 1916 was 1,049 to 1,000, and supports the old idea that war conditions lead to male conceptions, it being the highest proportion recorded during the last fifty years.

26. **Plural Births.**—2,018 twins, 27 triplets, and 4 quadruplets were born in 1917. The proportion of plural births per 1,000 of all births was 11·1, as against 13·8 in 1916.

27. **Stillbirths.**—Stillbirths which are registered only in the 33 principal towns in the Island numbered 1,231 (671 males and 560 females), as against 1,100 in the previous year (*vide* Table XVIII.).

## V.—DEATHS.

28. **Island Deaths.**—The deaths of 113,389 persons were registered in Ceylon during 1917, 57,812 of these being males and 55,577 females. The proportion of deaths to 1,000 persons living was 24·7, as against 26·8 in the previous year.

29. **Racial Deaths.**—The deaths among the various races in 1917 and 1916 and their respective rates will be found in Table II., in which the average rates for the period 1907–1916 are also shown, Excluding the miscellaneous class "Others," the death-rate among the Moors and Malays was the highest, each of whom recorded a rate of 28·7. The lowest rate was among the Europeans, viz., 10 per mille. These are crude rates, which express the proportion of deaths from all causes to each 1,000 of the population at all ages. But the more reliable test for comparison of the mortality of one race with another is the "standardized rate," which shows the rates which would have obtained had the age- and sex-constitution of the population of each race been similar to that of Ceylon as a whole in the Census of 1911. The rates thus standardized for 1917 and 1916 are shown below :—

| | 1917. | 1916. | | 1917. | 1916. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Europeans .. | 10·7 | 13·1 | Tamils .. | 30·6 | 32·1 |
| Burghers .. | 20·5 | 22·4 | Moors .. | 30·2 | 30·3 |
| Sinhalese .. | 22·9 | 25·5 | Malays .. | 29·5 | 33·0 |

30. **Provincial and District Deaths.**—The death-rate in 1917 in the Provinces ranged from 22·1 in the Western to 35·0 in the Province of Uva. The only Province in which the mortality exceeded the average rate (1907–1916) and that of the previous year was the Eastern, which, next to the Province of Uva, was the unhealthiest. The lowest rate in the districts was 17·6 in Chilaw, as in the previous year. The second lowest rate was 19 in Negombo District. The unhealthiest district, as in the previous year, was Mannar, where the rate was 47·8. Batticaloa comes next with a rate of 35·5. The death-rate in most of the districts was lower in 1917 than the corresponding decennial average rate and the rate in the previous year. Detailed statistics will be found in Tables III., IV., and XII.–XV.

31. **Estate Deaths.**—The total number of deaths reported from estates during the year was 19,098, 11 of these being of Europeans, 18 of Burghers, 543 of Sinhalese, 18,194 of Tamils, 157 of Moors, 19 of Malays, and 156 of "Others." The crude estate death-rate was 37·6 per mille, as compared with a rate of 38·4 in 1916 and 24·7 the Island death-rate. The estates contain a relatively small proportion of the very young and very old, and the standardized death-rate is 46·3, *i.e.*, had the sex- and age-constitution of the estate communities been the same as that of the Island as a whole, the recorded rate would have been 46·3 per mille, against 47·3 in 1916. Mortality in the year was highest in the estates of Matara, where the crude rate was 88·1, and lowest in Kegalla, where the rate was 20·1. Judging also from the rates of the previous years, Kegalla appears to be the healthiest as regards the estate population. These rates may be higher than the actual rates for reason stated in paragraph 22. For detailed statistics see Tables XVI. and XVII.

32. **Urban Deaths.**—18,043 deaths were registered in the 33 principal towns proclaimed under sections 31–36 of the Ordinance No. 1 of 1895. There were 14,672 deaths of residents in towns equivalent to a standardized rate of 25·9 per 1,000, against 28·0 in 1916. The urban death-rate exceeded the Island rate by 1·2 during the year under review. In the towns the lowest standardized death-rate was in Nuwara Eliya (8·5), followed by Kegalla (17·2), and the highest rate (44·7) was in Nawalapitiya. The high mortality of Nawalapitiya compared with the previous year has been chiefly due to a large number of hopeless cases having been admitted to hospital from estates during the latter half of 1917. In the city of Colombo the deaths of residents numbered 5,553, and corresponded to a rate of 24·1 per 1,000, as against 27·8 in 1916. The subjoined table gives the standardized death-rates in descending order :—

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Nawalapitiya .. | 44·7 | Mannar .. | 29·4 | Galle .. | 25·1 |
| Batticaloa .. | 42·3 | Kurunegala .. | 29·3 | Vavuniya .. | 24·1 |
| Mullaittivu .. | 36·6 | Negombo .. | 28·8 | Colombo .. | 24·1 |
| Puttalam .. | 36·5 | Jaffna .. | 27·4 | Chilaw .. | 21·7 |
| Anuradhapura .. | 36·3 | Kalutara .. | 27·1 | Panadure .. | 19·2 |
| Moratuwa .. | 35·1 | Trincomalee .. | 26·2 | Weligama .. | 18·8 |
| Hambantota .. | 32·9 | Kandy .. | 26·1 | Tangalla .. | 18·5 |
| Matale .. | 32·6 | Matara .. | 25·7 | Kegalla .. | 17·2 |
| Gampola .. | 31·3 | Ratnapura .. | 25·2 | Nuwara Eliya .. | 8·5 |
| Bādulla .. | 30·2 | Hatton and Dikoya | 25·2 | | |

33. **Seasonal Influence on Mortality.**—The death-rate of the Island for each quarter in 1917 and the average of the corresponding quarters in the period 1907–1916 are given below. It will be seen therefrom that the health of the Island as a whole is at its best in the second quarter of the year, and gradually declines in the third and the fourth quarters. The first quarter of the year, judged by the death-rate and the decennial average rate, is generally the unhealthiest, probably due to the variations in temperature between December and February.

Death-rate in Ceylon.

| | 1917. | Average, 1907–1916. |
|---|---|---|
| First Quarter .. .. .. | 26·5 | 34·8 |
| Second Quarter .. .. .. | 23·5 | 28·2 |
| Third Quarter .. .. .. | 23·9 | 28·5 |
| Fourth Quarter .. .. .. | 25·2 | 28·7 |

34. **Ages at Death.**—Of the 113,389 persons whose deaths were registered in 1917, 51,214 or 45·2 per cent. were children less than 5 years old, 43,481 or 38·3 per cent. were persons between 5 and 55 years, and 18,595 or 16 per cent. were persons over 55 years. In 99 instances the age at death was not specified. Compared with the figures of the previous year, deaths under 5 years are less by 441, those between 5 and 55 years by 4,684, and those at ages 55 and over by 1,674. Thus, the decrease in the year now under review is not limited to any one of these three large age groups, but is common to them all. Deaths of reputed centenarians numbered 225 (192 Sinhalese, 15 Tamils, 16 Moors, 1 Malay, and 1 "Other"), as against 223 in 1916. These figures are not reliable, as the tendency among the ignorant classes is to exaggerate the ages of old people when they do not know the real age.

35. **Infant Mortality.**—Of the total deaths registered during the year, 31,977 or 28·2 per cent. were of children under 1 year of age, corresponding to a mortality rate of 174 per 1,000 births registered. This rate was 20 per 1,000 below the average in the preceding decennium, and 10 per 1,000 below that for 1916. 16,070 or slightly above half the number died within the first week of birth, 9,587 within 3 months, and 6,320 between the ages of 3 and 12 months. It will be seen from the above that the infant mortality is not spread equally in the first year of life, but falls most severely on the first week, and then the liability to perish decreases. The number of deaths in each of the four age groups between 1 and 5 is as follows: 5,667, 5,513, 4,984, and 3,073. The following table gives a classified statement of the deaths of children under 1 year and under 5 years according to sex from 1912 :—

| | | Number of Deaths. | | | | | Total Births. | Total Deaths at all Ages. | Mortality of Infants under 1 Year to 1,000 Births registered. | Deaths under 5 Years per 1,000 Deaths at all Ages. | Deaths under 5 Years per 1,000 Persons living in the Age Period. 0—5. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Under 1 Week. | Between 1 Week and 3 Months. | Between 3 Months and 1 Year. | Total under 1 Year. | Total under 5 Years. | | | | | |
| 1912 | Male | 7,408 | 4,528 | 3,683 | 15,619 | 26,947 | 70,806 | 68,528 | 220·6 | 393·2 | 85·5 |
| | Female | 6,305 | 4,086 | 3,684 | 14,075 | 26,917 | 67,497 | 65,855 | 208·5 | 408·7 | 89·9 |
| 1913 | Male | 8,194 | 4,912 | 3,199 | 16,305 | 25,660 | 83,112 | 60,781 | 196·2 | 422·2 | 80·1 |
| | Female | 6,960 | 4,340 | 3,217 | 14,517 | 25,205 | 79,715 | 59,227 | 182·1 | 425·6 | 82·8 |
| 1914 | Male | 8,740 | 5,284 | 4,079 | 18,103 | 28,587 | 82,653 | 68,819 | 219·0 | 415·4 | 88·5 |
| | Female | 7,071 | 4,986 | 4,321 | 16,378 | 28,313 | 79,524 | 68,012 | 205·9 | 416·3 | 92·4 |
| 1915 | Male | 7,525 | 4,202 | 2,897 | 14,624 | 22,585 | 82,591 | 55,793 | 177·1 | 404·8 | 68·3 |
| | Female | 6,164 | 3,817 | 2,953 | 12,934 | 22,015 | 78,359 | 54,025 | 165·1 | 407·5 | 70·1 |
| 1916 | Male | 8,546 | 4,979 | 3,595 | 17,120 | 26,178 | 89,648 | 61,150 | 190·9 | 428·1 | 76·9 |
| | Female | 7,057 | 4,390 | 3,561 | 15,008 | 25,477 | 85,282 | 59,012 | 175·9 | 431·7 | 78·8 |
| Average, 1912–16 | Male | 8,083 | 4,781 | 3,491 | 16,354 | 25,991 | 81,762 | 63,014 | 200·8 | 412·8 | 79·9 |
| | Female | 6,711 | 4,324 | 3,547 | 14,582 | 25,585 | 78,075 | 61,226 | 187·5 | 417·9 | 82·8 |
| 1917 | Male | 8,826 | 5,160 | 3,244 | 17,230 | 26,236 | 93,784 | 57,812 | 183·7 | 453·8 | 75·3 |
| | Female | 7,244 | 4,427 | 3,076 | 14,747 | 24,978 | 90,191 | 55,577 | 163·5 | 449·4 | 75·5 |

Principal causes of deaths of children under 1 year and the number attributed to each:—

| | 3 Months and under. | Over 3 Months and under 1 Year. | Total. | | 3 Months and under. | Over 3 Months and under 1 Year. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Convulsions | 7,544 | 2,163 | 9,707 | Enteritis | 48 | 109 | 157 |
| Tetanus | 127 | 2 | 129 | Debility | 5,728 | 436 | 6,164 |
| Diarrhœa | 132 | 341 | 473 | Premature Birth | — | — | 1,591 |
| Bronchitis | 126 | 115 | 241 | Diseases of the Integumentary System | — | — | 9,154 |
| Pneumonia | 131 | 308 | 439 | | | | |

*Convulsions take the first place, diseases of the integumentary system come next, followed by debility, premature birth, diarrhœa, and pneumonia. Most of the deaths included in the general heading* "Diseases of the Integumentary System" having been registered by rural registrars, the figures relating thereto cannot be accepted as correct.

35 A. **Infant Mortality by Race.**—Leaving out the miscellaneous class "Others," the highest infant mortality, 228 per 1,000 births, was among the Tamils. The mortality among the Moors followed with 224. The lowest rate (46) was among the Europeans, and was an improvement on the previous year. This rate is low compared with the infant mortality rate (91) in England and Wales during 1916. The remarkably low infant mortality in Ceylon is, no doubt, in part due to the fact that the majority of Europeans in Ceylon belong to the fairly well-to-do and educated classes. The infant mortality among the Burghers was 148, among the Sinhalese 150, and among the Malays 169.

35 B. **Infant Mortality in Estates.**—The principal causes of infant mortality in estates in 1917 were as follows :—

| | 3 Months and under. | Over 3 Months and under 1 Year. | Total. | | 3 Months and under. | Over 3 Months and under 1 Year. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Convulsions | 966 | 204 | 1,170 | Pneumonia | 57 | 67 | 124 |
| Tetanus | 4 | — | 4 | Enteritis | 1 | 7 | 8 |
| Diarrhœa | 26 | 63 | 89 | Debility | 2,872 | 232 | 3,104 |
| Bronchitis | 43 | 45 | 88 | Premature Birth | — | — | 570 |

It will be seen from the above that debility, as usual, claimed the largest number of victims in estates, 1 out of every 8 children born dying as a result of it. The rate of mortality in estates was 219 per 1,000 births registered, and was higher than the Island rate. It ranged from 307 in the estates of Matara to 166 in those of Kegalla.

35 c. **Infant Mortality in the Principal Towns.**—The chief causes of infant mortality in the 33 principal towns in the Island were :—

| | 1 Week and under. | Over 1 Week and under 1 Year. | Total. | | 1 Week and under. | Over 1 Week and under 1 Year. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Prematurity | 389 | 55 | 444 | Tetanus | 81 | 39 | 120 |
| Debility | 594 | 593 | 1,187 | Bronchitis | 8 | 133 | 141 |
| Convulsions | 341 | 827 | 1,168 | Pneumonia | 3 | 286 | 289 |
| Diarrhœa | 3 | 118 | 121 | Other Causes | 55 | 341 | 396 |
| Enteritis | 3 | 160 | 163 | | | | |

In the towns debility and convulsions claim the largest number of victims. The number of children dying within the first week of life in the urban areas is more than half the total number dying in the remaining 51 weeks. The rate of mortality of children under 1 year was 233 per 1,000 births registered, and exceeds both the Island and the estates rates. This would show that the disadvantages of insanitary and congested surroundings of the town affect infant life more than in the country, in spite of the easy medical aid and other advantages obtainable in the former. The rate ranged from 419 per 1,000 births in Hatton and Dikoya to 101 in Kegalla. In the city of Colombo the deaths of infants under 1 year numbered 1,477, and corresponded to a rate of 252 per 1,000 births, as against 234 in 1916.

36. **Sex Proportion at Death.**—Of the 113,389 deaths registered during the year, 57,812 were of males and 55,577 of females. The death-rate per 1,000 persons living was 23·8 for males and 25·7 for females, the rate per 1,000 persons of either sex being 24·7. The proportion of male deaths to female deaths was as 1,040 to 1,000, and this high proportion is due to the fact that there are more males than females in Ceylon. At each age group the mortality rate among the females was higher than among the males, with the exception of the age group 45 to 55, in which alone the male mortality exceeded the female. Tables XXI.–XXIII. give detailed statistics.

37. **Proportion of Deaths to Births.**—Mannar was the only district in the Island where the deaths exceeded the births in 1917. Negombo, Chilaw, and Kegalla, as usual, recorded more than twice as many births as there were deaths.

## VI.—CAUSES OF DEATHS.

38. **General.**—The classification of causes of deaths according to the Bertillon index of diseases was adopted in Ceylon for the first time in 1911. This system, which is convenient for purposes of comparison and for establishing uniformity of statistical method, is employed in many of the countries in Europe and America, and in Australia and New Zealand. The same degree of accuracy cannot be had with regard to the classification of causes of deaths in Ceylon as in European and American countries, for the reason that in Ceylon generally deaths are registered on information supplied by persons entirely ignorant of the Western system of medicine, and the causes are either vaguely or indefinitely stated. But in the principal towns and estates the causes are certified by qualified medical men, or are ascertained after inquiry and inspection by the town registrars, who are themselves qualified medical practitioners. Detailed statistics will be found in Tables XXV.–XXXI. in the Appendix.

39. **Principal Causes of Deaths.**—The principal causes of deaths in 1917, exclusive of diseases of infancy, were fever (including enteric, malaria, and pyrexia), diarrhœa, diseases (undefined) of the skin, pneumonia, rickets, tuberculosis, anæmia, and dysentery. 417 fatal cases of enteric fever were reported, as against 541 in 1916. To malaria and malarial cachexia were attributed 1,277 deaths, as against 1,881 in 1916. The number of deaths assigned to pyrexia (a term akin to fever) was 15,022, as against 18,767 in 1916. There were 13,559 deaths from convulsions, as against 14,455 in 1916. Diarrhœa claimed 10,174 victims, being 911 less than the number registered in the previous year. 5,005 deaths were due to pneumonia, 4,870 to rickets, 3,706 to anæmia, 3,059 to dysentery, 21 to smallpox, 98 to leprosy, 60 to rabies (hydrophobia), and 17 to appendicitis. There were 1,839 deaths due to puerperal septicæmia, being 294 less than in 1916. Deaths due to old age numbered 3,869, an increase of 5 over that of the previous year. Plague accounted for 211 deaths, as against 286 in 1916. Deaths ascribed to all forms of tuberculosis numbered 4,112, as against 4,271 in 1916, showing a decrease of 159. Deaths from phthisis alone amounted to 3,768, an improvement on the number 3,932 in 1916. 2,639 deaths were due to anchylostomiasis, as against 2,505 in 1916. 421 deaths were registered from cancer, the same number as in the previous year. The extent to which certain diseases are prevalent cannot be accurately gauged from the number of fatal cases. A fair idea can, however, be obtained from the number of cases which have come under treatment in the several Government hospitals in the Island. Figures under five selected causes, for which I am indebted to the Principal Civil Medical Officer, are given below :—

| Name of Disease. | Number of Cases treated in Government Hospitals in 1917. | Number of Deaths registered in Ceylon in 1917. |
|---|---|---|
| Anchylostomiasis | 8,617 | 2,639 |
| Appendicitis | 180 | 17 |
| Malaria | 6,940 | 841 |
| Malarial Cachexia | 2,199 | 436 |
| Parangi | 5,361 | 59 |

40. **Anchylostomiasis** (106).—Deaths registered as due to anchylostomiasis corresponded to a rate of 575 per million persons living, as against 559 in 1916. The highest mortality rates from this cause were in the Districts of Badulla, Kandy, Matale, Nuwara Eliya, Ratnapura, Kalutara, Kegalla, Galle, and Matara, where the estate population is large. Mannar is the only district in the Island which did not register any deaths from this cause. There was an increase of 643 deaths over the average, and 134 deaths over the number registered in the previous year. "It is a disease due to minute parasites in the intestines, the ova being passed in millions with the fœces, and the larvæ finding their way into the springs and streams and through drinking water into the human intestines, where they reach maturity, and, as full-grown parasites, suck the patients' blood." It is a more insidious and dangerous enemy than cholera, and it is to be hoped that the campaign now organized will soon combat this disease.

41. **Appendicitis** (108).—The deaths of 17 persons were classified under this cause in 1917 (1 European, 1 Burgher, 8 Sinhalese, 6 Tamils, and 1 "Other"), as against 13 in 1916 and an average of 11. Whether the deaths were due to operation or not is not stated. This is a disease which has come into prominence in Ceylon within recent years, and the number of successful operations performed warrant the conclusion that this disease can be easily combated.

42. **Cancer** (39–45).—421 deaths were ascribed to cancer and malignant diseases, against the same number in the previous year and a decennial average of 413. The figures for the year include the deaths of 3 Europeans, 7 Burghers, 288 Sinhalese, 95 Tamils, 23 Moors, 2 Malays, and 3 "Others." The following table shows the seat of cancer in persons who died from this disease in 1917 :—

| | Males. | Females. | Total. | | Males. | Females. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Buccal Cavity | 88 | 38 | 126 | Female Genital Organs | — | 31 | 31 |
| Stomach, Liver | 51 | 66 | 117 | Breast | 6 | 16 | 22 |
| Intestine, Rectum and Peritoneum | 3 | 3 | 6 | Other Organs or Organs not specified | 65 | 54 | 119 |

The ages of persons who died from cancer in 1917 are shown below :—

| Ages. | Males. | Females. | Total. | Ages. | Males. | Females. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 0–5 | 12 | 13 | 25 | 35–45 | 24 | 35 | 59 |
| 5–10 | 4 | 2 | 6 | 45–55 | 51 | 56 | 107 |
| 10–15 | 4 | 1 | 5 | 55–65 | 50 | 41 | 91 |
| 15–20 | 4 | 1 | 5 | 65–75 | 25 | 19 | 44 |
| 20–25 | 7 | 13 | 20 | 75 and upwards | 15 | 8 | 23 |
| 25–35 | 17 | 19 | 36 | | | | |

From an examination of the above figures, it will be seen that the parts of the body most affected are the buccal cavity and the stomach and liver, and that the incidence of the disease falls heavily on ages between 35 and 65. The deaths of 25 children of less than 5 years old were registered from cancer, and may be due to erroneous diet; but as most of these were registered by the rural registrars, the diagnosis cannot be taken as a reliable test of the occurrence of cancer among children. The frequent occurrence of cancer in the buccal cavity is probably due to irritation set up by the practice of chewing betel and of smoking. It is probable that several cases of cancer in the stomach develop at the seat of a neglected or unhealed ulcer, and those in the intestines are due to the chronic irritation of constipation. The rate of mortality from cancer has fallen from an average of 99 per million to 92 in the year under review. In the principal towns the rate is 200 per million, and is more than double the Island rate.

43. **Malaria and Malarial Cachexia** (4).—1,277 deaths were registered as due to malaria and malarial cachexia in 1917, as against 1,881 in 1916. The death-rate per million from this cause was 278, as against 420 in the previous year. These rates, however, do not give a true indication of the prevalence of malaria in Ceylon, as deaths returned as due to fever (pyrexia) may in many cases be due to malaria. It is, therefore, possible that pyrexia rates give a truer indication of malaria. Judged by the rate of mortality from pyrexia, the District of Hambantota is the most fever stricken, and is followed by Batticaloa. Other districts where the mortality from this cause is high are Mannar, Jaffna, Kurunegala, Anuradhapura, and Matale, in each of which the mortality rate is above 5,000 per million persons of the population. But if malaria alone is taken as the index, Puttalam is the most malarial, with a rate of 1,688 per million.

44. **Parangi** (**Frambœsia Tropicum, Yaws**) (37*a*).—Under this heading were classified 59 deaths, showing a decrease of 14 on the number of the previous year.

45. **Plague** (15).—The discovery of plague in Ceylon in January, 1914, created a great scare among the people, and led many to fear that the epidemic was going to make a permanent stay here as in the neighbouring continent, carrying away thousands of victims yearly. But, thanks to the stringent preventive measures taken to overcome the disease in the city of Colombo, it did not spread elsewhere, with the exception of a few scattered cases at irregular intervals. In the year of the outbreak the number of victims reached the maximum 401, 378 of which were in the city of Colombo. The number fell in the following year to 127, it being less than one-third of what it was in the previous year. In the third year it regained its strength, and carried away 286 victims, or more than twice as many as in 1915. In the year under review 211 persons died from this cause, as many as 191 occurring within the Municipal limits of Colombo. The remainder was distributed as follows : 8 in the Colombo District (outside the Municipal limits of the city), 9 in Kalutara, 2 in Kandy, and 1 in Kurunegala. There were 3 deaths of Burghers, 71 of Sinhalese, 79 of Tamils, 41 of Moors, 4 of Malays, and 13 of "Others." More than half the number of the total deaths was registered in the first quarter of the year, and about a fourth of the total in the second. The number sank to a minimum in the third quarter, and a slight rise was observed in the fourth

46. **Cholera** (12 and 13).—Three deaths, 1 in Colombo and 2 in Kalutara, were registered in 1917, as against 44 in the previous year and 83 the average for the decade 1907–1916.

47. **Diarrhœa** (104 and 105 (*b*) and (*c*) ).—The total deaths assigned to diarrhœa, including that of infants, numbered 10,174, representing a rate of 2,217 per million persons living. This rate was 256 per million less than in 1916, and ranged from 4,944 in Matara to 375 in Nuwara Eliya. More than a fifth of the Island deaths were reported from the estates. In the urban areas the number of deaths assigned to this cause was 1,081. 6,594 Sinhalese and 3,062 Tamils died of this disease in the Island in the year under review.

48. **Dysentery** (14).—Deaths from dysentery amounted to 3,059, as against 3,660 in 1916, the respective rates per million being 666 and 817. The highest rate per million from this cause was 3,806 in Mannar, and the lowest (63) in Chilaw. More than half the number of deaths was registered in estates, where the labour is mostly comprised of immigrant Tamils.

49. **Enteric Fever** (1).—The deaths of 417 persons were attributed to enteric fever during 1917, representing a rate of 91 per million persons living. The number in 1916 was 541. 337 deaths or 80 per cent. of those recorded in the Island occurred in the principal towns. From this it should not be concluded that the rural areas are practically immune from this disease. The diagnosis in rural areas

is so imperfect that no difference is made between enteric and other fevers. It is worthy of note that not a single death was registered from enteric in the districts of Matale, Mannar, Mullaittivu, and Anuradhapura.

50. **Diseases of Early Infancy** (151–153).—This heading includes the sub-heads Debility, which was responsible for 5,728 deaths, Prematurity for 1,591, Injuries at Birth for 137, and Want of Breast Milk for 47. Collectively they numbered 7,528, and were 369 more than in the previous year. Other causes of infant deaths are distributed under various heads under the list of causes, the majority being classified under Convulsions and Diarrhœa.

51. **Pneumonia** (91 and 92).—The total deaths assigned to pneumonia in its various forms numbered 5,005, of which 836 were classified under broncho-pneumonia. As compared with 1916, there was an increase of 185 deaths due to pneumonia. 1,282 deaths were of Sinhalese and 3,259 of Tamils during the year. The death-rate per million from all forms of pneumonia was 1,090, Mullaittivu, as usual, showed the highest rate, viz., 3,974, followed by Mannar 3,186, and Nuwara Eliya 2,789. The lowest death-rate from this cause, viz., 152, was recorded in Matara District. 1,907 deaths or 38 per cent. of the total deaths from pneumonia were registered in the estates.

52. **Puerperal State** (134–141).—The number of deaths assigned to pregnancy or childbirth was 3,762, representing a rate of 20 per 1,000 births, as against 4,020 deaths and a rate of 23 in 1916. Though a decrease is noticeable in the number of deaths, and the rate is an improvement on that of the previous year, yet this rate is enormously high when compared with that in England and Wales, where the average mortality per 1,000 births is about 4. In the principal towns it was still higher, being 29 per 1,000 births, and in the estates it was 19, approximating the Island rate. These high rates of mortality from pregnancy or childbirth are greatly due to the ignorance of expectant mothers and lack of skilled medical advice, and with the remedying of these wants, the number of deaths must appreciably decrease. The rates by races for 1917 and 1916 are given below :—

Deaths of Women at Parturition to 1,000 Births.

| | 1917. | 1916. | Average, 1907–1916. | | 1917. | 1916. | Average, 1907–1916. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Europeans | 4·7 | — | 5·9 | Moors | 26·5 | 30·7 | 24·1 |
| Burghers | 13·9 | 16·4 | 11·8 | Malays | 21·3 | 26·4 | 19·3 |
| Sinhalese | 18·2 | 20·9 | 18·0 | All Races | 20·4 | 23·0 | 19·1 |
| Tamils | 25·6 | 27·2 | 20·6 | | | | |

The above table shows that the rate of mortality of women at parturition is highest among the Moors, and lowest among the Europeans.

53. **Smallpox** (5).—21 deaths were attributed to this disease, being 8 more than in 1916. Of these, 17 were in Jaffna, 2 in Colombo, 1 in Batticaloa, and 1 in Ratnapura. The average for the period 1907–1916 was 65.

54. **Tuberculosis** (28–35).—Deaths from all forms of tuberculous diseases numbered 4,112, being 159 less than the number registered in the previous year, and 289 less than the average for the period 1907–1916. The death-rate from this cause was 896 per million, and was 57 less than in the previous year. Of the total deaths from tuberculosis, 3,768 or 92 per cent. were ascribed to phthisis or pulmonary tuberculosis. This number corresponds with a rate of 821 per million ; the highest rate was recorded in Colombo District, viz., 1,477 per million, and the lowest 124 in Mannar ; 647, representing more than a sixth of the total deaths from phthisis, were registered in the city of Colombo. 4 Europeans, 61 Burghers, 2,479 Sinhalese, 907 Tamils, 238 Moors, 32 Malays, 1 Vedda, and 46 " Others " succumbed to phthisis in the Island in the year under review.

55. **Violent Deaths** (Table XXXII.) : (*a*) *Suicide* (155–163).—Deaths from suicide numbered 240, being 16 more than in the previous year. Of these, 2 were of Europeans, 118 of Sinhalese, 116 of Tamils, 1 of a Moor, 1 of a Malay, and 2 " Others." These figures correspond to a rate of 52 per million, as against an average of 50. The most frequent means of suicide was hanging, to which 66 per cent. of the total number was due. Twenty deaths were attributed to suicidal poisoning, 13 to firearms, 4 to cutting or piercing instruments, and 43 to " other " causes.

(*b*) *Homicide* (182–184).—183 deaths (1 European, 139 Sinhalese, 30 Tamils, 7 Moors, 1 Malay, and 5 " Others ") were registered from homicide, as against 170 in 1916 and an average of 207 in the period 1907–1916. The rate per million of the population was 40, as against 38 in 1916 and 50 the average for the past decade. 96 deaths were due to cutting or piercing instruments and 15 to firearms.

(*c*) *Executions* (186 (*a*) ).—There were 38 judicial executions during the year under review (31 Sinhalese, 6 Tamils, and 1 Moor), as against 26 in the previous year and a decennial average of 35.

(*d*) *Drowning* (169).—435 deaths were due to drowning, as against 440 in 1916; 160 of these were in wells and 31 in pits.

(*e*) *Land Slides.*—Fourteen deaths were the result of land slides, as against 9 in 1916.

(*f*) *Miscellaneous Accidents.*—379 deaths were due to falls from trees, average 392 ; 231 to burns (40 being due to bottle lamps upsetting), average 186 ; 212 to snake bite, average 215. Vehicles caused 91 deaths, 31 of these were due to railway accidents, 31 to carts and carriages, 23 to motor cars, 5 to bicycles, and 1 was due to motor lorry. Of the 73 deaths attributed to injuries by animals, crocodiles caused 26 deaths, elephants 12, cattle 12, buffaloes 5, and other animals 18.

56. **Miscellaneous Diseases.**—There were 147 deaths from measles, average 85 ; 44 from whooping cough, average 62 ; 11 from diphtheria, average 7 ; 7 from croup, average 9 ; 111 from influenza, average 110 ; 127 from septicæmia, average 98 ; syphilis 169, average 117 ; diabetes 259, average 207 ; alcoholism 24, average 28 ; simple meningitis 87, average 97 ; and carbuncle 33, average 34. For detailed statistics see Table XXVIII.

57. **Principal Causes of Deaths on Estates.**—The chief causes of mortality on estates were debility (of infants under 3 months), which accounted for 15 per cent, of the total deaths, diarrhœa 12 per cent., anchylostomiasis 11 per cent., pneumonia 10 per cent., dysentery 9 per cent., convulsions 8 per cent., debility (general) 5 per cent., senility 4 per cent., premature birth 3 per cent., and pulmonary tuberculosis 1 per cent. See Table XXIX. for detailed statistics.

58. **Principal Causes of Deaths in Towns.**—In the 33 principal towns in the Island, inclusive of Colombo, the heaviest mortality was from pneumonia, which accounted for 11 per cent. of the total deaths, followed by convulsions 8 per cent., infantile debility and phthisis 7 per cent. each, diarrhœa 6 per cent., anchylostomiasis 5 per cent., malaria and malarial cachexia and enteritis 4 per cent. each, dysentery and Bright's disease and nephritis 3 per cent. each, and prematurity, enteric fever, tetanus, bronchitis, and puerperal septicæmia 2 per cent. each. Detailed statistics of causes of deaths in the 33 principal towns will be found in Table XXXI., and for the city of Colombo in Table XXX.

## VII.—ADMINISTRATION.

59. **Staff.**—I was on leave in South India from April 11 to 22, and was away acting as Government Agent of the Central Province from June 12 to July 19, and again as Government Agent of the North-Western Province from September 4 to October 5. On each occasion Mr. N. W. Morgappah, Assistant Registrar-General, acted for me, in addition to his own duties. Mr. K. S. Sivapragasam, Chief Clerk of the Statistical Branch, was transferred to Jaffna in July, and the post was filled by Mr. A. W. Wijesinha for the rest of the year. Dr. C. Brito Babapulle, Registrar of Births and Deaths of Division No. 4 of Colombo town, and his Deputy, Miss (Dr.) C. Rudd, retired on the score of ill-health, and were succeeded by Dr. R. Saravanamuttu, M.B., C.M. (Madras), L.R.C.P. (London), M.R.C.S. (England), and Dr. K. D. Peter, L.M.S. (Ceylon), respectively.

60. **Registration Divisions.**—The limits of the births and deaths division of Matara town were extended so as to make it conterminous with the Local Board. Several birth and death registration divisions in Anuradhapura, Mannar, and Matara Districts were also altered, as well as general marriage registration divisions in Anuradhapura, Chilaw, Mannar, and Mullaittivu. The Kandyan marriage registration division of *Nuwaragam palata, in the District of Anuradhapura, was subdivided into two, and one of the subdivisions was transferred to the Mannar District.*

61. **Inspection of Registrars' Offices.**—Apart from the inspections made by the Registrar-General and the Assistant Registrar-General in the course of their tours, 251 birth, marriage, and death registries were inspected during the year by the inspecting officers specially appointed for the purpose, and various irregularities were discovered in the work of the Registrars. These inspections, which are of a surprise nature, have the effect of keeping the Registrars up to the mark, and already there is an appreciable improvement in their work.

62. **Prosecutions.**—During the year under review 284 prosecutions were instituted for various offences against the Marriages, Births, and Deaths Registration Ordinances, as against 198 in the previous year. Of these, 237 (or 83 per cent.) resulted in convictions and 17 (or nearly 6 per cent.) in acquittals, and 20 were withdrawn. The balance for various reasons had not been definitely disposed of at the end of the year.

63. **Records.**—The number of duplicate registers of marriages, births, and deaths received at the Head Office and examined during the year 1917 amounted to 317,459.

64. **Appointment of a Commission *re* Registration of Deaths.**—A Commission "to inquire into and report what amendments are desirable in the law relating to registration of deaths" was appointed by His Excellency the Governor consisting of Messrs. W. L. Kindersley, Registrar-General (Chairman); R. W. Byrde, Chairman, Municipal Council, and Mayor of Colombo; M. T. Akbar, Crown Counsel; and W. M. Philip, Medical Officer of Health, Colombo. The Commission examined various witnesses, including Medical Registrars, other medical practitioners, the Coroner of Colombo, and a member of the Muhammadan and Tamil communities, and made its final report to Government in December, 1917.

65. **New Ordinances.**—An Ordinance to declare the law applicable to the issue of Kandyan Marriages and an Ordinance to amend the Marriage Registration Ordinance of 1907 to afford facilities for marriages between persons resident in the United Kingdom and those resident in this Colony were passed during the year. The latter Ordinance has not been put into operation yet.

66. **Revenue and Expenditure.**—*The cost of the Marriages, Births, and Deaths Registration Department in 1917 (excluding the salaries of the Registrar-General and the Provincial Registrars, who have other Departments under their charge) was Rs. 177,833·15, viz. :—*

| | Rs. | c. |
|---|---|---|
| (*a*) Salaries and allowances of the clerical staff .. .. | 52,833 | 41 |
| (*b*) Payment to Stipendiary Registrars .. .. | 18,332 | 30 |
| (*c*) Fees paid to other Registrars for registering births and deaths and for marriages under the Kandyan Marriage Ordinance, No. 3 of 1870 .. .. .. | 65,577 | 85 |
| (*d*) Fees paid to headmen for reporting events for registration .. | 18,788 | 70 |
| (*e*) Salaries to binders, peons, and sweepers .. .. | 5,791 | 17 |
| (*f*) Additional temporary clerical staff, and bonuses to Provincial Registrars' and Assistant Provincial Registrars' Offices .. | 7,196 | 6 |
| (*g*) Tappal allowance to Registrars of Births and Deaths .. | 557 | 95 |
| (*h*) Other expenditure, including travelling expenses, stationery, office requisites, &c. .. .. .. | 8,755 | 71 |
| Total .. | 177,833 | 15 |

The revenue derived from stamp duty payable under the Births, Marriages, and Deaths Registration Ordinances amounted to Rs. 24,867·75, and fees recovered for searches and copies to Rs. 12,746·97 (Head Office Rs. 3,839·48 and Branch Offices Rs. 8,907·49). The income from all sources was Rs. 37,614·72.

Registrar-General's Office,
Colombo, May 6, 1918.

W. L. KINDERSLEY,
Registrar-General.

# APPENDIX.

## I.—ESTIMATED POPULATION OF CEYLON, 1867 TO 1917.

Marriages, Births, and Deaths registered; Yearly Increase of Population by Excess of Births over Deaths and by Immigration; the Proportion of Persons Married, Births, and Deaths to 1,000 Persons living per Annum; and the Number of Persons living to each Person Married, Born, or Dead in each of the Years 1867 to 1917.

| Year. | Estimated Population in the Middle of the Year. | Marriages registered. | Births registered. | Deaths registered.* | Excess of registered Births over Deaths.† | Excess of Immigrants over Emigrants.† | To 1,000 Persons Living. | | | The Number of Persons Living. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | Persons married. | Births. | Deaths. | To one Person married. | To one Birth. | To one Death. |
| 1867‡ .. | 2,328,622 | — | 23,333 | 27,302 | — 3,969 | — | — | 13·7 | 15·6 | — | 75 | 64 |
| 1868§ .. | 2,354,878 | — | 47,096 | 59,441 | — 12,345 | — | — | 20·0 | 25·2 | — | 50 | 40 |
| 1869 .. | 2,363,328 | — | 52,825 | 48,023 | 4,802 | — | — | 22·3 | 20·3 | — | 45 | 49 |
| 1870 .. | 2,382,042 | — | 63,527 | 42,238 | 21,289 | — | — | 26·7 | 17·7 | — | 37 | 56 |
| 1871 .. | 2,417,402 | 32,014 | 68,856 | 46,803 | 22,053 | 29,919 | 28·5 | 28·5 | 19·4 | 35 | 35 | 52 |
| 1872 .. | 2,451,276 | 17,688 | 69,573 | 53,337 | 16,236 | 6,086 | 15·5 | 28·4 | 21·8 | 64 | 35 | 46 |
| 1873 .. | 2,461,894 | 22,108 | 69,702 | 49,049 | 20,653 | 8,383 | 19.3 | 28·3 | 19·9 | 52 | 35 | 50 |
| 1874 .. | 2,516,453 | 23,248 | 74,645 | 52,223 | 22,422 | 35,429 | 19·9 | 29·7 | 20·7 | 50 | 34 | 48 |
| 1875 .. | 2,530,720 | 13,239 | 71,102 | 55,614 | 15,488 | — 8,807 | 11·3 | 28·1 | 22·0 | 88 | 35 | 45 |
| 1876 .. | 2,573,305 | 12,780 | 77,560 | 62,580 | 14,980 | 72,837 | 10·7 | 30·1 | 24·3 | 93 | 33 | 41 |
| 1877 .. | 2,669,556 | 21,460 | 71,529 | 84,781 | — 13,252 | 78,587 | 17·3 | 26·8 | 31·7 | 58 | 37 | 31 |
| 1878 .. | 2,741,078 | 12,406 | 63,336 | 75,666 | — 12,330 | 9,905 | 9·7 | 23·1 | 27·6 | 103 | 43 | 36 |
| 1879 .. | 2,772,363 | 12,307 | 69,529 | 57,730 | 11,799 | — 3,853 | 9·5 | 25·1 | 20·8 | 105 | 40 | 48 |
| 1880 .. | 2,758,785 | 13,650 | 72,318 | 50,575 | 21,743 | — 28,083 | 10·6 | 26·2 | 18·3 | 94 | 38 | 55 |
| 1881 .. | 2,755,558 | 12,087 | 74,794 | 75,012 | — 218 | — 9,353 | 9·4 | 27·1 | 27·2 | 106 | 37 | 37 |
| 1882 .. | 2,773,389 | 13,214 | 74,042 | 54,672 | 19,370 | — 6,913 | 10·3 | 26·7 | 19·7 | 97 | 37 | 51 |
| 1883 .. | 2,781,711 | 15,890 | 82,240 | 53,680 | 28,560 | — 13,758 | 12·3 | 29·6 | 19·3 | 81 | 34 | 52 |
| 1884 .. | 2,793,689 | 13,770 | 87,407 | 62,398 | 25,009 | — 4,308 | 10·6 | 31·3 | 22·3 | 94 | 32 | 45 |
| 1885 .. | 2,815,166 | 10,723 | 79,234 | 81,908 | — 2,674 | — 1,069 | 8·2 | 28·1 | 29·1 | 122 | 36 | 34 |
| 1886 .. | 2,830,359 | 20,214 | 76,836 | 67,041 | 9,795 | — 5,343 | 15·4 | 27·1 | 23·7 | 65 | 37 | 42 |
| 1887* .. | 2,855,216 | 17,171 | 93,223 | 68,496 | 24,727 | 17,539 | 13·0 | 32·7 | 24·0 | 77 | 31 | 42 |
| 1888 .. | 2,901,262 | 14,638 | 92,289 | 76,724 | 15,565 | 26,782 | 10·9 | 31·8 | 26·4 | 92 | 31 | 38 |
| 1889 .. | 2,938,977 | 12,791 | 81,465 | 83,845 | — 2,380 | 9,116 | 9·4 | 27·7 | 28·5 | 107 | 36 | 35 |
| 1890 .. | 2,980,245 | 15,108 | 95,106 | 68,600 | 26,506 | 38,350 | 10·9 | 31·9 | 23·0 | 92 | 31 | 43 |
| 1891 .. | 3,021,579 | 14,737 | 96,493 | 86,643 | 9,850 | 43,107 | 10·5 | 31·9 | 28·7 | 95 | 31 | 35 |
| 1892 .. | 3,088,405 | 16,683 | 93,233 | 84,937 | 8,296 | 48,856 | 11·7 | 30·2 | 27·5 | 86 | 33 | 36 |
| 1893 .. | 3,121,093 | 17,327 | 97,800 | 92,422 | 5,378 | 18,495 | 11·9 | 31·3 | 29·6 | 84 | 32 | 34 |
| 1894 .. | 3,144,561 | 22,783 | 104,301 | 87,784 | 16,517 | 18,964 | 15·4 | 33·2 | 27·9 | 64 | 30 | 36 |
| 1895 .. | 3,193,821 | 30,691 | 101,480 | 88,301 | 13,179 | 42,938 | 20·4 | 31·8 | 27·6 | 48 | 32 | 36 |
| 1896 .. | 3,240,501 | 19,679 | 103,854 | 81,898 | 21,956 | 35,069 | 12·8 | 32·0 | 25·3 | 77 | 31 | 40 |
| 1897 .. | 3,315,768 | 21,819 | 125,019 | 78,538 | 46,481 | 43,862 | 14·0 | 37·7 | 23·7 | 71 | 27 | 42 |
| 1898 .. | 3,395,519 | 24,254 | 131,620 | 90,256 | 41,364 | 31,158 | 15·3 | 38·8 | 26·6 | 65 | 26 | 38 |
| 1899 .. | 3,429,745 | 32,494 | 132,190 | 104,983 | 27,207 | — 13,236 | 20·1 | 38·5 | 30·6 | 49 | 26 | 33 |
| 1900 .. | 3,520,574 | 28,192 | 136,051 | 100,873 | 35,178 | 95,058 | 17·2 | 38·6 | 28·7 | 58 | 26 | 35 |
| 1901 .. | 3,582,697 | 23,736 | 134,252 | 98,813 | 35,439 | 2,260 | 14·2 | 37·5 | 27·6 | 75 | 27 | 36 |
| 1902 .. | 3,629,986 | 27,816 | 141,893 | 99,680 | 42,213 | 23,846 | 16·4 | 38·5 | 27·5 | 65 | 25 | 36 |
| 1903 .. | 3,703,615 | 23,534 | 148,027 | 96,084 | 51,943 | 15,731 | 13·7 | 40·0 | 25·9 | 73 | 25 | 39 |
| 1904 .. | 3,767,826 | 21,947 | 145,253 | 93,940 | 51,313 | 21,056 | 12·5 | 38·5 | 24·9 | 86 | 26 | 40 |
| 1905 .. | 3,901,471 | 21,188 | 150,785 | 108,160 | 42,625 | 94,567 | 11·7 | 38·7 | 27·7 | 86 | 26 | 36 |
| 1906 .. | 3,883,168 | 18,005 | 141,847 | 136,271 | 5,576 | 29,286 | 9·7 | 36·5 | 35·1 | 108 | 27 | 29 |
| 1907 .. | 3,885,967 | 18,983 | 130,403 | 119,377 | 11,026 | — 7,947 | 10·3 | 33·6 | 30·7 | 102 | 30 | 33 |
| 1908 .. | 3,923,369 | 21,052 | 160,713 | 117,982 | 42,731 | 7,661 | 11·3 | 41·0 | 30·1 | 93 | 24 | 33 |
| 1909 .. | 3,969,629 | 20,121 | 148,891 | 122,969 | 25,922 | 18,558 | 10·7 | 37·5 | 31·0 | 98 | 26 | 32 |
| 1910 .. | 4,035,173 | 21,977 | 157,554 | 110,195 | 47,359 | 53,953 | 11·7 | 39·0 | 27·3 | 92 | 25 | 37 |
| 1911 .. | 4,120,813 | 21,386 | 156,398 | 143,380 | 13,018 | 38,620 | 11·1 | 38·0 | 34·8 | 91 | 26 | 29 |
| 1912 .. | 4,151,251 | 21,733 | 138,303 | 134,383 | 3,920 | 39,635 | 11·3 | 33·3 | 32·4 | 91 | 30 | 31 |
| 1913 .. | 4,220,436 | 24,580 | 162,827 | 120,008 | 42,819 | 29,980 | 12·5 | 38·6 | 28·4 | 86 | 26 | 35 |
| 1914 .. | 4,251,032 | 23,428 | 162,177 | 136,831 | 25,346 | 29,631 | 11·8 | 38·1 | 32·2 | 91 | 26 | 31 |
| 1915 .. | 4,355,015 | 29,265 | 160,950 | 109,818 | 51,132 | 56,530 | 14·4 | 37·0 | 25·2 | 74 | 27 | 40 |
| 1916 .. | 4,482,809 | 24,969 | 174,930 | 120,162 | 54,768 | 68,125 | 12·0 | 39·0 | 26·8 | 90 | 26 | 37 |
| 1917 .. | 4,589,635 | 25,201 | 183,975 | 113,389 | 70,586 | 15,177 | 11·8 | 40·1 | 24·7 | 91 | 25 | 40 |

* The registration of deaths up to 1887 was imperfect, and the figures given cannot safely be compared with those of subsequent years, in which deaths have been registered with increasing efficiency every year.

† The sign minus (—) signifies that deaths exceeded births, and in column 7 that the number of emigrants exceeded the immigrants.

‡ The births and deaths here shown for 1867 were registered in the ten months commencing March 1, on which date the Ordinance No. 13 of 1862 came into operation.

§ The number of births and deaths for 1868 includes those registered in the first half-year under the Ordinance No. 13 of 1862, and those in the second half under Ordinance No. 18 of 1867, which repealed the former Ordinance and came into operation on July 1, 1868, and continued to be in force till July 1, 1897, when the Ordinance No. 1 of 1895 came into force.

II.—Number of Marriages, Births, and Deaths registered in the Island, with their Rates per 1,000 Persons living according to Race, in 1916 and 1917, and the Yearly Averages for 1907–1916.

| | Number registered. | | | Proportion per 1,000 Living. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Average, 1907–1916. | 1916. | 1917. | Average, 1907–1916. | 1916. | 1917. |
| *Marriages.* | | | | | | |
| All Races (exclusive of Muhammadans) | 22,749 | 24,969 | 25,201 | 11·7 | 12·0 | 11·8 |
| Europeans .. .. | 102 | 115 | 47 | 27·1 | 30·3 | 12·2 |
| Burghers .. .. | 215 | 205 | 220 | 16·1 | 14·6 | 15·5 |
| Sinhalese .. .. | 19,404 | 21,329 | 21,789 | 14·3 | 14·9 | 14·9 |
| Tamils .. .. | 2,997 | 3,285 | 3,098 | 5·4 | 5·1 | 4·7 |
| Others .. .. | 31 | 35 | 47 | 3·8 | 4·2 | 5·7 |
| *Births.* | | | | | | |
| All Races .. .. | 155,314 | 174,930 | 183,975 | 37·5 | 39·0 | 40·1 |
| Europeans .. .. | 167 | 180 | 215 | 22·4 | 23·7 | 27·8 |
| Burghers .. .. | 873 | 912 | 1,004 | 32·7 | 32·4 | 35·2 |
| Sinhalese .. .. | 108,359 | 120,260 | 125,849 | 39·9 | 41·8 | 43·1 |
| Tamils .. .. | 35,727 | 42,099 | 45,062 | 31·5 | 33·1 | 34·0 |
| Moors .. .. | 9,260 | 10,266 | 10,543 | 35·4 | 37·7 | 38·3 |
| Malays .. .. | 508 | 607 | 656 | 39·1 | 44·4 | 47·4 |
| Others .. .. | 420 | 606 | 646 | 25·7 | 36·3 | 39·0 |
| *Deaths.* | | | | | | |
| All Races .. .. | 123,506 | 120,162 | 113,389 | 30·4 | 26·8 | 24·7 |
| Europeans .. .. | 105 | 92 | 76 | 14·2 | 12·1 | 9·8 |
| Burghers .. .. | 602 | 609 | 563 | 22·5 | 21·7 | 19·8 |
| Sinhalese .. .. | 77,025 | 73,812 | 67,591 | 28·4 | 25·7 | 23·1 |
| Tamils .. .. | 36,995 | 36,557 | 36,186 | 32·6 | 28·7 | 27·3 |
| Moors .. .. | 7,771 | 7,864 | 7,903 | 29·7 | 28·9 | 28·7 |
| Malays .. .. | 403 | 439 | 398 | 31·1 | 32·1 | 28·7 |
| Others .. .. | 605 | 789 | 672 | 37·0 | 47·2 | 40·6 |

III.—Marriages, Births, and Deaths registered in each Province and District of the Island in 1916 and 1917, and the Yearly Averages for 1907–1916.

| PROVINCE AND DISTRICT. | Marriages (General and Kandyan). | | | Births. | | | Deaths. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Average, 1907–1916. | 1916. | 1917. | Average, 1907–1916. | 1916. | 1917. | Average, 1907–1916. | 1916. | 1917. |
| CEYLON .. | 22,749 | 24,969 | 25,201 | 155,314 | 174,930 | 183,975 | 123,506 | 120,162 | 113,389 |
| Western Province .. | 7,512 | 7,955 | 8,069 | 37,966 | 41,260 | 44,951 | 26,144 | 27,059 | 26,278 |
| Central Province .. | 2,154 | 2,551 | 2,304 | 26,437 | 30,767 | 32,589 | 21,062 | 22,557 | 21,254 |
| Southern Province .. | 4,224 | 4,981 | 4,871 | 26,161 | 28,872 | 29,581 | 19,449 | 17,825 | 16,952 |
| Northern Province .. | 1,992 | 2,243 | 2,075 | 13,436 | 15,154 | 14,568 | 11,170 | 10,937 | 10,384 |
| Eastern Province .. | 331 | 337 | 287 | 7,573 | 8,684 | 8,312 | 5,988 | 5,412 | 6,713 |
| North-Western Province .. | 3,042 | 3,181 | 3,728 | 15,740 | 18,344 | 19,544 | 13,954 | 13,358 | 10,845 |
| North-Central Province .. | 483 | 783 | 607 | 3,241 | 3,502 | 4,465 | 3,303 | 2,588 | 2,376 |
| Province of Uva .. | 840 | 856 | 979 | 8,795 | 10,244 | 10,193 | 8,151 | 7,975 | 7,757 |
| Province of Sabaragamuwa .. | 2,171 | 2,082 | 2,281 | 15,965 | 18,103 | 19,772 | 14,285 | 12,451 | 10,830 |
| *Western Province.* | | | | | | | | | |
| Colombo .. .. | 4,286 | 4,534 | 4,521 | 20,859 | 22,406 | 24,645 | 15,578 | 16,215 | 15,284 |
| Negombo .. .. | 1,311 | 1,366 | 1,359 | 6,442 | 6,905 | 7,428 | 3,638 | 3,618 | 3,533 |
| Kalutara .. .. | 1,915 | 2,055 | 2,189 | 10,665 | 11,949 | 12,878 | 6,928 | 7,226 | 7,461 |
| *Central Province.* | | | | | | | | | |
| Kandy .. .. | 1,385 | 1,625 | 1,518 | 16,172 | 18,729 | 19,768 | 12,437 | 13,287 | 12,910 |
| Matale .. .. | 435 | 562 | 422 | 4,310 | 5,077 | 4,969 | 4,224 | 4,229 | 3,621 |
| Nuwara Eliya .. | 334 | 364 | 364 | 5,955 | 6,961 | 7,852 | 4,401 | 5,041 | 4,723 |
| *Southern Province.* | | | | | | | | | |
| Galle .. .. | 2,111 | 2,716 | 2,516 | 11,809 | 12,408 | 13,542 | 7,937 | 7,581 | 7,982 |
| Matara .. .. | 1,437 | 1,518 | 1,579 | 9,787 | 10,894 | 11,109 | 6,591 | 5,872 | 5,844 |
| Hambantota .. | 676 | 747 | 776 | 4,565 | 5,570 | 4,930 | 4,921 | 4,372 | 3,126 |
| *Northern Province.* | | | | | | | | | |
| Jaffna .. .. | 1,753 | 1,982 | 1,828 | 11,866 | 13,290 | 12,765 | 9,404 | 9,211 | 8,734 |
| Mannar .. .. | 175 | 178 | 180 | 936 | 1,101 | 993 | 1,078 | 1,142 | 1,156 |
| Mullaittivu .. | 64 | 83 | 67 | 634 | 763 | 810 | 688 | 584 | 494 |
| *Eastern Province.* | | | | | | | | | |
| Batticaloa .. .. | 250 | 256 | 190 | 6,407 | 7,308 | 6,853 | 4,929 | 4,591 | 5,772 |
| Trincomalee .. | 81 | 81 | 97 | 1,166 | 1,376 | 1,459 | 1,059 | 821 | 941 |
| *North-Western Province.* | | | | | | | | | |
| Kurunegala .. | 2,107 | 2,262 | 2,802 | 11,647 | 13,833 | 14,589 | 10,802 | 10,386 | 8,149 |
| Puttalam .. .. | 179 | 166 | 189 | 1,003 | 1,111 | 1,357 | 1,225 | 1,175 | 1,031 |
| Chilaw .. .. | 756 | 753 | 737 | 3,030 | 3,400 | 3,598 | 1,927 | 1,797 | 1,665 |
| *North-Central Province.* | | | | | | | | | |
| Anuradhapura .. | 483 | 783 | 607 | 3,241 | 3,502 | 4,465 | 3,303 | 2,588 | 2,376 |
| *Province of Uva.* | | | | | | | | | |
| Badulla .. .. | 840 | 856 | 979 | 8,795 | 10,244 | 10,193 | 8,151 | 7,975 | 7,757 |
| *Province of Sabaragamuwa.* | | | | | | | | | |
| Ratnapura .. .. | 1,048 | 836 | 994 | 6,644 | 7,905 | 8,539 | 6,563 | 6,366 | 5,690 |
| Kegalla .. .. | 1,123 | 1,246 | 1,287 | 9,321 | 10,198 | 11,233 | 7,722 | 6,085 | 5,140 |

IV.—Proportion of Persons Married, and of Births and Deaths, to 1,000 Persons living in Ceylon and in each Province and District in 1916 and 1917, and the Yearly Averages in 1907–1916.

| PROVINCE AND DISTRICT. | Persons Married to 1,000 Persons Living. | | | Births to 1,000 Persons Living. | | | Deaths to 1,000 Persons Living. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Average, 1907–1916. | 1916. | 1917. | Average, 1907–1916. | 1916. | 1917. | Average, 1907–1916. | 1916. | 1917. |
| CEYLON .. | 11·7 | 12·0 | 11·8 | 37·5 | 39·0 | 40·1 | 30·4 | 26·8 | 24·7 |
| Western Province .. .. | 14·5 | 14·6 | 14·6 | 34·6 | 35·2 | 37·9 | 23·8 | 23·1 | 22·1 |
| Central Province .. .. | 6·7 | 7·8 | 6·9 | 39·2 | 44·0 | 45·9 | 31·2 | 32·2 | 30·0 |
| Southern Province .. .. | 13·3 | 15·5 | 14·9 | 40·7 | 43·3 | 43·6 | 30·9 | 26·7 | 25·0 |
| Northern Province .. .. | 12·5 | 12·4 | 11·3 | 37·0 | 40·3 | 38·3 | 29·6 | 29·1 | 27·3 |
| Eastern Province .. .. | 5·3 | 5·8 | 4·8 | 40·8 | 45·7 | 43·1 | 32·2 | 28·5 | 34·8 |
| North-Western Province .. | 15·3 | 15·6 | 18·0 | 37·5 | 41·9 | 44·0 | 33·2 | 30·5 | 24·4 |
| North-Central Province .. | 13·3 | 21·1 | 16·0 | 38·8 | 41·7 | 51·9 | 39·6 | 30·8 | 27·6 |
| Province of Uva .. .. | 8·4 | 8·1 | 9·2 | 41·5 | 46·7 | 46·0 | 38·6 | 36·3 | 35·0 |
| Province of Sabaragamuwa .. | 11·4 | 10·4 | 11·2 | 40·0 | 43·8 | 47·0 | 36·4 | 30·1 | 25·8 |
| *Western Province.* | | | | | | | | | |
| Colombo .. .. | 14·7 | 14·4 | 14·2 | 32·3 | 32·6 | 35·5 | 24·1 | 23·6 | 22·0 |
| Negombo .. .. | 15·5 | 15·2 | 14·9 | 37·5 | 37·6 | 39·9 | 21·2 | 19·7 | 19·0 |
| Kalutara .. .. | 14·8 | 14·6 | 15·3 | 38·1 | 39·7 | 42·1 | 24·9 | 24·0 | 24·4 |
| *Central Province.* | | | | | | | | | |
| Kandy .. .. | 7·3 | 8·2 | 7·6 | 39·4 | 43·8 | 45·5 | 30·3 | 31·1 | 29·7 |
| Matale .. .. | 9·0 | 11·2 | 8·3 | 41·2 | 47·4 | 46·0 | 40·4 | 39·5 | 33·5 |
| Nuwara Eliya .. .. | 4·2 | 4·5 | 4·4 | 37·4 | 42·2 | 46·9 | 27·7 | 30·5 | 23·2 |
| *Southern Province.* | | | | | | | | | |
| Galle .. .. | 14·8 | 18·1 | 16·5 | 40·0 | 39·7 | 42·6 | 26·9 | 24·2 | 25·1 |
| Matara .. .. | 12·7 | 12·8 | 13·0 | 42·3 | 44·4 | 44·5 | 28·6 | 23·9 | 23·4 |
| Hambantota .. .. | 12·8 | 14·1 | 14·5 | 42·0 | 51·0 | 44·7 | 45·2 | 40·0 | 28·3 |
| *Northern Province.* | | | | | | | | | |
| Jaffna .. .. | 10·8 | 12·0 | 10·9 | 36·1 | 39·7 | 37·7 | 28·6 | 27·5 | 25·8 |
| Mannar .. .. | 21·1 | 21·4 | 21·8 | 37·9 | 45·2 | 41·1 | 43·8 | 46·9 | 47·8 |
| Mullaittivu .. .. | 8·7 | 10·6 | 8·4 | 38·5 | 45·2 | 47·3 | 42·1 | 34·6 | 28·9 |
| *Eastern Province.* | | | | | | | | | |
| Batticaloa .. .. | 5·2 | 5·3 | 3·8 | 41·0 | 45·5 | 42·1 | 31·6 | 28·6 | 35·5 |
| Trincomalee .. .. | 8·2 | 8·4 | 9·8 | 39·3 | 46·3 | 48·2 | 35·7 | 27·6 | 31·1 |
| *North-Western Province.* | | | | | | | | | |
| Kurunegala .. .. | 15·2 | 15·5 | 18·9 | 39·4 | 45·2 | 46·9 | 36·5 | 33·9 | 26·2 |
| Puttalam .. .. | 15·3 | 12·4 | 14·1 | 29·1 | 29·0 | 35·2 | 33·6 | 30·6 | 26·8 |
| Chilaw .. .. | 18·1 | 16·9 | 16·3 | 34·7 | 36·6 | 38·1 | 22·1 | 19·3 | 17·6 |
| *North-Central Province.* | | | | | | | | | |
| Anuradhapura .. .. | 13·3 | 21·1 | 16·0 | 38·8 | 41·7 | 51·9 | 39·6 | 30·8 | 27·6 |
| *Province of Uva.* | | | | | | | | | |
| Badulla .. .. | 8·4 | 8·1 | 9·2 | 41·5 | 46·7 | 46·0 | 38·6 | 36·3 | 35·0 |
| *Province of Sabaragamuwa.* | | | | | | | | | |
| Ratnapura .. .. | 13·8 | 10·2 | 12·1 | 41·8 | 47·5 | 50·7 | 41·3 | 38·2 | 33·8 |
| Kegalla .. .. | 10·4 | 10·5 | 10·7 | 40·1 | 41·3 | 44·6 | 33·1 | 24·6 | 20·4 |

V.—Marriages (Kandyan) registered in 1917 in the Provinces and Districts of Ceylon; the Civil Condition and Age of Parties; Signature in Marriage Register; and Proportion of Illiterates in 100 Marriages.

| Province and District. | Total. | Marriages contracted between | | | | | | | | | Persons not 21 Years of Age. | | Highest Male Age. | Mean Male Age. | Lowest Male Age. | Highest Female Age. | Mean Female Age. | Lowest Female Age. | The Number who signed the Register with Marks. | | Proportion of Illiterate Parties in 100 Marriages. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Bachelors and Spinsters. | Bachelors and Widows. | Widowers and Spinsters. | Widowers and Widows. | Divorced Men and Spinsters. | Divorced Men and Widows. | Divorced Women and Bachelors. | Divorced Women and Widowers. | Divorced Men and Divorced Women. | Males. | Females. | | | | | | | Males. | Females. | Average, 1907–1916. | | 1917. | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. |
| Ceylon .. | 6,336 | 5,049 | 168 | 624 | 166 | 163 | 14 | 98 | 41 | 13 | 817 | 4,660 | 65 | 26·2 | 16 | 50 | 19·5 | 13 | 1,644 | 5,654 | 29·4 | 92·6 | 25·9 | 89·2 |
| Central Province .. | 1,499 | 1,256 | 24 | 111 | 19 | 49 | 1 | 30 | 5 | 4 | 195 | 1,132 | 60 | 26·3 | 17 | 49 | 19·2 | 13 | 364 | 1,227 | 28·1 | 86·5 | 24·3 | 81·8 |
| Southern Province .. | 22 | 20 | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | 16 | 44 | 27·3 | 20 | 30 | 20·0 | 16 | 10 | 19 | 45·5 | 94·6 | 45·4 | 86·4 |
| Northern Province .. | 4 | 4 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 2 | 27 | 24·0 | 21 | 22 | 20·7 | 20 | — | 2 | 60·1 | 88·9 | — | 50·0 |
| Eastern Province .. | 35 | 26 | 3 | 4 | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | — | 4 | 15 | 40 | 28·9 | 20 | 30 | 22·1 | 16 | 16 | 35 | 46·8 | 96·4 | 45·7 | 100·0 |
| North-Western Province .. | 2,001 | 1,471 | 60 | 270 | 86 | 54 | 7 | 30 | 20 | 3 | 299 | 1,479 | 60 | 25·9 | 16 | 50 | 19·9 | 13 | 428 | 1,859 | 25·3 | 95·5 | 21·4 | 92·9 |
| North-Central Province .. | 520 | 396 | 32 | 56 | 22 | 3 | 2 | 6 | 3 | — | 12 | 255 | 60 | 28·9 | 20 | 40 | 21·8 | 14 | 133 | 510 | 25·3 | 96·6 | 25·6 | 98·1 |
| Province of Uva .. | 742 | 621 | 26 | 58 | 21 | 6 | 2 | 4 | 3 | 1 | 55 | 467 | 65 | 28·7 | 16 | 50 | 20·9 | 13 | 294 | 700 | 42·8 | 96·5 | 39·6 | 94·3 |
| Province of Sabaragamuwa .. | 1,513 | 1,255 | 22 | 124 | 17 | 50 | 2 | 28 | 10 | 5 | 251 | 1,294 | 65 | 24·0 | 18 | 50 | 17·6 | 13 | 399 | 1,302 | 29·9 | 91·6 | 26·4 | 86·0 |
| *Central Province.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Kandy .. | 989 | 846 | 13 | 65 | 8 | 35 | 1 | 18 | 2 | 1 | 148 | 786 | 60 | 25·9 | 18 | 49 | 19·0 | 13 | 232 | 773 | 28·9 | 84·7 | 23·4 | 78·1 |
| Matale .. | 314 | 249 | 7 | 30 | 8 | 7 | — | 8 | 2 | 3 | 31 | 204 | 55 | 26·8 | 17 | 40 | 19·7 | 13 | 67 | 272 | 24·0 | 92·4 | 21·3 | 86·6 |
| Nuwara Eliya .. | 196 | 161 | 4 | 16 | 3 | 7 | — | 4 | 1 | — | 16 | 142 | 45 | 27·3 | 18 | 45 | 19·6 | 13 | 65 | 182 | 34·1 | 91·9 | 33·1 | 92·8 |
| *Southern Province.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Galle .. | 18 | 16 | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 12 | 44 | 28·4 | 22 | 30 | 20·5 | 16 | 9 | 15 | 47·2 | 94·9 | 50·0 | 83·3 |
| Matara .. | 4 | 4 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | 4 | 24 | 22·2 | 20 | 19 | 17·7 | 16 | 1 | 4 | — | — | 25·0 | 100·0 |
| *Northern Province.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Mullaittivu .. | 4 | 4 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 2 | 27 | 24·0 | 21 | 22 | 20·7 | 20 | — | 2 | 60·1 | 78·9 | — | 50·0 |
| *Eastern Province.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Batticaloa .. | 30 | 22 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | — | 4 | 14 | 40 | 28·1 | 20 | 30 | 22·1 | 16 | 16 | 30 | 48·1 | 99·4 | 53·3 | 100·0 |
| Trincomalee .. | 5 | 4 | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | 40 | 34·0 | 24 | 25 | 22·4 | 20 | — | 5 | 20·8 | 89·3 | — | 100·0 |
| *North-Western Province.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Kurunegala .. | 1,942 | 1,443 | 54 | 258 | 81 | 51 | 5 | 29 | 19 | 2 | 294 | 1,445 | 60 | 25·9 | 16 | 50 | 19·8 | 13 | 418 | 1,801 | 25·3 | 95·4 | 21·5 | 92·7 |
| Puttalam .. | 59 | 28 | 6 | 12 | 5 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 5 | 34 | 60 | 28·4 | 20 | 30 | 21·5 | 16 | 10 | 58 | 26·6 | 96·8 | 16·9 | 98·3 |
| *North-Central Province.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Anuradhapura .. | 520 | 396 | 32 | 56 | 22 | 3 | 2 | 6 | 3 | — | 12 | 255 | 60 | 28·9 | 20 | 40 | 21·8 | 14 | 133 | 510 | 25·3 | 96·6 | 25·6 | 98·1 |
| *Province of Uva.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Badulla .. | 742 | 621 | 26 | 58 | 21 | 6 | 2 | 4 | 3 | 1 | 55 | 467 | 65 | 28·7 | 16 | 50 | 20·9 | 13 | 294 | 700 | 42·8 | 96·5 | 39·6 | 94·3 |
| *Province of Sabaragamuwa.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ratnapura .. | 615 | 495 | 9 | 59 | 12 | 20 | 2 | 11 | 6 | 1 | 61 | 524 | 60 | 25·6 | 18 | 45 | 18·5 | 13 | 189 | 551 | 31·4 | 91·3 | 30·7 | 89·6 |
| Kegalla .. | 898 | 760 | 13 | 65 | 5 | 30 | — | 17 | 4 | 4 | 190 | 770 | 65 | 23·9 | 18 | 50 | 17·0 | 13 | 210 | 751 | 26·4 | 91·3 | 23·4 | 83·6 |

VI.—Number of Kandyan Marriages and Divorces in each Province and District of Ceylon, with Percentage of Divorces to Marriages, in the Periods 1871–1880, 1881–1890, 1891–1900, 1901–1910, and in each of the Years 1907 to 1917.

| Year. | Ceylon. | | Percentage of Divorces to Marriages. | Central Province. | | | | | | Southern Province. | | | | Northern Province. | | | | Eastern Province. | | | | North-Western Province. | | | | North-Central Province. | | Province of Uva. | | Province of Sabaragamuwa. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Kandy. | | Matale. | | Nuwara Eliya. | | Galle. | | Matara. | | Mannar. | | Mullaitivu. | | Batticaloa. | | Trincomalee. | | Kurunegala. | | Puttalam and Chilaw. | | Anuradhapura. | | Badulla. | | Ratnapura. | | Kegalla. | |
| | Marriages. | Divorces. | | Marriages. | Divorces. | Marriages. | Divorces. | Marriages. | Divorces. | Marriages. | Divorces. | Marriages. | Divorces. | Marriages. | Divorces. | Marriages. | Divorces. | Marriages. | Divorces. | Marriages. | Divorces. | Marriages. | Divorces. | Marriages. | Divorces. | Marriages. | Divorces. | Marriages. | Divorces. | Marriages. | Divorces. | Marriages. | Divorces. |
| 1871–1880*.. | 8,871 | 165 | 1·9 | 874 | 19 | 309 | 10 | 398 | 2 | 13 | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | 98 | — | 15 | — | 3,033 | 46 | 72 | 1 | 739 | 7 | 911 | 6 | 1,567 | 43 | 810 | 30 |
| 1881–1890 .. | 5,171 | 188 | 3·6 | 815 | 32 | 349 | 10 | 174 | 4 | 9 | — | — | — | — | — | 4 | — | 34 | — | 1 | — | 1,475 | 47 | 60 | 1 | 308 | 8 | 881 | 8 | 535 | 42 | 416 | 35 |
| 1891–1900 .. | 9,009 | 402 | 4·0 | 1,707 | 76 | 542 | 31 | 361 | 16 | 16 | — | — | — | — | — | 5 | — | 52 | — | 9 | — | 2,194 | 78 | 112 | 3 | 814 | 17 | 1,069 | 20 | 956 | 67 | 1,172 | 93 |
| 1901–1910*.. | 6,138 | 585 | 9·5 | 911 | 115 | 372 | 39 | 211 | 32 | 20 | 1 | 4 | — | — | — | 5 | — | 59 | — | 5 | 1 | 1,540 | 121 | 62 | 6 | 566 | 40 | 752 | 34 | 684 | 80 | 945 | 117 |
| 1907 .. | 4,952 | 488 | 9·9 | 744 | 98 | 245 | 34 | 197 | 32 | 13 | — | — | — | — | — | 4 | — | 36 | — | 2 | 1 | 1,082 | 90 | 45 | 6 | 332 | 37 | 512 | 39 | 584 | 70 | 1,156 | 81 |
| 1908 .. | 5,643 | 630 | 11·2 | 818 | 117 | 305 | 37 | 159 | 30 | 16 | 1 | 13 | — | — | — | 3 | — | 50 | — | — | — | 1,426 | 171 | 68 | 6 | 438 | 38 | 576 | 31 | 581 | 85 | 1,190 | 105 |
| 1909 .. | 4,988 | 574 | 11·5 | 852 | 102 | 288 | 27 | 210 | 30 | 9 | 2 | 5 | — | — | — | 6 | — | 53 | — | 1 | — | 1,180 | 203 | 38 | 10 | 362 | 24 | 591 | 31 | 589 | 50 | 804 | 95 |
| 1910 .. | 5,614 | 598 | 10·1 | 926 | 102 | 392 | 35 | 177 | 26 | 21 | 1 | 2 | — | — | — | 3 | — | 33 | — | 8 | — | 1,541 | 135 | 72 | 7 | 402 | 42 | 694 | 28 | 568 | 103 | 775 | 118 |
| 1911 .. | 5,087 | 517 | 10·2 | 1,032 | 115 | 298 | 32 | 178 | 25 | 11 | — | 1 | — | — | — | 1 | 1 | 37 | — | 1 | — | 1,407 | 160 | 55 | 2 | 372 | 8 | 588 | 22 | 502 | 83 | 604 | 69 |
| 1912 .. | 5,114 | 687 | 13·4 | 953 | 146 | 302 | 38 | 181 | 25 | 16 | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | 36 | — | — | 1 | 1,346 | 134 | 41 | 3 | 234 | 44 | 674 | 35 | 542 | 90 | 788 | 171 |
| 1913 .. | 6,137 | 631 | 10·3 | 1,067 | 118 | 336 | 48 | 158 | 26 | 12 | — | 2 | 1 | — | — | — | — | 30 | — | 2 | — | 1,772 | 142 | 86 | 5 | 254 | 28 | 837 | 26 | 669 | 76 | 912 | 161 |
| 1914 .. | 4,928 | 692 | 14·0 | 992 | 135 | 385 | 53 | 158 | 18 | 24 | — | 1 | — | — | — | 13 | — | 14 | — | — | — | 1,319 | 163 | 31 | 7 | 209 | 61 | 515 | 28 | 490 | 79 | 777 | 148 |
| 1915 .. | 9,326 | 599 | 6·2 | 1,040 | 102 | 506 | 41 | 225 | 11 | 22 | — | — | — | — | — | 9 | 2 | 144 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 2,692 | 137 | 88 | 5 | 933 | 71 | 1,117 | 37 | 2,045 | 95 | 802 | 96 |
| 1916 .. | 6,129 | 594 | 9·7 | 1,045 | 125 | 435 | 30 | 218 | 23 | 7 | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | 18 | — | 66 | — | 1 | — | 1,475 | 149 | 40 | 5 | 705 | 28 | 676 | 24 | 538 | 99 | 904 | 110 |
| 1917 .. | 6,336 | 653 | 10·3 | 989 | 107 | 314 | 54 | 196 | 28 | 18 | — | 4 | — | — | — | 4 | — | 30 | 1 | 5 | — | 1,942 | 161 | 59 | 4 | 520 | 28 | 742 | 34 | 615 | 117 | 898 | 119 |

* Yearly average.

VII.—Marriages (other than Kandyan and Muhammadan) registered in 1917 in the Provinces and Districts of Ceylon; the Civil Condition, Nationality, and Age of the Parties; Mode of Solemnization; Signature in Marriage Register; and Proportion of Illiterates in 100 Marriages.

| Province and District. | Total Marriages. | Marriages contracted between: Bachelors and Spinsters. | Bachelors and Widows. | Widowers and Spinsters. | Widowers and Widows. | Divorced Men and Spinsters. | Bachelors and Divorced Women. | Divorced Men and Widows. | Divorced Women and Widowers. | Divorced Men and Divorced Women. | Marriages of: Widowers. | Widows. | Marriages contracted between: European and Burgher. | European and Sinhalese. | European and Tamil. | Burgher and Sinhalese. | Burgher and Tamil. | Sinhalese and Tamil. | Other Mixed Marriages. | Marriages contracted between Persons of same Race: European. | Burgher. | Sinhalese. | Tamil. | Veddas. | Others. | Marriages of Persons not 21 Years of Age: Males. | Females. | Highest Male Age. | Mean Male Age. | Lowest Male Age. | Highest Female Age. | Mean Female Age. | Lowest Female Age. | Marriages solemnized by Ministers. | The Number who signed the Register with Marks: Males. | Females. | Proportion of Illiterate Parties in 100 Marriages: Average, 1907–16: Males. | Females. | 1917: Males. | Females. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ceylon .. | 18865 | 16200 | 452 | 1797 | 325 | 40 | 32 | 9 | 8 | 2 | 2130 | 786 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 64 | 13 | 74 | 24 | 45 | 181 | 15383 | 3054 | 3 | 20 | 565 | 9550 | 80 | 27·0 | 16 | 57 | 20·6 | 12 | 3194 | 3185 | 10376 | 19·7 | 61·8 | 16·9 | 55·0 |
| Western Province .. | 8069 | 7026 | 167 | 759 | 104 | 4 | 8 | 1 | — | — | 863 | 272 | 2 | 1 | — | 36 | 5 | 36 | 15 | 29 | 125 | 7494 | 314 | — | 12 | 106 | 3193 | 80 | 27·0 | 17 | 55 | 21·1 | 13 | 1615 | 1176 | 3595 | 18·5 | 53·4 | 14·6 | 44·5 |
| Central Province .. | 805 | 687 | 22 | 64 | 12 | 10 | 5 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 79 | 35 | — | — | — | 10 | — | 7 | 4 | 13 | 19 | 538 | 212 | — | 2 | 44 | 481 | 58 | 26·9 | 18 | 48 | 20·2 | 13 | 244 | 141 | 450 | 17·0 | 57·7 | 17·5 | 55·9 |
| Southern Province .. | 4849 | 4173 | 107 | 491 | 70 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 1 | — | 562 | 179 | — | — | — | 1 | 1 | 2 | — | 1 | 9 | 4818 | 17 | — | — | 216 | 2644 | 75 | 27·6 | 17 | 57 | 20·9 | 13 | 30 | 1176 | 3390 | 26·9 | 75·9 | 24·2 | 69·9 |
| Northern Province .. | 2071 | 1753 | 47 | 205 | 55 | 4 | 4 | 2 | 1 | — | 261 | 104 | — | — | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | — | 3 | — | 2062 | — | — | 74 | 1284 | 75 | 26·4 | 16 | 50 | 19·5 | 12 | 605 | 158 | 935 | 10·4 | 59·2 | 7·6 | 45·1 |
| Eastern Province .. | 252 | 202 | 7 | 32 | 11 | — | — | — | — | — | 43 | 18 | — | — | — | — | 3 | 5 | 1 | — | 11 | 4 | 228 | — | — | 9 | 146 | 56 | 27·0 | 18 | 40 | 19·5 | 12 | 87 | 41 | 139 | 17·4 | 62·4 | 16·4 | 55·2 |
| North-Western Prov. | 1727 | 1416 | 67 | 177 | 58 | 7 | 1 | — | — | 1 | 235 | 125 | — | — | — | 5 | 1 | 17 | 2 | — | 4 | 1563 | 130 | — | 5 | 71 | 1047 | 65 | 26·1 | 18 | 50 | 19·9 | 12 | 525 | 311 | 1053 | 19·7 | 65·4 | 18·0 | 61·0 |
| North-Central Prov. .. | 87 | 64 | 12 | 5 | 5 | 1 | — | — | — | — | 10 | 17 | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | 1 | — | 2 | 55 | 25 | 3 | — | 1 | 26 | 66 | 29·9 | 19 | 45 | 23·0 | 14 | 11 | 14 | 70 | 27·8 | 76·3 | 16·1 | 80·4 |
| Province of Uva .. | 237 | 213 | 7 | 11 | 1 | 3 | 2 | — | — | — | 12 | 8 | — | — | — | 4 | 1 | 2 | — | 1 | 5 | 194 | 30 | — | — | 7 | 142 | 51 | 27·2 | 18 | 40 | 20·1 | 13 | 22 | 36 | 167 | 20·2 | 71·4 | 15·2 | 70·5 |
| P. of Sabaragamuwa .. | 768 | 666 | 16 | 53 | 9 | 8 | 10 | 3 | 3 | — | 65 | 28 | — | — | — | 6 | — | 4 | — | 1 | 3 | 717 | 36 | — | 1 | 37 | 587 | 60 | 25·8 | 17 | 48 | 19·1 | 14 | 55 | 132 | 577 | 22·7 | 76·8 | 17·2 | 75·1 |
| *Western Province.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Colombo .. | 4521 | 3939 | 90 | 423 | 60 | 3 | 6 | — | — | — | 483 | 150 | 2 | 1 | — | 32 | 4 | 14 | 11 | 29 | 116 | 4112 | 189 | — | 11 | 65 | 1816 | 80 | 27·0 | 17 | 55 | 21·1 | 13 | 1041 | 548 | 1847 | 15·7 | 47·1 | 12·1 | 40·8 |
| Negombo .. | 1359 | 1205 | 19 | 121 | 14 | — | — | — | — | — | 135 | 33 | — | — | — | 3 | — | 18 | 4 | — | 4 | 1226 | 104 | — | — | 26 | 628 | 65 | 25·8 | 18 | 40 | 20·2 | 13 | 442 | 195 | 576 | 16·2 | 55·0 | 14·3 | 42·4 |
| Kalutara .. | 2189 | 1882 | 58 | 215 | 30 | 1 | 2 | 1 | — | — | 245 | 89 | — | — | — | 1 | 1 | 4 | — | — | 5 | 2156 | 21 | — | 1 | 15 | 749 | 75 | 27·8 | 19 | 55 | 21·5 | 13 | 132 | 433 | 1172 | 25·9 | 62·1 | 19·8 | 53·5 |
| *Central Province.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Kandy .. | 529 | 453 | 14 | 41 | 5 | 8 | 3 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 49 | 20 | — | — | — | 9 | — | 5 | 2 | 5 | 16 | 349 | 143 | — | — | 34 | 319 | 55 | 26·8 | 18 | 48 | 20·0 | 13 | 168 | 96 | 277 | 15·4 | 52·4 | 18·1 | 52·3 |
| Matale .. | 108 | 90 | 3 | 9 | 6 | — | — | — | — | — | 15 | 9 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 2 | 1 | 1 | 79 | 25 | — | — | 6 | 63 | 58 | 27·3 | 19 | 45 | 20·8 | 13 | 31 | 23 | 61 | 18·0 | 60·9 | 21·3 | 56·5 |
| Nuwara Eliya .. | 168 | 144 | 5 | 14 | 1 | 2 | 2 | — | — | — | 15 | 6 | — | — | — | 1 | — | 2 | — | 7 | 2 | 110 | 44 | — | 2 | 4 | 99 | 50 | 26·8 | 18 | 43 | 20·1 | 14 | 45 | 22 | 112 | 20·6 | 70·9 | 13·1 | 66·7 |
| *Southern Province.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Galle .. | 2498 | 2148 | 53 | 248 | 44 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | — | 293 | 98 | — | — | — | — | — | 2 | — | 1 | 6 | 2482 | 7 | — | — | 35 | 1100 | 75 | 28·5 | 18 | 50 | 21·5 | 14 | 24 | 526 | 1530 | 23·6 | 66·7 | 21·0 | 61·2 |
| Matara .. | 1575 | 1380 | 29 | 148 | 17 | — | 1 | — | — | — | 165 | 46 | — | — | — | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | 2 | 1564 | 7 | — | — | 116 | 1054 | 70 | 26·6 | 17 | 57 | 20·3 | 14 | 5 | 430 | 1171 | 28·5 | 80·4 | 27·3 | 74·3 |
| Hambantota .. | 776 | 645 | 25 | 95 | 9 | 1 | — | 1 | — | — | 104 | 35 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | 772 | 3 | — | — | 65 | 490 | 65 | 26·8 | 18 | 50 | 20·3 | 13 | 1 | 220 | 689 | 33·1 | 93·5 | 28·3 | 88·8 |
| *Northern Province.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Jaffna .. | 1828 | 1590 | 34 | 169 | 24 | 4 | 4 | 2 | 1 | — | 194 | 60 | — | — | 1 | 1 | — | — | 1 | — | 1 | — | 1824 | — | — | 66 | 1129 | 75 | 26·2 | 16 | 50 | 19·6 | 12 | 410 | 123 | 794 | 9·7 | 58·5 | 6·7 | 43·4 |
| Mannar .. | 180 | 113 | 11 | 27 | 29 | — | — | — | — | — | 56 | 40 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | 1 | — | 178 | — | — | 5 | 120 | 70 | 28·2 | 18 | 45 | 18·9 | 13 | 169 | 21 | 105 | 17·0 | 67·2 | 11·7 | 58·3 |
| Mullaittivu .. | 63 | 50 | 2 | 9 | 2 | — | — | — | — | — | 11 | 4 | — | — | — | — | 2 | — | — | — | 1 | — | 60 | — | — | 3 | 35 | 53 | 27·3 | 19 | 38 | 20·4 | 12 | 26 | 14 | 36 | 15·8 | 70·8 | 22·2 | 57·1 |
| *Eastern Province.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Batticaloa .. | 160 | 127 | 5 | 20 | 8 | — | — | — | — | — | 28 | 13 | — | — | — | — | 1 | 4 | — | — | 9 | 3 | 143 | — | — | 4 | 92 | 56 | 27·2 | 18 | 35 | 19·8 | 12 | 59 | 31 | 92 | 18·5 | 66·7 | 19·6 | 57·6 |
| Trincomalee .. | 92 | 75 | 2 | 12 | 3 | — | — | — | — | — | 15 | 5 | — | — | — | — | 2 | 1 | 1 | — | 2 | 1 | 85 | — | — | 5 | 54 | 44 | 26·6 | 18 | 40 | 18·9 | 13 | 28 | 10 | 47 | 14·7 | 57·5 | 10·9 | 51·1 |
| *North-Western Province* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Kurunegala .. | 860 | 700 | 31 | 96 | 25 | 6 | 1 | — | — | 1 | 121 | 56 | — | — | — | 1 | 1 | 6 | 2 | — | 1 | 824 | 25 | — | — | 50 | 504 | 65 | 25·7 | 18 | 50 | 19·9 | 12 | 65 | 172 | 635 | 20·5 | 78·2 | 20·0 | 73·8 |
| Puttalam .. | 130 | 89 | 11 | 14 | 16 | — | — | — | — | — | 30 | 27 | — | — | — | — | — | 4 | — | — | — | 60 | 65 | 1 | — | 7 | 77 | 60 | 28·3 | 19 | 45 | 20·8 | 14 | 85 | 25 | 80 | 27·4 | 70·3 | 19·2 | 61·5 |
| Chilaw .. | 737 | 627 | 25 | 67 | 17 | 1 | — | — | — | — | 84 | 42 | — | — | — | 4 | — | 7 | — | — | 3 | 679 | 40 | — | 4 | 14 | 466 | 55 | 26·0 | 18 | 50 | 19·7 | 14 | 375 | 114 | 338 | 18·7 | 54·8 | 15·5 | 45·9 |
| *North-Central Province* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Anuradhapura .. | 87 | 64 | 12 | 5 | 5 | 1 | — | — | — | — | 10 | 17 | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | 1 | — | 2 | 55 | 25 | 3 | — | 1 | 26 | 66 | 29·9 | 19 | 45 | 23·0 | 14 | 11 | 14 | 70 | 27·8 | 76·3 | 16·1 | 80·4 |
| *Province of Uva.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Badulla .. | 237 | 213 | 7 | 11 | 1 | 3 | 2 | — | — | — | 12 | 8 | — | — | — | 4 | 1 | 2 | — | 1 | 5 | 194 | 30 | — | — | 7 | 142 | 51 | 27·2 | 18 | 40 | 20·1 | 13 | 22 | 36 | 167 | 20·2 | 71·4 | 15·2 | 70·5 |
| *P. of Sabaragamuwa.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ratnapura .. | 379 | 312 | 13 | 28 | 8 | 6 | 6 | 3 | 3 | — | 39 | 24 | — | — | — | 3 | — | 4 | — | 1 | 2 | 346 | 23 | — | — | 14 | 266 | 56 | 26·4 | 18 | 48 | 19·5 | 14 | 31 | 69 | 288 | 22·9 | 78·7 | 18·2 | 76·0 |
| Kegalla .. | 389 | 354 | 3 | 25 | 1 | 2 | 4 | — | — | — | 26 | 4 | — | — | — | 3 | — | — | — | — | 1 | 371 | 13 | — | 1 | 23 | 321 | 60 | 25·1 | 17 | 35 | 18·7 | 14 | 24 | 63 | 289 | 22·3 | 74·4 | 16·2 | 74·3 |

## VIII.—Marriages (other than Kandyan and Muhammadan) registered in Ceylon in 1916 and 1917, and the Averages in 1907–1916, according to Province, District, Civil Condition, and Minority.

| PROVINCE AND DISTRICT. | Average, 1907–1916. | | | | | | | | 1916. | | | | | | | | 1917. | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Marriages contracted between | | | | Re-married. | | Under Age. | | Marriages contracted between | | | | Re-married. | | Under Age. | | Marriages contracted between | | | | Re-married. | | Under Age. | |
| | Bachelors and Spinsters. | Bachelors and Widows. | Widowers and Spinsters. | Widowers and Widows. | Widowers. | Widows. | Men. | Women. | Bachelors and Spinsters. | Bachelors and Widows. | Widowers and Spinsters. | Widowers and Widows. | Widowers. | Widows. | Men. | Women. | Bachelors and Spinsters. | Bachelors and Widows. | Widowers and Spinsters. | Widowers and Widows. | Widowers. | Widows. | Men. | Women. |
| CEYLON .. | 14108 | 449 | 1615 | 284 | 1890 | 729 | 518 | 8006 | 16145 | 526 | 1813 | 356 | 2169 | 882 | 554 | 9401 | 16274 | 461 | 1805 | 325 | 2130 | 786 | 565 | 9549 |
| Western .. | 6303 | 165 | 695 | 97 | 793 | 252 | 108 | 2932 | 6929 | 172 | 743 | 111 | 854 | 283 | 97 | 3086 | 7038 | 168 | 759 | 104 | 863 | 272 | 106 | 3193 |
| Central .. | 558 | 18 | 63 | 12 | 75 | 27 | 28 | 324 | 737 | 19 | 84 | 13 | 97 | 32 | 47 | 503 | 703 | 23 | 67 | 12 | 79 | 35 | 44 | 481 |
| Southern .. | 3509 | 121 | 421 | 61 | 482 | 183 | 208 | 2331 | 4229 | 160 | 493 | 86 | 584 | 246 | 197 | 2591 | 4178 | 109 | 492 | 70 | 562 | 179 | 216 | 2644 |
| Northern .. | 1700 | 53 | 196 | 56 | 251 | 110 | 76 | 1179 | 1862 | 66 | 221 | 76 | 297 | 142 | 92 | 1411 | 1761 | 49 | 206 | 55 | 261 | 104 | 74 | 1284 |
| Eastern .. | 231 | 9 | 35 | 10 | 45 | 21 | 8 | 198 | 210 | 11 | 38 | 11 | 49 | 22 | 5 | 159 | 202 | 7 | 32 | 11 | 43 | 18 | 9 | 146 |
| North-Western .. | 1165 | 55 | 138 | 38 | 178 | 95 | 49 | 584 | 1382 | 62 | 171 | 51 | 222 | 113 | 72 | 1043 | 1425 | 67 | 177 | 58 | 235 | 125 | 71 | 1046 |
| North-Central .. | 50 | 3 | 5 | 1 | 7 | 6 | 2 | 25 | 64 | 8 | 3 | 3 | 6 | 11 | — | 26 | 65 | 12 | 5 | 5 | 10 | 17 | 1 | 26 |
| Uva .. | 129 | 7 | 10 | 2 | 12 | 11 | 6 | 83 | 155 | 11 | 12 | 2 | 14 | 13 | 7 | 102 | 218 | 7 | 11 | 1 | 12 | 8 | 7 | 142 |
| Sabaragamuwa .. | 463 | 18 | 52 | 7 | 47 | 24 | 33 | 350 | 577 | 17 | 43 | 3 | 46 | 20 | 37 | 480 | 684 | 19 | 56 | 9 | 65 | 28 | 37 | 587 |
| *Western.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Colombo .. | 3595 | 96 | 387 | 54 | 442 | 141 | 78 | 1690 | 3968 | 91 | 413 | 62 | 475 | 153 | 55 | 1784 | 3948 | 90 | 423 | 60 | 483 | 150 | 65 | 1816 |
| Negombo .. | 1123 | 26 | 118 | 12 | 131 | 38 | 18 | 644 | 1200 | 25 | 129 | 12 | 141 | 37 | 26 | 622 | 1205 | 19 | 121 | 14 | 135 | 33 | 26 | 628 |
| Kalutara .. | 1585 | 43 | 190 | 31 | 220 | 73 | 12 | 598 | 1761 | 56 | 201 | 37 | 238 | 93 | 16 | 680 | 1885 | 59 | 215 | 30 | 245 | 89 | 15 | 749 |
| *Central.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Kandy .. | 363 | 11 | 41 | 7 | 48 | 18 | 13 | 228 | 502 | 12 | 59 | 7 | 66 | 19 | 36 | 337 | 465 | 15 | 44 | 5 | 49 | 20 | 34 | 319 |
| Matale .. | 69 | 3 | 8 | 2 | 11 | 4 | 5 | 50 | 103 | 6 | 13 | 5 | 18 | 11 | 8 | 78 | 90 | 3 | 9 | 6 | 15 | 9 | 6 | 63 |
| Nuwara Eliya .. | 126 | 4 | 14 | 3 | 16 | 5 | 10 | 46 | 132 | 1 | 12 | 1 | 13 | 2 | 9 | 88 | 148 | 5 | 14 | 1 | 15 | 6 | 4 | 99 |
| *Southern.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Galle .. | 1733 | 54 | 207 | 32 | 240 | 88 | 24 | 957 | 2332 | 81 | 254 | 42 | 296 | 123 | 32 | 1137 | 2151 | 54 | 249 | 44 | 293 | 98 | 35 | 1100 |
| Matara .. | 1199 | 40 | 140 | 19 | 159 | 58 | 112 | 938 | 1289 | 45 | 154 | 29 | 183 | 74 | 107 | 1001 | 1381 | 29 | 148 | 17 | 165 | 46 | 116 | 1054 |
| Hambantota .. | 577 | 27 | 74 | 10 | 83 | 37 | 72 | 436 | 608 | 34 | 90 | 15 | 105 | 49 | 58 | 453 | 646 | 26 | 95 | 9 | 104 | 35 | 65 | 490 |
| *Northern.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Jaffna .. | 1543 | 40 | 160 | 29 | 190 | 70 | 66 | 1025 | 1699 | 52 | 185 | 46 | 231 | 98 | 77 | 1250 | 1598 | 36 | 170 | 24 | 194 | 60 | 66 | 1129 |
| Mannar .. | 116 | 11 | 27 | 23 | 49 | 34 | 6 | 116 | 117 | 7 | 28 | 26 | 54 | 33 | 6 | 120 | 113 | 11 | 27 | 29 | 56 | 40 | 5 | 120 |
| Mullaittivu .. | 41 | 2 | 9 | 4 | 12 | 6 | 4 | 38 | 46 | 7 | 8 | 4 | 12 | 11 | 9 | 41 | 50 | 2 | 9 | 2 | 11 | 4 | 3 | 35 |
| *Eastern.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Batticaloa .. | 162 | 7 | 23 | 6 | 29 | 14 | 5 | 140 | 146 | 7 | 30 | 7 | 37 | 14 | 3 | 115 | 127 | 5 | 20 | 8 | 28 | 13 | 4 | 92 |
| Trincomalee .. | 69 | 2 | 12 | 4 | 16 | 7 | 3 | 58 | 64 | 4 | 8 | 4 | 12 | 8 | 2 | 44 | 75 | 2 | 12 | 3 | 15 | 5 | 5 | 54 |
| *North-Western.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Kurunegala .. | 462 | 24 | 51 | 12 | 63 | 35 | 29 | 311 | 665 | 27 | 82 | 13 | 95 | 40 | 54 | 473 | 708 | 31 | 96 | 25 | 121 | 56 | 50 | 503 |
| Puttalam .. | 80 | 11 | 18 | 10 | 29 | 22 | 4 | 71 | 77 | 14 | 18 | 17 | 35 | 31 | 4 | 69 | 89 | 11 | 14 | 16 | 30 | 27 | 7 | 77 |
| Chilaw .. | 623 | 20 | 69 | 16 | 86 | 38 | 16 | 202 | 640 | 21 | 71 | 21 | 92 | 42 | 14 | 501 | 628 | 25 | 67 | 17 | 84 | 42 | 14 | 466 |
| *North-Central.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Anuradhapura .. | 50 | 3 | 5 | 1 | 7 | 6 | 2 | 25 | 64 | 8 | 3 | 3 | 6 | 11 | — | 26 | 65 | 12 | 5 | 5 | 10 | 17 | 1 | 26 |
| *Uva.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Badulla .. | 129 | 7 | 10 | 2 | 12 | 11 | 6 | 83 | 155 | 11 | 12 | 2 | 14 | 13 | 7 | 102 | 218 | 7 | 11 | 1 | 12 | 8 | 7 | 142 |
| *Sabaragamuwa.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ratnapura .. | 259 | 13 | 26 | 5 | 30 | 17 | 15 | 178 | 265 | 10 | 21 | 2 | 23 | 12 | 15 | 205 | 324 | 16 | 31 | 8 | 39 | 24 | 14 | 266 |
| Kegalla .. | 204 | 5 | 26 | 2 | 17 | 7 | 18 | 172 | 312 | 7 | 22 | 1 | 23 | 8 | 22 | 275 | 360 | 3 | 25 | 1 | 26 | 4 | 23 | 321 |

## IX.—Muhammadan Marriages and their Rates in 1917 compared with 1916, and the Yearly Averages for 1907–1916.

| PROVINCE AND DISTRICT. | Muhammadan Population at the Census of 1911. | Number of Marriages. | | | Persons Married to 1,000 Persons Living. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Average, 1907–1916. | 1916. | 1917. | Average, 1907–1916. | 1916. | 1917. |
| CEYLON .. | 279,543 | 721 | 799 | 879 | 4·9 | 5·1 | 5·5 |
| *Western.* | | | | | | | |
| Colombo .. | 51,516 | 266 | 301 | 348 | 10·2 | 10·8 | 12·3 |
| Negombo .. | 3,927 | 14 | 17 | 16 | 7·1 | 7·9 | 7·3 |
| Kalutara .. | 17,642 | 32 | 40 | 41 | 3·6 | 4·2 | 4·2 |
| *Central.* | | | | | | | |
| Kandy .. | 31,066 | 60 | 69 | 58 | 3·8 | 4·2 | 3·5 |
| Matale .. | 6,597 | 1 | 2 | 1 | ·2 | ·6 | ·3 |
| Nuwara Eliya .. | 2,750 | 3 | 5 | 3 | 2·0 | 3·3 | 1·9 |
| *Southern.* | | | | | | | |
| Galle .. | 11,653 | 56 | 32 | 52 | 9·3 | 5·1 | 8·1 |
| Matara .. | 7,081 | 19 | 22 | 12 | 5·2 | 5·7 | 3·1 |
| Hambantota .. | 3,087 | 5 | 12 | 18 | 3·1 | 7·6 | 11·2 |
| *Northern.* | | | | | | | |
| Jaffna .. | 3,562 | 49 | 58 | 83 | 27·2 | 31·1 | 44·0 |
| Mannar .. | 8,093 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Mullaittivu .. | 1,248 | 6 | 6 | 10 | 9·8 | 9·8 | 16·1 |
| *Eastern.* | | | | | | | |
| Batticaloa .. | 60,727 | 27 | 16 | 30 | ·9 | ·5 | ·9 |
| Trincomalee .. | 10,361 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| *North-Western.* | | | | | | | |
| Kurunegala .. | 13,924 | 26 | 31 | 48 | 3·9 | 4·4 | 6·8 |
| Puttalam .. | 11,937 | 130 | 154 | 142 | 22·7 | 26·6 | 24·4 |
| Chilaw .. | 3,674 | 2 | 2 | — | ·7 | 1·0 | — |
| *North-Central.* | | | | | | | |
| Anuradhapura .. | 10,033 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| *Uva.* | | | | | | | |
| Badulla .. | 7,718 | 9 | 19 | 5 | 2·4 | 4·8 | 1·2 |
| *Sabaragamuwa.* | | | | | | | |
| Ratnapura .. | 3,117 | 14 | 13 | 12 | 9·2 | 8·0 | 7·3 |
| Kegalla .. | 9,830 | 2 | — | — | ·4 | — | — |

X.—Number and Classification of Buildings registered for Solemnization of Marriages in Ceylon and remaining on the Register on December 31, 1917.

| PROVINCE AND DISTRICT. | Total. | Roman Catholic. | Wesleyan. | Church of England. | Portuguese Roman Catholic. | Baptist. | Congregationalist. | Dutch Presbyterian. | Scotch Presbyterian. | Independent Catholic. | Salvationist. | Other Denominations. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| CEYLON .. | 878 | 553 | 99 | 125 | 18 | 19 | 22 | 6 | 1 | — | 23 | 12 |
| Western Province .. | 296 | 171 | 44 | 50 | 2 | 14 | — | 3 | — | — | 6 | 6 |
| Central Province .. | 55 | 17 | 2 | 29 | — | 3 | — | — | 1 | — | — | 3 |
| Southern Province .. | 47 | 12 | 18 | 15 | — | — | — | 2 | — | — | — | — |
| Northern Province .. | 259 | 200 | 10 | 10 | 14 | — | 22 | 1 | — | — | 1 | 1 |
| Eastern Province .. | 46 | 22 | 20 | 4 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| North-Western Province .. | 128 | 103 | 4 | 8 | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | 11 | 1 |
| North-Central Province .. | 6 | 3 | — | 1 | 2 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Province of Uva .. | 10 | 6 | 1 | 3 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Province of Sabaragamuwa .. | 31 | 19 | — | 5 | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | 5 | 1 |
| *Western Province.* | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Colombo .. .. | 181 | 92 | 21 | 42 | 1 | 13 | — | 2 | — | — | 5 | 5 |
| Negombo .. .. | 73 | 54 | 14 | 2 | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | — | 1 | — |
| Kalutara .. .. | 42 | 25 | 9 | 6 | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | 1 |
| *Central Province.* | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Kandy .. .. | 34 | 10 | 2 | 19 | — | 2 | — | — | 1 | — | — | — |
| Matale .. .. | 8 | 2 | — | 3 | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | 2 |
| Nuwara Eliya .. | 13 | 5 | — | 7 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 |
| *Southern Province.* | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Galle .. .. | 25 | 7 | 7 | 10 | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — |
| Matara .. .. | 16 | 2 | 10 | 3 | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — |
| Hambantota .. | 6 | 3 | 1 | 2 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| *Northern Province.* | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Jaffna .. .. | 145 | 106 | 6 | 7 | 1 | — | 22 | 1 | — | — | 1 | 1 |
| Mannar .. .. | 90 | 72 | 4 | 1 | 13 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Mullaittivu .. .. | 24 | 22 | — | 2 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| *Eastern Province.* | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Batticaloa .. .. | 38 | 16 | 19 | 3 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Trincomalee .. | 8 | 6 | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| *North-Western Province.* | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Kurunegala .. | 39 | 27 | 1 | 4 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 6 | 1 |
| Puttalam .. .. | 29 | 27 | — | 2 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Chilaw .. .. | 60 | 49 | 3 | 2 | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | 5 | — |
| *North-Central Province.* | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Anuradhapura .. | 6 | 3 | — | 1 | 2 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| *Province of Uva.* | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Badulla .. .. | 10 | 6 | 1 | 3 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| *Province of Sabaragamuwa.* | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ratnapura .. .. | 12 | 8 | — | 3 | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Kegalla .. .. | 19 | 11 | — | 2 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 5 | 1 |

XI.—Number of Births of either Sex and each Nationality registered in each Province and District during 1917.

| Province and District. | All Races. | | | Europeans. | | | Burghers. | | | Sinhalese. | | | Tamils. | | | Moors. | | | Malays. | | | Veddas. | | | Others. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Persons. | Males. | Females. | Persons. | Males. | Females. | Persons. | Males. | Females. | Persons. | Males. | Females. | Persons. | Males. | Females. | Persons. | Males. | Females. | Persons. | Males. | Females. | Persons. | Males. | Females. | Persons. | Males. | Females. |
| Ceylon .. | 183,975 | 93,784 | 90,191 | 215 | 111 | 104 | 1004 | 506 | 498 | 125,849 | 63,991 | 61,858 | 45,062 | 23,095 | 21,967 | 10,543 | 5,420 | 5,123 | 656 | 343 | 313 | 149 | 78 | 71 | 497 | 240 | 257 |
| Western Province .. | 44,951 | 22,841 | 22,110 | 91 | 48 | 43 | 630 | 319 | 311 | 38,467 | 19,527 | 18,940 | 3,400 | 1,754 | 1,646 | 1,930 | 980 | 950 | 261 | 130 | 131 | — | — | — | 172 | 83 | 89 |
| Central Province .. | 32,589 | 16,620 | 15,969 | 94 | 45 | 49 | 141 | 75 | 66 | 16,465 | 8,386 | 8,079 | 14,044 | 7,202 | 6,842 | 1,649 | 824 | 825 | 130 | 58 | 72 | — | — | — | 66 | 30 | 36 |
| Southern Province .. | 29,581 | 15,030 | 14,551 | 9 | 3 | 6 | 50 | 18 | 32 | 28,294 | 14,354 | 13,940 | 508 | 259 | 249 | 633 | 349 | 284 | 73 | 36 | 37 | — | — | — | 14 | 11 | 3 |
| Northern Province .. | 14,568 | 7,511 | 7,057 | 1 | 1 | — | 27 | 16 | 11 | 118 | 64 | 54 | 13,818 | 7,128 | 6,690 | 596 | 297 | 299 | 5 | 3 | 2 | — | — | — | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| Eastern Province .. | 8,312 | 4,228 | 4,084 | 1 | 1 | — | 59 | 29 | 30 | 373 | 192 | 181 | 4,489 | 2,220 | 2,269 | 3,193 | 1,681 | 1,512 | 71 | 38 | 33 | 122 | 65 | 57 | 4 | 2 | 2 |
| North-Western Province .. | 19,544 | 9,923 | 9,621 | 5 | 4 | 1 | 30 | 16 | 14 | 17,127 | 8,663 | 8,464 | 1,049 | 554 | 495 | 1,261 | 646 | 615 | 45 | 27 | 18 | — | — | — | 27 | 13 | 14 |
| North-Central Province .. | 4,465 | 2,298 | 2,167 | — | — | — | 5 | 3 | 2 | 3,653 | 1,892 | 1,761 | 278 | 138 | 140 | 500 | 251 | 249 | 6 | 5 | 1 | 18 | 7 | 11 | 5 | 2 | 3 |
| Province of Uva .. | 10,193 | 5,248 | 4,945 | 10 | 6 | 4 | 27 | 11 | 16 | 6,248 | 3,195 | 3,053 | 3,579 | 1,850 | 1,729 | 239 | 130 | 109 | 40 | 27 | 13 | 9 | 6 | 3 | 41 | 23 | 18 |
| Province of Sabaragamuwa .. | 19,772 | 10,085 | 9,687 | 4 | 3 | 1 | 35 | 19 | 16 | 15,104 | 7,718 | 7,386 | 3,897 | 1,990 | 1,907 | 542 | 262 | 280 | 25 | 19 | 6 | — | — | — | 165 | 74 | 91 |
| *Western Province.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Colombo .. | 24,645 | 12,583 | 12,062 | 87 | 46 | 41 | 583 | 291 | 292 | 21,001 | 10,701 | 10,300 | 1,451 | 766 | 685 | 1,136 | 590 | 546 | 242 | 120 | 122 | — | — | — | 145 | 69 | 76 |
| Negombo .. | 7,428 | 3,762 | 3,666 | 1 | — | 1 | 21 | 12 | 9 | 6,926 | 3,507 | 3,419 | 316 | 159 | 157 | 145 | 75 | 70 | 9 | 5 | 4 | — | — | — | 10 | 4 | 6 |
| Kalutara .. | 12,878 | 6,496 | 6,382 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 26 | 16 | 10 | 10,540 | 5,319 | 5,221 | 1,633 | 829 | 804 | 649 | 315 | 334 | 10 | 5 | 5 | — | — | — | 17 | 10 | 7 |
| *Central Province.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Kandy .. | 19,768 | 10,088 | 9,680 | 59 | 31 | 28 | 97 | 49 | 48 | 16,795 | 5,515 | 5,280 | 7,422 | 3,801 | 3,621 | 1,251 | 629 | 622 | 97 | 41 | 56 | — | — | — | 47 | 22 | 25 |
| Matale .. | 4,969 | 2,549 | 2,420 | 7 | 4 | 3 | 14 | 7 | 7 | 3,179 | 1,631 | 1,548 | 1,472 | 766 | 706 | 277 | 132 | 145 | 15 | 7 | 8 | — | — | — | 5 | 2 | 3 |
| Nuwara Eliya .. | 7,852 | 3,983 | 3,869 | 28 | 10 | 18 | 30 | 19 | 11 | 2,491 | 1,240 | 1,251 | 5,150 | 2,635 | 2,515 | 121 | 63 | 58 | 18 | 10 | 8 | — | — | — | 14 | 6 | 8 |
| *Southern Province.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Galle .. .. | 13,542 | 6,923 | 6,619 | 6 | 3 | 3 | 28 | 10 | 18 | 12,874 | 6,563 | 6,311 | 297 | 153 | 144 | 319 | 181 | 138 | 8 | 5 | 3 | — | — | — | 10 | 8 | 2 |
| Matara .. | 11,109 | 5,616 | 5,493 | 2 | — | 2 | 13 | 4 | 9 | 10,649 | 5,378 | 5,271 | 197 | 99 | 98 | 241 | 130 | 111 | 5 | 3 | 2 | — | — | — | 2 | 2 | — |
| Hambantota .. | 4,930 | 2,491 | 2,439 | 1 | — | 1 | 9 | 4 | 5 | 4,771 | 2,413 | 2,358 | 14 | 7 | 7 | 73 | 38 | 35 | 60 | 28 | 32 | — | — | — | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| *Northern Province.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Jaffna .. .. | 12,765 | 6,576 | 6,189 | 1 | 1 | — | 16 | 11 | 5 | 5 | 4 | 1 | 12,613 | 6,489 | 6,124 | 123 | 67 | 56 | 5 | 3 | 2 | — | — | — | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| Mannar .. | 993 | 514 | 479 | — | — | — | 5 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 589 | 319 | 270 | 397 | 192 | 205 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Mullaittivu ... | 810 | 421 | 389 | — | — | — | 6 | 3 | 3 | 111 | 59 | 52 | 616 | 320 | 296 | 76 | 38 | 38 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | 1 | — |
| *Eastern Province.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Batticaloa .. | 6,853 | 3,447 | 3,406 | 1 | 1 | — | 47 | 22 | 25 | 325 | 171 | 154 | 3,727 | 1,819 | 1,908 | 2,655 | 1,382 | 1,273 | 2 | 2 | — | 95 | 50 | 45 | 1 | — | 1 |
| Trincomalee .. | 1,459 | 781 | 678 | — | — | — | 12 | 7 | 5 | 48 | 21 | 27 | 762 | 401 | 361 | 538 | 299 | 239 | 69 | 36 | 33 | 27 | 15 | 12 | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| *North-Western Province.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Kuruvegala .. | 14,589 | 7,411 | 7,178 | 4 | 3 | 1 | 17 | 6 | 11 | 13,415 | 6,790 | 6,625 | 505 | 271 | 234 | 610 | 319 | 291 | 25 | 16 | 9 | — | — | — | 13 | 6 | 7 |
| Puttalam .. | 1,357 | 689 | 668 | — | — | — | 5 | 3 | 2 | 549 | 274 | 275 | 253 | 135 | 118 | 535 | 268 | 267 | 11 | 7 | 4 | — | — | — | 4 | 2 | 2 |
| Chilaw .. | 3,598 | 1,823 | 1,775 | 1 | 1 | — | 8 | 7 | 1 | 3,163 | 1,599 | 1,564 | 291 | 148 | 143 | 116 | 59 | 57 | 9 | 4 | 5 | — | — | — | 10 | 5 | 5 |
| *North-Central Province.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Anuradhapura .. | 4,465 | 2,298 | 2,167 | — | — | — | 5 | 3 | 2 | 3,653 | 1,892 | 1,761 | 278 | 138 | 140 | 500 | 251 | 249 | 6 | 5 | 1 | 18 | 7 | 11 | 5 | 2 | 3 |
| *Province of Uva.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Badulla .. | 10,193 | 5,248 | 4,945 | 10 | 6 | 4 | 27 | 11 | 16 | 6,248 | 3,195 | 3,053 | 3,579 | 1,850 | 1,729 | 239 | 130 | 109 | 40 | 27 | 13 | 9 | 6 | 3 | 41 | 23 | 18 |
| *Province of Sabaragamuwa.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ratnapura .. | 8,539 | 4,356 | 4,183 | 4 | 3 | 1 | 19 | 11 | 8 | 6,485 | 3,312 | 3,173 | 1,777 | 911 | 866 | 100 | 48 | 52 | 7 | 5 | 2 | — | — | — | 147 | 66 | 81 |
| Kegalla .. | 11,233 | 5,729 | 5,504 | — | — | — | 16 | 8 | 8 | 8,619 | 4,406 | 4,213 | 2,120 | 1,079 | 1,041 | 442 | 214 | 228 | 18 | 14 | 4 | — | — | — | 18 | 8 | 10 |

XII.—Births and Deaths according to Sex and Nationality in Ceylon and in each District and Revenue Division during 1917.

| | 1917. BIRTHS. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1917. DEATHS. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | All Races. | | | Europeans. | | Burghers. | | Sinhalese. | | Tamils. | | Moors. | | Malays. | | Veddas. | | Others. | All Races. | | | Europeans. | | Burghers. | | Sinhalese. | | Tamils. | | Moors. | | Malays. | | Veddas. | | Others. | |
| | Persons. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Persons. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. |
| CEYLON | 183,975 | 93,784 | 90,191 | 111 | 104 | 506 | 498 | 63,901 | 61,858 | 23,095 | 21,907 | 5,420 | 5,122 | 345 | 315 | 78 | 71 | 240 | 237 | 113,389 | 57,812 | 55,577 | 46 | 30 | 297 | 266 | 34,195 | 33,396 | 18,480 | 17,706 | 4,122 | 3,781 | 207 | 191 | 73 | 59 | 392 | 148 |
| Colombo District | 24,645 | 12,583 | 12,062 | 46 | 41 | 291 | 292 | 10,701 | 10,300 | 769 | 685 | 596 | 546 | 139 | 122 | — | — | 66 | 76 | 16,284 | 8,619 | 7,665 | 31 | 19 | 187 | 170 | 5,759 | 5,638 | 1,197 | 796 | 604 | 485 | 88 | 96 | — | — | 243 | 58 |
| Colombo Municipality | 5,855 | 2,990 | 2,865 | 42 | 38 | 250 | 271 | 1,945 | 1,593 | 423 | 364 | 405 | 427 | 108 | 114 | — | — | 59 | 58 | 6,280 | 3,483 | 2,797 | 29 | 17 | 169 | 167 | 1,644 | 1,530 | 813 | 509 | 522 | 432 | 82 | 90 | — | — | 223 | 52 |
| Alutkuru Korale South | 2,961 | 1,553 | 1,408 | — | — | 9 | 3 | 1,514 | 1,377 | 21 | 16 | 6 | 5 | 3 | 3 | — | — | 2 | 4 | 1,797 | 927 | 780 | — | — | 10 | 4 | 847 | 761 | 48 | 12 | 14 | 1 | 3 | 2 | — | — | 7 | 2 |
| Hewagam Korale | 4,983 | 2,623 | 2,360 | 2 | — | 3 | 2 | 1,735 | 1,532 | 268 | 262 | 8 | 8 | 4 | 4 | — | — | 3 | 2 | 2,453 | 1,252 | 1,201 | — | — | — | — | 742 | 749 | 197 | 234 | 5 | 5 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 |
| Salpiti Korale | 4,186 | 2,115 | 2,071 | 2 | 2 | 27 | 14 | 2,032 | 2,011 | 33 | 29 | 11 | 7 | 2 | 1 | — | — | 6 | 7 | 2,463 | 1,152 | 1,306 | — | — | 7 | 4 | 1,195 | 1,208 | 23 | 24 | 5 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 1 | — | 2 | — |
| Siyane Korale East | 2,948 | 1,519 | 1,429 | — | — | — | — | 1,466 | 1,379 | 9 | 6 | 44 | 39 | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | — | 1,074 | 558 | 516 | — | — | — | — | 520 | 491 | 10 | 7 | 26 | 17 | 1 | 1 | — | — | 1 | — |
| Siyane Korale West | 4,612 | 2,391 | 2,221 | — | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2,309 | 2,158 | 11 | 8 | 56 | 60 | 2 | 1 | — | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1,836 | 966 | 866 | 1 | — | 1 | — | 391 | 348 | 12 | 10 | 31 | 26 | 1 | — | — | — | 1 | — |
| Negombo District | 7,478 | 3,762 | 3,666 | — | 1 | 12 | 9 | 3,507 | 3,431 | 199 | 167 | 75 | 70 | 6 | 4 | — | — | 2 | 4 | 3,553 | 1,792 | 1,761 | 1 | — | 1 | 1 | 1,570 | 1,596 | 146 | 105 | 58 | 34 | 2 | — | 11 | — |
| Negombo Local Board | 961 | 470 | 491 | — | — | 9 | 5 | 374 | 403 | 48 | 59 | 33 | 28 | 4 | 3 | — | — | 1 | 2 | 897 | 422 | 385 | — | — | 1 | — | 317 | 311 | 61 | 60 | 29 | 20 | 2 | — | — | — | 1 | — |
| Alutkuru Korale North | 4,490 | 2,340 | 2,230 | — | 1 | 3 | 4 | 2,394 | 2,221 | 98 | 97 | 34 | 34 | — | — | — | — | 1 | 2 | 1,934 | 959 | 975 | — | — | — | — | 860 | 938 | 64 | 45 | 34 | 11 | 2 | — | — | — | 1 | — |
| Hapitigam Korale | 1,766 | 952 | 814 | — | — | — | — | 1,707 | 1,566 | 53 | 46 | 2 | 1 | — | — | — | — | 4 | 1 | 1,722 | 411 | 361 | — | — | — | — | 384 | 347 | 21 | 10 | 5 | 2 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Kalutara District | 12,878 | 6,496 | 6,382 | 2 | 1 | 18 | 10 | 5,318 | 5,221 | 829 | 804 | 318 | 334 | 5 | 5 | — | — | 10 | 7 | 7,461 | 3,680 | 3,781 | 1 | — | 6 | — | 2,719 | 2,748 | 644 | 672 | 301 | 354 | 2 | 2 | — | — | 7 | — |
| Kalutara Local Board | 466 | 241 | 225 | — | — | 5 | 5 | 181 | 171 | 5 | 10 | 46 | 36 | — | 1 | — | — | 1 | 2 | 446 | 232 | 214 | — | — | 3 | — | 134 | 136 | 17 | 17 | 53 | 58 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Kalutara Totamune | 4,536 | 2,423 | 2,113 | 2 | 1 | 9 | 3 | 3,102 | 2,950 | 401 | 346 | 20 | 20 | 1 | 1 | — | — | 1 | 1 | 2,390 | 1,202 | 1,187 | — | — | 1 | — | 1,327 | 1,352 | 62 | 37 | 299 | 237 | 1 | — | — | — | 1 | — |
| Panadura Korale East | 1,893 | 926 | 967 | — | — | 1 | 1 | 719 | 723 | 214 | 199 | 17 | 11 | 2 | 1 | — | — | 2 | 2 | 930 | 426 | 504 | — | — | 1 | — | 265 | 311 | 150 | 189 | 3 | 4 | — | — | 1 | — | — | — |
| Panadura Korale West | 2,358 | 1,217 | 1,141 | — | — | 1 | 1 | 787 | 767 | 417 | 419 | 10 | 12 | 1 | 1 | — | — | 1 | 1 | 1,209 | 599 | 610 | — | — | 1 | 1 | 313 | 289 | 281 | 316 | 3 | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Rayigam Korale | 3,325 | 1,657 | 1,668 | — | — | — | — | 1,466 | 1,491 | 332 | 306 | 2 | 1 | — | — | — | — | 1 | 1 | 1,667 | 821 | 846 | — | — | — | — | 660 | 660 | 138 | 123 | 31 | 51 | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | — |
| Kegalla District | 19,768 | 10,088 | 9,680 | 31 | 28 | 49 | 48 | 5,515 | 5,280 | 3,801 | 3,621 | 628 | 622 | 41 | 36 | — | — | 22 | 22 | 12,910 | 6,425 | 6,485 | 3 | 6 | 24 | 27 | 2,991 | 2,977 | 3,013 | 3,071 | 344 | 363 | 27 | 27 | — | — | 23 | 14 |
| Kegalla Municipality | 1,931 | 936 | 995 | 19 | 12 | 27 | 22 | 319 | 391 | 76 | 47 | 72 | 82 | 18 | 24 | — | — | 5 | 7 | 1,070 | 578 | 492 | 2 | 5 | 16 | 18 | 208 | 249 | 310 | 347 | 52 | 56 | 6 | 13 | — | — | 11 | 4 |
| Harispattu | 3,130 | 1,953 | 1,946 | — | — | — | — | 871 | 906 | 61 | 61 | 113 | 117 | — | — | — | — | 1 | 1 | 1,150 | 586 | 564 | — | — | — | — | 456 | 495 | 33 | 39 | 67 | 65 | — | — | — | — | 3 | — |
| Pata Dumbara | 3,034 | 1,567 | 1,467 | — | — | 2 | 3 | 1,079 | 1,021 | 268 | 344 | 109 | 93 | 3 | — | — | — | 6 | 1 | 1,862 | 931 | 931 | — | — | 1 | — | 526 | 481 | 346 | 387 | 55 | 52 | 1 | 2 | — | — | 2 | 1 |
| Pata Hewahata | 1,702 | 885 | 837 | — | — | 3 | 4 | 400 | 427 | 336 | 322 | 92 | 80 | 5 | 4 | — | — | 1 | 2 | 1,184 | 577 | 607 | — | — | — | — | 233 | 264 | 286 | 272 | 32 | 64 | 1 | 4 | — | — | 1 | — |
| Tumpane | 899 | 499 | 424 | — | — | — | — | 376 | 332 | 77 | 70 | 38 | 19 | — | — | — | — | 1 | 1 | 772 | 411 | 361 | — | — | — | — | 220 | 170 | 33 | 37 | 7 | 10 | 1 | — | — | — | 1 | — |
| Uda Bulatgama | 4,319 | 2,177 | 2,142 | 10 | 10 | 4 | 9 | 253 | 267 | 1,865 | 1,801 | 20 | 27 | 9 | 13 | — | — | 6 | 3 | 2,818 | 1,439 | 1,388 | — | — | 1 | — | 114 | 94 | 1,280 | 1,271 | 17 | 15 | 2 | 4 | — | — | 6 | 2 |
| Uda Dumbara | 1,299 | 662 | 634 | — | — | — | — | 322 | 481 | 129 | 140 | 13 | 12 | — | 1 | — | — | 1 | — | 846 | 419 | 427 | — | — | — | — | 213 | 322 | 100 | 99 | 6 | 6 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Udunuwara | 1,623 | 862 | 761 | — | — | — | — | 456 | 372 | 4 | 4 | 191 | 76 | 1 | 1 | — | — | 1 | 1 | 885 | 454 | 431 | — | — | — | — | 244 | 205 | 8 | 6 | 42 | 47 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Udapalata | 2,560 | 1,326 | 1,240 | 2 | 4 | 9 | 6 | 617 | 593 | 627 | 575 | 68 | 55 | 3 | 5 | — | — | 4 | 6 | 1,569 | 915 | 654 | 2 | 3 | — | — | 308 | 353 | 556 | 602 | 46 | 30 | 2 | 3 | — | — | 1 | — |
| Yatinuwara | 1,762 | 868 | 894 | — | 2 | 3 | 3 | 363 | 381 | 253 | 252 | 41 | 46 | 2 | 4 | — | — | 4 | 6 | 1,019 | 462 | 557 | — | — | — | — | 289 | 347 | 102 | 190 | 16 | 18 | 2 | 1 | — | — | — | — |
| Matale District | 4,969 | 2,548 | 2,420 | 4 | 3 | 11 | 7 | 1,531 | 1,546 | 969 | 906 | 132 | 145 | 7 | 5 | — | — | 2 | 3 | 3,350 | 1,675 | 1,675 | — | — | 1 | — | 980 | 974 | 692 | 707 | 97 | 97 | 3 | 4 | — | — | 3 | 2 |
| Matale Local Board | 261 | 130 | 131 | 1 | — | 2 | 4 | 70 | 67 | 28 | 29 | 28 | 28 | 3 | 5 | — | — | — | — | 468 | 245 | 223 | — | — | — | — | 85 | 62 | 131 | 134 | 25 | 22 | 3 | 2 | — | — | 1 | — |
| Matale South | 2,367 | 1,221 | 1,146 | 3 | 1 | 8 | 3 | 728 | 695 | 417 | 372 | 65 | 71 | 2 | 1 | — | — | 1 | 2 | 1,533 | 742 | 791 | 1 | — | — | — | 370 | 393 | 328 | 347 | 43 | 45 | 1 | 2 | — | — | 2 | 1 |
| Matale North | 1,239 | 660 | 579 | — | — | — | — | 391 | 367 | 253 | 247 | 39 | 46 | 2 | — | — | — | 1 | 1 | 925 | 437 | 488 | — | — | — | — | 240 | 253 | 183 | 226 | 4 | 5 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Matale North | 1,092 | 535 | 514 | — | — | — | — | 442 | 413 | 60 | 57 | 28 | 37 | 1 | 2 | — | — | 1 | — | 1,024 | 491 | 533 | — | — | — | — | 245 | 263 | 41 | 53 | 27 | 28 | — | — | — | — | 1 | 1 |
| Nuwara Eliya District | 7,852 | 3,982 | 3,869 | 10 | 18 | 19 | 11 | 1,240 | 1,251 | 2,535 | 2,518 | 62 | 58 | 10 | 6 | — | — | 6 | 8 | 4,723 | 2,347 | 2,376 | 7 | 5 | 3 | 1 | 590 | 637 | 1,710 | 1,709 | 22 | 20 | 2 | 2 | — | — | 1 | — |
| Nuwara Eliya Town | 228 | 124 | 104 | 5 | 8 | 9 | 4 | 44 | 42 | 61 | 45 | 4 | 3 | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | 159 | 89 | 70 | 3 | 3 | 1 | — | 23 | 24 | 57 | 42 | 1 | 2 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Nuwara Eliya Gravets, exclusive of Town | 55 | 21 | 34 | 2 | — | 4 | 2 | 21 | 13 | 9 | 7 | 1 | 2 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 19 | 8 | 11 | — | — | — | — | 6 | 6 | — | — | 5 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Kotmale | 4,583 | 2,330 | 2,253 | 5 | 5 | 6 | 5 | 406 | 398 | 1,857 | 1,799 | 45 | 42 | 2 | 2 | — | — | 2 | 6 | 2,975 | 1,464 | 1,511 | 2 | 2 | 1 | — | 186 | 217 | 1,255 | 1,278 | 16 | 12 | 2 | 2 | — | — | 2 | 2 |
| Uda Hewahata | 1,518 | 763 | 755 | — | 1 | 1 | 1 | 458 | 445 | 300 | 302 | 2 | 6 | 1 | — | — | — | 1 | — | 760 | 376 | 384 | — | — | — | — | 218 | 230 | 156 | 167 | 1 | 4 | — | — | — | — | 1 | — |
| Walapane | 1,468 | 749 | 719 | — | 2 | 2 | 1 | 328 | 345 | 404 | 366 | 11 | 6 | 1 | 1 | — | — | 1 | — | 801 | 410 | 391 | 2 | — | — | — | 167 | 170 | 236 | 219 | 17 | 20 | 1 | 1 | — | — | 1 | — |
| Galle District | 13,542 | 6,923 | 6,619 | 3 | 3 | 15 | 11 | 6,503 | 6,311 | 155 | 144 | 181 | 184 | 3 | 3 | — | — | 8 | 2 | 7,982 | 3,866 | 4,116 | 1 | — | 2 | 1 | 3,459 | 3,737 | 192 | 149 | 204 | 197 | 4 | 1 | — | — | 1 | — |
| Galle Municipality | 1,204 | 603 | 601 | 2 | 2 | 8 | 14 | 459 | 476 | 56 | 54 | 14 | 15 | 1 | 1 | — | — | 4 | 2 | 1,058 | 515 | 543 | 1 | 1 | 12 | 9 | 313 | 402 | 35 | 24 | 148 | 157 | 4 | 1 | — | — | 1 | — |
| Four Gravets beyond Municipal limits | 1,034 | 543 | 491 | — | — | — | — | 489 | 451 | 11 | 11 | 42 | 29 | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | 640 | 316 | 324 | — | — | — | — | 274 | 282 | 9 | 11 | 33 | 30 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Gangaboda Pattu | 1,901 | 973 | 928 | — | 1 | — | 2 | 943 | 911 | 30 | 14 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | 875 | 451 | 424 | — | — | — | — | 370 | 443 | 31 | 11 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Wallaboda Pattu | 2,809 | 1,937 | 1,872 | — | — | 2 | — | 1,432 | 1,321 | 38 | 37 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | 2,171 | 1,086 | 1,085 | 1 | — | — | — | 1,033 | 1,055 | 47 | 35 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Talpe Pattu | 2,756 | 1,438 | 1,318 | — | — | — | — | 1,437 | 1,318 | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1,589 | 742 | 791 | 1 | — | — | — | 1,489 | 89 | 2 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Wallaboda Korale | 2,492 | 1,261 | 1,231 | — | — | 2 | — | 1,170 | 1,137 | 64 | 68 | 24 | 24 | — | — | — | — | 3 | 2 | 1,529 | 737 | 792 | — | — | — | — | 688 | 689 | 30 | 17 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Hinidum Pattu | 346 | 168 | 178 | — | — | — | — | 142 | 119 | 26 | 37 | 1 | 2 | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | 1,418 | 675 | 743 | — | — | — | — | 591 | 602 | 68 | 64 | 16 | 17 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Matara District | 11,109 | 5,616 | 5,493 | — | 2 | 4 | 9 | 5,378 | 5,271 | 99 | 98 | 136 | 111 | 3 | 2 | — | — | 2 | 1 | 91 | 90 | 1 | — | — | — | — | 91 | 90 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Matara Local Board | 543 | 277 | 266 | — | 2 | 3 | 4 | 236 | 228 | 3 | 4 | 34 | 27 | 1 | 2 | — | — | 2 | 1 | 5,844 | 2,949 | 2,895 | 2 | 2 | 1 | — | 2,675 | 2,686 | 151 | 129 | 112 | 103 | 1 | 1 | — | — | 1 | — |
| Four Gravets beyond Municipal limits | 873 | 444 | 429 | — | — | — | — | 434 | 429 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 435 | 240 | 195 | — | — | — | — | 190 | 190 | 10 | 2 | 36 | 30 | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | — |
| Wellaboda Pattu | 2,220 | 1,112 | 1,108 | — | — | — | — | 1,079 | 1,082 | — | — | 33 | 26 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 356 | 166 | 190 | — | — | — | — | 166 | 190 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Weligam Korale | 3,008 | 1,534 | 1,474 | — | — | 1 | — | 1,308 | 1,412 | 2 | 2 | 42 | 39 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1,159 | 591 | 568 | — | — | — | — | 566 | 544 | 1 | — | 24 | 24 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Morawak Korale | 1,173 | 573 | 600 | — | — | — | 3 | 482 | 511 | 87 | 85 | 2 | 2 | — | — | — | — | 2 | — | 1,308 | 679 | 629 | — | — | 1 | — | 638 | 593 | 1 | — | 34 | 35 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Kandaboda Pattu | 1,372 | 693 | 679 | — | — | — | — | 685 | 670 | — | — | 7 | 9 | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | 1,176 | 587 | 589 | — | — | 1 | — | 308 | 343 | 134 | 124 | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Gangaboda Pattu | 1,921 | 963 | 958 | — | — | — | — | 945 | 938 | 7 | 10 | 11 | 10 | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | 755 | 367 | 388 | — | — | — | — | 370 | 372 | — | — | 5 | 8 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Hambantota District | 4,930 | 2,491 | 2,439 | — | 1 | 4 | 5 | 2,413 | 2,358 | 7 | 7 | 38 | 35 | 28 | 32 | — | — | 1 | 1 | 915 | 451 | 464 | — | — | — | — | 437 | 455 | 8 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 1 | — | 2 | 1 | — | — |
| Hambantota Four Gravets | 147 | 72 | 75 | — | 1 | 1 | 4 | 27 | 21 | 4 | 2 | 3 | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 3,126 | 1,552 | 1,574 | — | — | — | — | 1,586 | 1,413 | 17 | 12 | 29 | 36 | 19 | 14 | — | — | 1 | — |
| Magam Pattu | 343 | 176 | 167 | — | — | 1 | — | 167 | 155 | 4 | 5 | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1,140 | 53 | 47 | — | — | — | — | 22 | 17 | 87 | 99 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | — | 1 | — |
| Giruwa Pattu East | 552 | 293 | 259 | — | — | — | — | 293 | 259 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 395 | 234 | 161 | — | — | — | — | 215 | 148 | 12 | 8 | 6 | 2 | 1 | — | — | — | — | — |
| Giruwa Pattu West | 3,888 | 1,977 | 1,911 | — | — | 2 | 1 | 1,956 | 1,893 | 3 | 1 | 15 | 16 | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | 359 | 207 | 152 | — | — | — | — | 206 | 151 | — | — | 2 | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Jaffna District | 12,763 | 6,576 | 6,189 | 1 | — | 11 | 5 | 4 | 1 | 6,489 | 6,124 | 67 | 56 | 3 | 2 | — | — | 1 | 1 | 2,300 | 1,158 | 1,142 | — | — | — | — | 1,143 | 1,097 | 2 | — | 2 | 1 | — | — | 1 | — | 4 | — |
| Jaffna Division | 1,900 | 966 | 934 | — | — | 9 | 4 | 2 | 1 | 915 | 902 | 63 | 56 | 3 | 2 | — | — | 1 | 1 | 8,734 | 4,454 | 4,280 | — | — | 1 | — | 32 | 34 | — | — | 4,358 | 4,209 | 53 | 60 | 1 | — | 1 | — |
| Valikamam East | 989 | 485 | 504 | — | — | — | — | 485 | 504 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1,601 | 858 | 743 | 1 | — | 5 | — | 29 | 3 | 770 | 684 | 51 | 41 | 1 | — | — | — | 2 | — |
| Valikamam North | 2,271 | 1,173 | 1,098 | 1 | — | 2 | 1 | 1,169 | 1,096 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | 1,283 | 283 | 268 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 283 | 268 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Valikamam West | 1,840 | 937 | 903 | — | — | — | — | 937 | 903 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1,174 | 584 | 590 | — | — | — | — | 2 | 1 | 579 | 589 | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Vadamaradchi East | 199 | 101 | 98 | — | — | — | — | 101 | 98 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1,078 | 541 | 537 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 541 | 536 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Vadamaradchi West | 1,866 | 1,046 | 820 | — | — | — | 1 | 1,045 | 820 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 180 | 87 | 93 | — | — | — | — | 22 | 17 | 87 | 99 | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Tenmaradchi | 1,330 | 711 | 619 | — | — | — | — | 711 | 619 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1,340 | 699 | 641 | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | 698 | 640 | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Pachchilaipalai | 196 | 104 | 92 | — | — | — | — | 104 | 92 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1,214 | 621 | 593 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 620 | 592 | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Kankesanthi | 43 | 23 | 20 | — | — | — | — | 23 | 20 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 205 | 95 | 110 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 95 | 110 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Punakari | 209 | 102 | 107 | — | — | — | — | 102 | 107 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 90 | 48 | 42 | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | 47 | 41 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Islands | 1,634 | 769 | 765 | — | — | — | — | 764 | 769 | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 167 | 83 | 84 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 83 | 84 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Delft | 222 | 133 | 89 | — | — | — | — | 133 | 89 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1,032 | 518 | 514 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 513 | 513 | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Tunnukkai | 6 | 4 | 2 | — | — | — | — | 4 | 2 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 81 | 38 | 43 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 38 | 43 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Mannar District | 903 | 514 | 479 | — | — | 2 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 316 | 279 | 192 | 205 | — | — | — | — | 2 | 1 | 7 | 2 | 5 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 2 | 5 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Mannar Island Division | 440 | 238 | 202 | — | — | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 127 | 97 | 108 | 103 | — | — | — | — | 2 | — | 1,166 | 604 | 562 | — | — | — | — | 3 | 2 | 152 | 122 | 69 | 72 | 1 | — | — | — | — | — |
| Mantai Division | 416 | 204 | 212 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 162 | 116 | 70 | 96 | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | 419 | 224 | 195 | — | — | — | — | 2 | 1 | 180 | 166 | 39 | 28 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Nanaddan Division | 137 | 72 | 65 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 27 | 26 | 14 | 6 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 225 | 111 | 114 | — | — | — | — | 2 | 1 | 101 | 96 | 6 | 6 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Mullaittivu District | 810 | 421 | 389 | — | — | 3 | 3 | 59 | 52 | 320 | 296 | 38 | 38 | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | 212 | 110 | 102 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 171 | 196 | 19 | 19 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Maritimo Pattus | 339 | 176 | 163 | — | — | 3 | 2 | 1 | — | 162 | 140 | 10 | 14 | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | 494 | 239 | 255 | — | — | — | — | 42 | 36 | 171 | 196 | 19 | 19 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Vavuniya North | 114 | 54 | 60 | — | — | — | — | 54 | 60 | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 144 | 83 | 61 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 83 | 61 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Vavuniya South | 357 | 191 | 166 | — | — | — | — | 58 | 52 | 104 | 89 | 28 | 24 | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | 273 | 141 | 132 | — | — | — | — | 45 | 36 | 79 | 81 | 15 | 15 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Batticaloa District | 6,853 | 3,447 | 3,406 | 1 | — | 22 | 25 | 171 | 154 | 1,894 | 1,773 | 2 | — | 50 | 45 | — | — | 1 | — | 8,222 | 3,971 | 3,893 | — | — | 14 | 16 | 157 | 138 | 1,852 | 1,826 | 178 | 172 | 1 | — | 43 | 42 | 1 | 1 |
| Batticaloa Local Board | 477 | 239 | 238 | — | — | 17 | 18 | 6 | 7 | 209 | 211 | 3 | 1 | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | 1,000 | 485 | 515 | — | — | 13 | 13 | 1 | — | 211 | 206 | 19 | 12 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Manmunai Pattu North | 1,179 | 597 | 582 | — | — | — | 1 | 4 | — | 278 | 307 | 321 | 271 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1,106 | 605 | 501 | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | 274 | 257 | 329 | 203 | — | — | 1 | 1 | — | — |
| Manmunai Pattu South | 284 | 195 | 189 | — | — | — | — | 2 | — | 190 | 89 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 364 | 174 | 190 | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | 173 | 189 | 1 | — | — | — | 3 | 1 | — | — |
| Hutenam Pattu | 140 | 76 | 64 | — | — | — | — | 61 | 51 | 12 | 9 | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | — | 2 | 3 | 141 | 77 | 64 | — | — | — | — | 53 | 58 | 24 | 13 | — | — | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | — |
| Charmanturai Pattu | 804 | 249 | 255 | — | — | — | — | 29 | 31 | 64 | 79 | 156 | 150 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 409 | 194 | 206 | — | — | — | — | 15 | 21 | 48 | 64 | 131 | 130 | — | — | 8 | 13 | — | — |
| Eravur and Kukam Pattus | 746 | 380 | 366 | — | — | — | — | 4 | 4 | 174 | 146 | 202 | 213 | 1 | — | — | — | 5 | 3 | 681 | 349 | 332 | — | — | — | — | 5 | 2 | 208 | 211 | 132 | 107 | — | — | 6 | 22 | — | — |
| Koralai Pattu | 619 | 342 | 277 | — | — | — | — | 4 | 3 | 143 | 116 | 195 | — | — | — | 42 | 36 | 1 | — | 488 | 236 | 252 | — | — | — | — | 4 | 3 | 227 | 246 | 153 | 77 | 62 | 28 | — | — | — | — |
| Eruvil and Puraitivu Pattus | 519 | 244 | 275 | — | — | — | — | 3 | 3 | 239 | 272 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 488 | 236 | 252 | — | — | — | — | 6 | 3 | 229 | 249 | 2 | — | 260 | 260 | — | — | — | — |
| Karavakku and Nintavur Pattus | 1,433 | 705 | 728 | 1 | — | 4 | 7 | 4 | 4 | 337 | 419 | 388 | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 992 | 524 | 468 | — | — | — | — | 6 | 3 | 237 | 203 | 27 | 17 | 105 | 88 | — | — | — | — |
| Akkarai Pattu | 699 | 344 | 355 | — | — | 3 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 146 | 148 | 173 | 181 | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | 422 | 221 | 201 | — | — | — | — | 39 | 31 | 77 | 79 | 105 | 89 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Panavan Pattu | 153 | 77 | 76 | — | — | — | — | 29 | 16 | 18 | 41 | 42 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 121 | 75 | 46 | — | — | — | — | 14 | 14 | 15 | 9 | 45 | 23 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Trincomalee District | 1,459 | 781 | 678 | — | 7 | 5 | 21 | 27 | 401 | 781 | 630 | 36 | 33 | 15 | 12 | 2 | 1 | — | — | 2,941 | 1,494 | 1,447 | — | — | 6 | 1 | 1,126 | 1,116 | 16 | 16 | 276 | 263 | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | — |
| Trincomalee Town | 297 | 152 | 145 | — | — | 6 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 152 | 111 | 21 | 25 | 1 | 4 | — | — | — | — | 1,041 | 529 | 512 | — | — | 4 | 2 | 1 | — | 107 | 98 | 22 | 25 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Kaddukkulam Pattu | 224 | 117 | 107 | — | — | — | — | 18 | 24 | 70 | 56 | 29 | 27 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 129 | 63 | 66 | — | — | 1 | — | 11 | 12 | 46 | 35 | 6 | 10 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Koddiyarpattu | 503 | 269 | 234 | — | — | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 140 | 140 | 131 | 88 | — | — | 15 | 12 | — | — | 267 | 148 | 119 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 82 | 78 | 51 | 36 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Tampalakamam Pattu | 435 | 243 | 192 | — | — | — | — | 41 | 41 | 51 | 34 | 110 | 66 | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | 283 | 143 | 140 | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | 81 | 82 | 70 | 29 | 19 | — | 2 | — | 3 | — |
| Kurunegala District | 14,589 | 7,411 | 7,178 | 2 | 1 | 6 | 11 | 6,799 | 6,625 | 271 | 234 | 318 | 291 | 16 | 9 | — | — | 6 | 7 | 8,149 | 4,245 | 3,904 | — | — | 1 | — | 3,749 | 3,479 | 303 | 260 | 172 | 182 | 14 | 6 | — | — | 1 | — |
| Kurunegala Local Board | 317 | 155 | 162 | 2 | — | 4 | 6 | 99 | 106 | 27 | 27 | 12 | 17 | 10 | 6 | — | — | 2 | 1 | 498 | 261 | 237 | 2 | — | 2 | — | 176 | 111 | 99 | 77 | 18 | 18 | 2 | 2 | — | — | 1 | 1 |
| Hiriyala Haipattu | 1,679 | 853 | 794 | — | — | — | 1 | 822 | 756 | 27 | 18 | 34 | 35 | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | — | 1,414 | 731 | 683 | — | — | — | — | 574 | 539 | 206 | 172 | 23 | 17 | 1 | 1 | — | — | 1 | — |
| Wundasili Haipattu | 2,857 | 1,457 | 1,400 | — | — | 1 | 1 | 1,379 | 1,322 | 120 | 119 | 90 | 80 | 3 | 1 | — | — | 4 | 1 | 1,573 | 803 | 770 | 1 | — | 1 | — | 677 | 697 | 28 | 21 | 14 | 13 | 1 | — | — | — | 1 | — |
| Dandaleni Haipattu | 2,586 | 1,340 | 1,246 | 1 | — | 2 | 2 | 1,277 | 1,190 | 31 | 28 | 26 | 26 | 1 | — | — | — | 1 | — | 1,366 | 720 | 646 | — | — | — | — | 677 | 697 | 28 | 21 | 13 | 11 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Dewamoni Haipattu | 1,730 | 839 | 891 | — | — | — | — | 808 | 847 | 3 | 3 | 18 | 39 | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | 877 | 431 | 446 | — | — | — | — | 400 | 428 | 33 | 21 | 6 | 8 | 1 | — | — | — | — | — |
| Katugampola Haipattu | 3,246 | 1,660 | 1,586 | — | — | — | 1 | 1,533 | 1,522 | 28 | 24 | 48 | 39 | 1 | — | — | — | 4 | — | 1,436 | 732 | 704 | — | — | — | — | 656 | 648 | 33 | 21 | 43 | 35 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Wanni Haipattu | 2,140 | 1,097 | 1,043 | — | — | — | 1 | 1,012 | 988 | 36 | 24 | 38 | 30 | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | 1,139 | 581 | 558 | — | — | — | — | 554 | 518 | 20 | 20 | 127 | 183 | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | — |
| Puttalam District | 1,357 | 689 | 668 | — | — | 2 | 2 | 274 | 275 | 133 | 119 | 268 | 267 | 7 | 4 | — | — | 2 | 1 | 1,033 | 544 | 489 | — | — | 1 | — | 157 | 160 | 183 | 139 | 127 | 89 | 69 | 66 | 1 | 1 | — | — |
| Puttalam Local Board | 216 | 105 | 111 | — | — | — | — | 8 | 4 | 10 | 5 | 79 | 87 | 7 | 4 | — | — | 1 | 1 | 257 | 146 | 111 | — | — | — | — | 25 | 9 | 49 | 29 | 4 | 4 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Dennala Haipattu | 406 | 213 | 193 | — | — | — | — | 191 | 174 | 5 | 5 | 10 | 15 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 197 | 97 | 97 | — | — | — | — | 88 | 88 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Kalpitiya Division | 275 | 148 | 129 | — | — | 1 | — | 9 | 5 | 36 | 30

XIII.—Sinhalese Population, and the Number of Births and Deaths registered in Ceylon in the various Divisions of the Island in 1916 and 1917, with their Rates per 1,000 of the Estimated Population in 1917, and the Yearly Average Rates for 1907–1916.

| Province, District, and Division. | Area in Square Miles. | Sinhalese. Estimated Population on July 1, 1917. | Births. 1916. | Births. 1917. | Deaths. 1916. | Deaths. 1917. | Proportion per 1,000 of Population. Births. Average, 1907–1916. | Births. 1916. | Births. 1917. | Deaths. Average, 1907–1916. | Deaths. 1916. | Deaths. 1917. | Deaths of Infants under One Year to 1,000 Births in 1917. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ceylon | 25,481 | 2,923,185 | 120,260 | 125,849 | 73,812 | 67,591 | 39·9 | 41·8 | 43·1 | 28·4 | 25·7 | 23·1 | 150 |
| Western Province | 1,432 | 983,999 | 35,151 | 38,467 | 20,213 | 20,030 | 36·2 | 36·4 | 39·1 | 21·7 | 20·9 | 20·4 | 128 |
| Colombo District | 560¾ | 557,216 | 19,033 | 21,001 | 11,676 | 11,397 | 34·9 | 34·7 | 37·7 | 21·6 | 21·3 | 20·5 | 131 |
| Colombo Municipality | 12 | 92,749 | 3,091 | 3,238 | 3,352 | 3,174 | 32·9 | 33·3 | 34·9 | 35·4 | 36·1 | 34·2 | 233 |
| Alutkuru korale south | 72 | 81,317 | 2,615 | 2,891 | 1,590 | 1,608 | 34·2 | 32·7 | 35·6 | 21·0 | 19·9 | 19·8 | 118 |
| Hewagam korale | 165 | 87,440 | 3,169 | 3,517 | 1,606 | 1,482 | 36·8 | 37·1 | 40·2 | 18·1 | 18·8 | 17·0 | 105 |
| Salpiti korale | 75 | 115,443 | 3,674 | 4,043 | 2,302 | 2,373 | 33·3 | 32·3 | 35·0 | 21·4 | 20·2 | 20·6 | 153 |
| Siyane korale east | 116½ | 66,975 | 2,462 | 2,845 | 1,071 | 1,011 | 37·4 | 37·7 | 42·5 | 16·5 | 16·4 | 15·1 | 82 |
| Siyane korale west | 120¼ | 113,292 | 4,022 | 4,467 | 1,755 | 1,749 | 35·9 | 36·3 | 39·4 | 17·1 | 15·8 | 15·4 | 98 |
| Negombo District | 247½ | 168,306 | 6,423 | 6,926 | 3,187 | 3,166 | 38·0 | 39·0 | 41·2 | 20·5 | 19·3 | 18·8 | 135 |
| Negombo Local Board | 7¼ | 11,700 | 768 | 777 | 610 | 628 | 53·4 | 66·7 | 66·4 | 37·6 | 53·0 | 53·7 | 176 |
| Alutkuru korale north | 159 | 114,841 | 3,984 | 4,425 | 1,816 | 1,807 | 36·3 | 35·4 | 38·5 | 18·2 | 16·1 | 15·7 | 128 |
| Hapitigam korale | 81¼ | 41,765 | 1,671 | 1,724 | 761 | 731 | 38·4 | 41·0 | 41·3 | 21·2 | 18·7 | 17·5 | 135 |
| Kalutara District | 623¾ | 258,477 | 9,695 | 10,540 | 5,350 | 5,467 | 37·8 | 38·2 | 40·8 | 22·2 | 21·1 | 21·2 | 116 |
| Kalutara Local Board | 1⅔ | 10,224 | 345 | 352 | 310 | 290 | 32·3 | 33·8 | 34·4 | 30·3 | 30·4 | 28·4 | 151 |
| Kalutara totamune | 88⅓ | 113,727 | 4,111 | 4,297 | 2,383 | 2,679 | 36·8 | 36·7 | 37·8 | 23·2 | 21·3 | 23·6 | 120 |
| Pasdun korale east | 280½ | 33,428 | 1,252 | 1,442 | 618 | 576 | 38·1 | 38·3 | 43·1 | 21·5 | 18·9 | 17·2 | 98 |
| Pasdun korale west | 123¼ | 33,006 | 1,257 | 1,494 | 734 | 602 | 39·0 | 39·0 | 45·3 | 22·2 | 22·8 | 18·2 | 96 |
| Rayigam korale | 130 | 68,092 | 2,730 | 2,955 | 1,305 | 1,320 | 39·9 | 41·0 | 43·4 | 19·5 | 19·6 | 19·4 | 124 |
| Central Province | 2,279 | 368,333 | 16,925 | 16,465 | 10,186 | 9,161 | 43·4 | 46·9 | 44·7 | 29·6 | 28·2 | 24·9 | 173 |
| Kandy District | 911 | 240,463 | 10,963 | 10,795 | 6,408 | 5,968 | 43·4 | 46·5 | 44·9 | 28·0 | 27·2 | 24·8 | 172 |
| Kandy Municipality | 8⅕ | 16,154 | 560 | 620 | 535 | 517 | 34·5 | 35·0 | 38·4 | 34·4 | 33·4 | 32·0 | 176 |
| Harispattu | 50⅞ | 38,186 | 1,788 | 1,775 | 939 | 946 | 46·5 | 47·9 | 46·5 | 27·4 | 25·2 | 24·8 | 167 |
| Pata Dumbara | 107⅛ | 46,191 | 2,156 | 2,100 | 1,202 | 1,007 | 44·8 | 47·8 | 45·5 | 27·1 | 26·6 | 21·8 | 153 |
| Pata Hewaheta | 57½ | 18,196 | 947 | 887 | 536 | 517 | 46·5 | 53·2 | 48·8 | 25·3 | 30·1 | 28·4 | 160 |
| Tumpane | 46⅞ | 14,931 | 737 | 707 | 398 | 390 | 47·2 | 50·2 | 47·4 | 32·3 | 27·2 | 26·1 | 192 |
| Uda Bulatgama | 29½ | 15,115 | 542 | 520 | 281 | 208 | 32·6 | 36·5 | 34·4 | 20·4 | 18·9 | 13·8 | 138 |
| Uda Dumbara | 238¼ | 23,350 | 1,059 | 1,003 | 725 | 635 | 44·4 | 46·1 | 43·0 | 33·9 | 31·5 | 27·2 | 170 |
| Udunuwara | 34⅝ | 17,592 | 810 | 831 | 454 | 449 | 46·4 | 47·1 | 47·2 | 27·9 | 26·4 | 25·5 | 185 |
| Udapalata | 105 | 27,705 | 1,203 | 1,208 | 709 | 663 | 41·5 | 44·4 | 43·6 | 27·3 | 26·1 | 23·9 | 194 |
| Yatinuwara | 31⅘ | 23,043 | 1,161 | 1,144 | 629 | 636 | 45·8 | 51·6 | 49·6 | 27·3 | 28·0 | 27·6 | 190 |

XIII.—Sinhalese Population, &c.—*continued.*

| Province, District, and Division. | Area in Square Miles. | Sinhalese. | | | | | | | | | | | Deaths of Infants under One Year to 1,000 Births in 1917. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Estimated Population on July 1, 1917. | Births. | | Deaths. | | Proportion per 1,000 of Population. | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | Births. | | | Deaths. | | | |
| | | | 1916. | 1917. | 1916. | 1917. | Average, 1907–1916. | 1916. | 1917. | Average, 1907–1916. | 1916. | 1917. | |
| Matale District | 905 1/8 | 70,025 | 3,447 | 3,179 | 2,443 | 1,960 | 43·8 | 50·0 | 45·4 | 37·9 | 35·5 | 28·0 | 198 |
| Matale Local Board | 1/4 | 2,093 | 147 | 137 | 182 | 148 | 40·0 | 69·2 | 65·5 | 62·7 | 85·6 | 70·7 | 234 |
| Matale south | 163 1/2 | 31,536 | 1,544 | 1,423 | 858 | 765 | 44·9 | 50·1 | 45·1 | 33·8 | 27·8 | 24·3 | 191 |
| Matale east | 340 3/4 | 16,195 | 833 | 758 | 710 | 502 | 47·2 | 51·9 | 46·8 | 41·2 | 44·2 | 31·0 | 232 |
| Matale north | 400 5/8 | 20,201 | 923 | 861 | 693 | 545 | 41·9 | 46·4 | 42·6 | 38·9 | 34·8 | 27·0 | 174 |
| Nuwara Eliya District | 462 7/8 | 57,845 | 2,515 | 2,491 | 1,335 | 1,233 | 41·4 | 44·4 | 43·1 | 25·8 | 23·6 | 21·3 | 147 |
| Nuwara Eliya Local Board | 4 7/8 | 4,425 | 117 | 111 | 74 | 55 | 22·0 | 26·8 | 25·1 | 14·7 | 16·9 | 12·4 | 153 |
| Kotmale | 236 1/8 | 17,443 | 766 | 804 | 469 | 403 | 41·1 | 44·8 | 46·1 | 24·7 | 27·5 | 23·1 | 146 |
| Uda Hewaheta | 108 3/4 | 20,556 | 943 | 673 | 462 | 438 | 43·1 | 46·6 | 32·7 | 24·9 | 22·8 | 21·3 | 187 |
| Walapane | 113 1/8 | 15,421 | 689 | 903 | 330 | 337 | 45·1 | 46·2 | 58·6 | 31·2 | 22·1 | 21·9 | 118 |
| Southern Province | 2,146 1/4 | 646,180 | 27,620 | 28,294 | 16,544 | 15,526 | 41·7 | 43·6 | 43·8 | 30·4 | 26·1 | 24·0 | 143 |
| Galle District | 652 1/4 | 300,695 | 11,787 | 12,874 | 6,914 | 7,196 | 40·7 | 39·9 | 42·8 | 27·1 | 23·4 | 23·9 | 140 |
| Galle Municipality | 6 1/2 | 29,830 | 887 | 941 | 817 | 815 | 32·9 | 29·8 | 31·5 | 30·1 | 27·5 | 27·3 | 177 |
| Four Gravets beyond Municipal limits and Akmimana | 24 3/4 | 23,526 | 908 | 940 | 509 | 557 | 41·3 | 39·3 | 40·0 | 24·7 | 22·1 | 23·7 | 137 |
| Gangaboda pattuwa | 128 3/4 | 40,888 | 1,646 | 1,854 | 855 | 815 | 42·0 | 41·2 | 45·3 | 24·3 | 21·4 | 19·9 | 108 |
| Wellaboda pattuwa | 83 1/4 | 83,112 | 3,307 | 3,731 | 1,772 | 2,088 | 41·0 | 40·7 | 44·9 | 26·0 | 21·8 | 25·1 | 143 |
| Talpe pattuwa | 97 | 62,263 | 2,531 | 2,755 | 1,502 | 1,487 | 42·0 | 41·4 | 44·3 | 27·2 | 24·6 | 23·9 | 139 |
| Walallawiti korale | 146 | 53,934 | 2,201 | 2,307 | 1,299 | 1,253 | 42·0 | 41·5 | 42·8 | 25·8 | 24·5 | 23·2 | 140 |
| Hinidum pattuwa | 166 | 7,142 | 307 | 346 | 160 | 181 | 44·1 | 43·9 | 48·5 | 28·1 | 22·9 | 25·3 | 156 |
| Matara District | 481 1/4 | 239,283 | 10,435 | 10,649 | 5,399 | 5,331 | 42·8 | 44·6 | 44·5 | 28·2 | 23·1 | 22·3 | 131 |
| Matara Local Board | 1 1/2 | 12,270 | 477 | 463 | 274 | 349 | 38·5 | 39·4 | 37·7 | 28·0 | 22·6 | 28·4 | 177 |
| Four Gravets beyond Local Board limits | 7 7/8 | 19,596 | 775 | 873 | 364 | 356 | 43·9 | 40·6 | 44·6 | 23·5 | 19·1 | 18·2 | 113 |
| Wellaboda pattuwa | 51 1/2 | 51,519 | 2,325 | 2,161 | 1,218 | 1,110 | 42·2 | 46·0 | 42·0 | 26·1 | 24·1 | 21·5 | 140 |
| Weligam korale | 111 | 65,434 | 2,598 | 2,921 | 1,298 | 1,231 | 42·0 | 40·7 | 44·6 | 23·6 | 20·3 | 18·8 | 111 |
| Morawak korale | 160 | 19,781 | 924 | 993 | 495 | 651 | 45·1 | 47·7 | 50·2 | 36·5 | 25·6 | 32·9 | 182 |
| Kandaboda pattuwa | 70 | 29,014 | 1,551 | 1,355 | 877 | 742 | 46·1 | 54·7 | 46·7 | 38·0 | 30·9 | 25·6 | 137 |
| Gangaboda pattuwa | 79 3/8 | 41,669 | 1,785 | 1,883 | 873 | 892 | 42·0 | 43·9 | 45·2 | 29·1 | 21·5 | 21·4 | 115 |
| Hambantota District | 1,012 3/4 | 106,202 | 5,398 | 4,771 | 4,231 | 2,999 | 41·3 | 51·3 | 44·9 | 45·6 | 40·2 | 28·2 | 179 |
| Hambantota Four Gravets | 642 1/2 | 1,164 | 42 | 48 | 33 | 39 | 37·5 | 36·5 | 41·2 | 46·0 | 28·7 | 33·5 | 200 |
| Magam pattuwa (exclusive of Four Gravets) | | 7,042 | 295 | 322 | 401 | 363 | 37·5 | 41·4 | 45·7 | 57·6 | 56·3 | 51·6 | 307 |
| Giruwa pattuwa east | 122 1/2 | 12,640 | 574 | 552 | 490 | 357 | 40·7 | 45·8 | 43·7 | 47·9 | 39 1 | 28·2 | 174 |
| Giruwa pattuwa west | 247 3/4 | 85,356 | 4,487 | 3,849 | 3,307 | 2,240 | 43·0 | 53·2 | 45·1 | 44·2 | 39·2 | 26·2 | 168 |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| EASTERN PROVINCE .. .. | .. | 3,848½ | 7,071 | 438 | 373 | 366 | 329 | 52·9 | 62·6 | 52·8 | 47·8 | 52·3 | 46·5 | 190 |
| Batticaloa District .. .. | .. | 2,800¼ | 6,028 | 383 | 325 | 331 | 295 | 56·2 | 64·3 | 53·9 | 48·8 | 55·6 | 48·9 | 188 |
| Batticaloa Local Board .. | .. | 4 | 292 | 12 | 8 | 15 | 12 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Manmunai pattu north .. | .. | 108½ | 59 | 8 | 5 | 4 | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Manmunai pattu south .. | .. | 77 | 15 | 5 | 3 | 3 | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Bintenna pattu .. .. | .. | 701 | 2,273 | 149 | 112 | 136 | 113 | 71·8 | 65·8 | 49·3 | 55·4 | 60·1 | 49·7 | 125 |
| Chammanturai pattu .. .. | .. | 220 | 561 | 57 | 60 | 54 | 36 | 87·7 | 104·3 | 107·0 | 90·1 | 98·9 | 64·2 | 133 |
| Eravur and Rukam pattus .. | .. | 135½ | 123 | 15 | 8 | 6 | 7 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Koralai pattu .. .. | .. | 470 | 197 | 8 | 12 | 2 | 11 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Eruvil and Porativu pattus .. | .. | 264½ | 446 | 6 | 8 | 2 | 7 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Karawaku and Nintavur pattus .. | .. | 31½ | 119 | 9 | 8 | 5 | 9 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Akkarai pattu .. .. | .. | 315 | 879 | 58 | 65 | 52 | 70 | 55·3 | 67·0 | 73·9 | 57·5 | 60·9 | 79·6 | 277 |
| Panawa pattu .. .. | .. | 473 | 1,064 | 56 | 36 | 52 | 28 | 39·3 | 53·1 | 33·8 | 37·5 | 49·3 | 26·3 | 194 |
| NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCE .. | .. | 3,016 | 384,391 | 16,242 | 17,127 | 10,921 | 8,880 | 38·7 | 42·9 | 44·6 | 32·3 | 28·9 | 23·1 | 171 |
| Kurunegala District .. .. | .. | 1,843⅞ | 284,685 | 12,801 | 13,415 | 9,103 | 7,228 | 40·1 | 45·7 | 47·1 | 35·5 | 32·5 | 25·4 | 178 |
| Kurunegala Local Board .. | .. | 4 | 3,935 | 171 | 205 | 316 | 287 | 37·7 | 41·9 | 52·1 | 79·8 | 77·5 | 72·9 | 239 |
| Hiriyala hatpattu .. .. | .. | 393½ | 32,129 | 1,327 | 1,572 | 1,194 | 1,113 | 40·5 | 41·7 | 48·9 | 41·0 | 37·5 | 34·6 | 211 |
| Weudawili hatpattu .. .. | .. | 174½ | 50,008 | 2,455 | 2,461 | 1,624 | 1,300 | 44·3 | 50·0 | 49·2 | 39·2 | 33·1 | 26·6 | 199 |
| Dambadeni hatpattu .. .. | .. | 164½ | 53,891 | 2,636 | 2,467 | 1,711 | 1,284 | 42·9 | 49·7 | 45·8 | 33·7 | 32·3 | 23·8 | 184 |
| Dewamedi hatpattu .. .. | .. | 186½ | 35,523 | 1,744 | 1,655 | 1,207 | 888 | 41·1 | 50·0 | 46·6 | 36·8 | 34·6 | 25·0 | 181 |
| Katugampola hatpattu .. | .. | 358⅜ | 71,991 | 2,932 | 3,055 | 1,692 | 1,304 | 34·9 | 41·5 | 42·4 | 25·8 | 24·0 | 18·1 | 119 |
| Wanni hatpattu .. .. | .. | 562½ | 37,208 | 1,536 | 2,000 | 1,359 | 1,052 | 39·5 | 42·0 | 53·8 | 39·8 | 37·1 | 28·3 | 202 |
| Puttalam District .. .. | .. | 909⅞ | 17,804 | 434 | 549 | 369 | 317 | 29·1 | 24·6 | 30·8 | 32·1 | 20·9 | 17·8 | 200 |
| Puttalam Local Board .. | .. | 8⅝ | 765 | 21 | 12 | 36 | 34 | 18·4 | 26·8 | 15·7 | 45·1 | 45·9 | 44·4 | 500 |
| Demala hatpattu .. .. | .. | 430 | 6,274 | 290 | 365 | 220 | 177 | 42·2 | 47·2 | 58·2 | 41·7 | 35·8 | 28·2 | 197 |
| Kalpitiya division .. .. | .. | 315 | 6,567 | 22 | 18 | 22 | 21 | 14·1 | 14·8 | 12·1 | 25·8 | 14·8 | 14·2 | 167 |
| Puttalam division .. .. | .. | 156½ | 4,198 | 101 | 154 | 91 | 85 | 27·1 | 24·4 | 36·7 | 27·4 | 22·0 | 20·3 | 188 |
| Chilaw District .. .. | .. | 262¼ | 81,902 | 3,007 | 3,163 | 1,449 | 1,335 | 35·8 | 37·4 | 38·6 | 20·7 | 18·0 | 16·3 | 135 |
| Chilaw town .. .. | .. | ¾ | 3,514 | 121 | 114 | 99 | 98 | 36·4 | 34·4 | 32·4 | 32·8 | 28·1 | 27·9 | 219 |
| Pitigal korale north .. | .. | 132⅜ | 9,203 | 332 | 428 | 220 | 218 | 32·4 | 36·5 | 46·5 | 29·4 | 24·2 | 23·7 | 194 |
| Pitigal korale central .. | .. | 88⅝ | 35,506 | 1,317 | 1,380 | 580 | 543 | 36·0 | 37·9 | 38·9 | 19·6 | 16·7 | 15·3 | 124 |
| Pitigal korale south .. | .. | 40 | 33,679 | 1,237 | 1,241 | 550 | 476 | 36·6 | 37·5 | 36·9 | 18·1 | 16·7 | 14·1 | 119 |
| NORTH-CENTRAL PROVINCE .. | .. | 4,068 | 66,371 | 2,865 | 3,653 | 1,985 | 1,809 | 41·1 | 44·3 | 55·9 | 39·7 | 30·7 | 27·3 | 194 |
| Anuradhapura District .. | .. | 4,068 | 66,371 | 2,865 | 3,653 | 1,985 | 1,809 | 41·1 | 44·3 | 55·0 | 39·7 | 30·7 | 27·3 | 194 |
| Anuradhapura town .. | .. | 9½ | 1,821 | 70 | 84 | 90 | 86 | 31·1 | 38·3 | 46·1 | 65·1 | 49·2 | 47·2 | 274 |
| Nuwaragam palata .. | .. | 1,442¾ | 28,233 | 1,217 | 1,579 | 805 | 755 | 41·2 | 44·3 | 55·9 | 38·0 | 29·3 | 26·7 | 203 |
| Hurulu palata .. .. | .. | 1,106 | 20,098 | 926 | 1,090 | 554 | 489 | 41·8 | 47·6 | 54·2 | 40·4 | 28·5 | 24·3 | 190 |
| Kalagam palata .. .. | .. | 310 | 14,674 | 573 | 815 | 470 | 417 | 38·6 | 39·8 | 55·5 | 38·7 | 32·7 | 28·4 | 172 |
| Tamankaduwa palata .. | .. | 1,200 | 1,545 | 79 | 85 | 66 | 62 | 49·4 | 51·7 | 55·0 | 51·2 | 43·2 | 40·2 | 212 |

XIII.—Sinhalese Population, &c.—*continued.*

| Province, District, and Division. | Area in Square Miles. | Sinhalese. Estimated Population on July 1, 1917. | Births. 1916. | Births. 1917. | Deaths. 1916. | Deaths. 1917. | Proportion per 1,000 of Population. Births. Average, 1907–1916. | Births. 1916. | Births. 1917. | Deaths. Average, 1907–1916. | Deaths. 1915. | Deaths. 1916. | Deaths of Infants under One Year to 1,000 Births in 1917. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Province of Uva .. .. .. | 3,271½ | 138,630 | 6,600 | 6,248 | 4,939 | 4,360 | 45·0 | 48·2 | 45·1 | 39·1 | 36·1 | 31·5 | 181 |
| Badulla District .. .. .. | 3,271½ | 138,630 | 6,600 | 6,248 | 4,939 | 4,360 | 45·0 | 48·2 | 45·1 | 39·1 | 36·1 | 31·5 | 181 |
| Badulla Local Board .. .. | 3 3/8 | 4,193 | 203 | 227 | 148 | 168 | 38·1 | 49·2 | 54·1 | 42·1 | 35·9 | 40·1 | 185 |
| Yatikinda division .. .. | 195 7/8 | 25,871 | 1,354 | 1,243 | 639 | 710 | 47·8 | 53·6 | 48·1 | 31·2 | 25·3 | 27·4 | 175 |
| Bintenna division .. .. | 400 | 10,261 | 498 | 357 | 446 | 406 | 43·0 | 48·7 | 34·8 | 43·4 | 43·6 | 39·6 | 249 |
| Buttala division .. .. | 931 | 12,250 | 636 | 551 | 672 | 511 | 44·9 | 51·8 | 45·0 | 54·0 | 54·7 | 41·7 | 218 |
| Wellawaya division .. .. | 652 | 8,170 | 318 | 315 | 251 | 206 | 38·5 | 39·2 | 38·6 | 43·2 | 30·9 | 25·2 | 149 |
| Udukinda division .. .. | 186⅓ | 35,338 | 1,699 | 1,795 | 837 | 802 | 46·9 | 49·4 | 50·8 | 29·6 | 24·3 | 22·7 | 134 |
| Wellassa division .. .. | 736½ | 23,894 | 1,086 | 1,017 | 1,268 | 858 | 46·1 | 45·2 | 42·6 | 48·0 | 52·8 | 35·9 | 169 |
| Wiyaluwa division .. .. | 167 | 18,653 | 806 | 743 | 678 | 699 | 42·7 | 43·4 | 39·8 | 39·7 | 36·5 | 37·5 | 218 |
| Province of Sabaragamuwa .. .. | 1,901 | 325,550 | 14,319 | 15,104 | 8,524 | 7,375 | 42·5 | 44·9 | 46·4 | 31·1 | 26·7 | 22·7 | 149 |
| Ratnapura District .. .. .. | 1,259 | 140,697 | 6,139 | 6,485 | 4,191 | 3,770 | 42·0 | 44·4 | 46·1 | 33·6 | 30·3 | 26·8 | 167 |
| Ratnapura Local Board .. .. | 2¼ | 3,617 | 136 | 153 | 211 | 171 | 33·2 | 37·3 | 42·3 | 48·1 | 57·8 | 47·3 | 235 |
| Kuruwiti korale .. .. .. | 211¾ | 39,614 | 1,559 | 1,731 | 962 | 791 | 39·1 | 40·1 | 43·7 | 24·2 | 24·8 | 20·0 | 146 |
| Nawadun korale .. .. .. | 193⅞ | 29,648 | 1,360 | 1,460 | 908 | 837 | 44·9 | 46·7 | 49·2 | 34·5 | 31·2 | 28·2 | 171 |
| Atakalan korale .. .. .. | 171 71/100 | 19,825 | 990 | 970 | 708 | 703 | 47·2 | 50·5 | 48·9 | 40·7 | 36·1 | 35·5 | 176 |
| Kadawata korale .. .. .. | 130½ | 11,308 | 546 | 603 | 266 | 273 | 47·3 | 49·9 | 53·3 | 38·0 | 24·3 | 24·1 | 159 |
| Kolonna korale .. .. .. | 169 | 10,945 | 483 | 473 | 392 | 365 | 38·1 | 44·3 | 43·2 | 42·4 | 36·0 | 33·4 | 199 |
| Kukulu korale .. .. .. | 224¼ | 11,968 | 414 | 423 | 303 | 249 | 34·2 | 35·1 | 35·3 | 25·5 | 25·7 | 20·8 | 158 |
| Meda korale .. .. .. | 156½ | 13,772 | 651 | 672 | 441 | 381 | 44·8 | 48·1 | 48·8 | 39·0 | 32·6 | 27·7 | 173 |
| Kegalla District .. .. .. | 642 | 184,853 | 8,180 | 8,619 | 4,333 | 3,605 | 42·9 | 45·3 | 46·6 | 29·1 | 24·0 | 19·5 | 135 |
| Kegalla Local Board .. .. | ⅞ | 1,679 | 59 | 71 | 85 | 89 | 33·1 | 34·3 | 42·3 | 47·0 | 49·5 | 53·0 | 70 |
| Paranakuru korale .. .. .. | 56⅛ | 32,114 | 1,490 | 1,649 | 690 | 603 | 45·4 | 47·8 | 51·4 | 31·6 | 22·1 | 18·8 | 133 |
| Beligal korale .. .. .. | 162½ | 50,010 | 2,175 | 2,248 | 1,046 | 850 | 42·4 | 44·6 | 45·0 | 25·6 | 21·4 | 17·0 | 131 |
| Galboda korale .. .. .. | 56¾ | 24,865 | 1,273 | 1,250 | 642 | 593 | 47·9 | 52·7 | 50·3 | 35·3 | 26·6 | 23·8 | 155 |
| Kinigoda korale .. .. .. | 42 | 20,098 | 941 | 892 | 641 | 510 | 45·6 | 47·5 | 44·4 | 35·3 | 32·3 | 25·4 | 184 |
| Atulugam korale .. .. .. | 125⅛ | 15,435 | 614 | 906 | 307 | 361 | 38·5 | 40·6 | 58·7 | 23·2 | 20·3 | 23·4 | 111 |
| Dehigampal korale .. .. .. | 74⅜ | 20,299 | 808 | 672 | 521 | 266 | 40·3 | 40·6 | 33·1 | 28·9 | 26·2 | 13·1 | 137 |
| Panawal korale .. .. .. | 40¼ | 8,903 | 376 | 466 | 187 | 139 | 39·4 | 43·4 | 52·3 | 24·8 | 21·6 | 15·6 | 88 |
| Lower Bulatgama .. .. .. | 84 | 11,450 | 444 | 465 | 214 | 194 | 38·0 | 39·6 | 40·6 | 23·4 | 19·1 | 16·9 | 116 |

XIV.—Tamil Population, and the Number of Births and Deaths registered in the various Divisions of the Northern and Eastern Provinces and of the Puttalam District of the North-Western Province in 1916 and 1917, with their Rates per 1,000 of the Estimated Population in 1917, and the Yearly Average Rates for 1907–1916.

| Province, District, and Division. | Area in Square Miles. | Tamils. Estimated Population on July 1, 1917. | Births. 1916. | Births. 1917. | Deaths. 1916. | Deaths. 1917. | Proportion per 1,000 of Population. Births. Average, 1907–1916. | Births. 1916. | Births. 1917. | Deaths. Average, 1907–1916. | Deaths. 1916. | Deaths. 1917. | Deaths of Infants under One Year to 1,000 Births in 1917. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Northern Province .. .. .. | 3,369⅞ | 363,199 | 14,410 | 13,818 | 10,300 | 9,754 | 36·3 | 40·1 | 38·1 | 29·9 | 28·7 | 26·9 | 210 |
| Jaffna District .. .. .. | 998⅝ | 333,952 | 13,104 | 12,613 | 9,021 | 8,567 | 36·3 | 39·7 | 37·8 | 28·7 | 27·4 | 25·7 | 201 |
| Jaffna division .. .. .. | 18½ | 49,609 | 1,924 | 1,817 | 1,615 | 1,454 | 35·5 | 39·1 | 36·6 | 33·2 | 32·8 | 29·3 | 277 |
| Valikamam east .. .. .. | 40 | 28,233 | 1,031 | 989 | 676 | 551 | 34·6 | 37·0 | 35·0 | 22·7 | 24·3 | 19·5 | 152 |
| Valikamam north .. .. .. | 36¾ | 54,357 | 2,360 | 2,265 | 1,207 | 1,168 | 38·7 | 44·4 | 41·7 | 23·1 | 22·7 | 21·5 | 163 |
| Valikamam west .. .. .. | 38½ | 51,119 | 1,881 | 1,840 | 1,193 | 1,077 | 35·0 | 37·2 | 36·0 | 24·0 | 23·6 | 21·0 | 161 |
| Vadamaradchi east .. .. .. | 34½ | 3,984 | 148 | 199 | 158 | 186 | 41·3 | 37·2 | 50·0 | 47·2 | 39·7 | 46·7 | 291 |
| Vadamaradchi west .. .. .. | 50 | 56,001 | 2,180 | 1,965 | 1,579 | 1,338 | 34·9 | 39·4 | 35·1 | 25·7 | 28·5 | 23·9 | 182 |
| Tenmaradchi .. .. .. | 85 | 36,847 | 1,310 | 1,329 | 1,150 | 1,213 | 34·3 | 35·8 | 36·1 | 38·8 | 31·4 | 32·9 | 236 |
| Pachchilaippali .. .. .. | 87 | 5,596 | 200 | 196 | 178 | 205 | 31·6 | 35·9 | 35·0 | 42·1 | 31·9 | 36·6 | 255 |
| Karaichchi .. .. .. | 157½ | 2,416 | 45 | 43 | 63 | 88 | 14·3 | 18·3 | 17·8 | 21·0 | 25·6 | 36·4 | 419 |
| Punakari .. .. .. | 215 | 4,637 | 194 | 209 | 175 | 167 | 40·4 | 41·7 | 45·1 | 42·0 | 37·7 | 36·0 | 268 |
| Islands (exclusive of Delft) .. .. | 59⅞ | 36,400 | 1,626 | 1,533 | 944 | 1,032 | 42·8 | 45·4 | 42·1 | 30·1 | 26·4 | 28·4 | 214 |
| Delft .. .. .. | 18½ | 4,369 | 196 | 222 | 71 | 81 | 41·6 | 46·3 | 50·8 | 22·3 | 16·8 | 18·5 | 135 |
| Tunukkai .. .. .. | 157½ | 304 | 9 | 6 | 12 | 7 | — | 29·1 | 19·7 | — | 38·8 | 23·0 | 167 |
| Jaffna Lagoon .. .. .. | 149⅛ | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Mannar District .. .. .. | 904¾ | 15,432 | 701 | 589 | 813 | 817 | 35·6 | 44·7 | 38·2 | 45·7 | 51·8 | 52·9 | 401 |
| Mannar Islands division .. .. | 47¾ | 5,561 | 244 | 224 | 297 | 274 | 33·1 | 43·3 | 40·3 | 48·1 | 52·7 | 49·3 | 321 |
| Mantai division .. .. .. | 634½ | 6,545 | 268 | 239 | 320 | 346 | 36·2 | 40·3 | 36·5 | 45·5 | 48·2 | 52·9 | 464 |
| Nanaddan division .. .. .. | 222½ | 3,326 | 189 | 126 | 196 | 197 | 40·1 | 55·5 | 37·9 | 44·3 | 57·5 | 59·2 | 421 |
| Mullaittivu District .. .. .. | 1,466½ | 13,815 | 605 | 616 | 466 | 370 | 37·4 | 44·3 | 44·6 | 42·2 | 34·1 | 26·8 | 211 |
| Maritime pattus .. .. .. | 462 | 6,192 | 303 | 309 | 201 | 134 | 40·3 | 50·0 | 49·9 | 42·9 | 33·1 | 21·6 | 155 |
| Vavuniya north .. .. .. | 544½ | 2,882 | 105 | 114 | 74 | 76 | 31·9 | 36·8 | 39·6 | 37·8 | 25·9 | 26·4 | 237 |
| Vavuniya south .. .. .. | 460 | 4,741 | 197 | 193 | 191 | 160 | 37·4 | 41·7 | 40·7 | 43·8 | 40·4 | 33·7 | 285 |

XIV.—Tamil Population, &c.—*continued.*

| Province, District, and Division. | Area in Square Miles. | Tamils. | | | | | | | | | | | | Deaths of Infants under One Year to 1,000 Births in 1917. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Estimated Population on July 1, 1917. | Births. | | Deaths. | | Proportion per 1,000 of Population. | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | Births. | | | Deaths. | | | | |
| | | | 1916. | 1917. | 1916. | 1917. | Average, 1907–1916. | 1916. | 1917. | Average, 1907–1916. | 1916. | 1917. | | |
| Eastern Province .. .. .. | 3,848¼ | 104,145 | 4,657 | 4,489 | 3,041 | 3,816 | 40·0 | 45·3 | 43·1 | 35·1 | 29·6 | 36·6 | | 262 |
| Batticaloa District .. .. .. | 2,800¼ | 87,079 | 3,910 | 3,727 | 2,577 | 3,277 | 40·8 | 45·5 | 42·8 | 33·9 | 30·0 | 37·6 | | 272 |
| Batticaloa Local Board .. .. | 4⅘ | 8,778 | 396 | 419 | 378 | 423 | 33·8 | 45·2 | 47·7 | 39·6 | 43·2 | 48·2 | | 368 |
| Manmunai pattu north .. .. | 108⅕ | 14,062 | 569 | 582 | 422 | 531 | 35·6 | 40·8 | 41·4 | 34·5 | 30·3 | 37·8 | | 296 |
| Manmunai pattu south .. .. | 77 | 8,380 | 481 | 379 | 303 | 360 | 46·1 | 58·3 | 45·2 | 37·8 | 36·7 | 43·0 | | 311 |
| Bintenna pattu .. .. .. | 701 | 638 | 11 | 21 | 31 | 27 | 29·6 | 16·7 | 32·9 | 39·7 | 47·1 | 42·3 | | 190 |
| Chammanturai pattu .. .. .. | 220 | 3,707 | 136 | 137 | 81 | 102 | 35·0 | 37·3 | 37·0 | 25·5 | 22·2 | 27·5 | | 117 |
| Eravur and Rukam pattus .. .. | 135¼ | 7,556 | 466 | 439 | 298 | 419 | 51·2 | 62·6 | 58·1 | 41·3 | 40·1 | 55·5 | | 296 |
| Koralai pattu .. .. .. | 470 | 8,391 | 317 | 317 | 219 | 302 | 47·0 | 38·0 | 37·8 | 42·1 | 26·2 | 36·0 | | 360 |
| Eruvil and Porativu pattus .. .. | 264½ | 13,046 | 562 | 511 | 329 | 478 | 39·2 | 43·7 | 39·2 | 30·3 | 25·6 | 36·6 | | 229 |
| Karavaku and Nintavur pattus .. .. | 31½ | 15,437 | 699 | 608 | 366 | 455 | 40·6 | 46·1 | 39·4 | 29·9 | 24·1 | 29·5 | | 220 |
| Akkarai pattu .. .. .. | 315 | 6,321 | 258 | 280 | 130 | 156 | 41·3 | 41·9 | 44·3 | 30·5 | 21·1 | 24·7 | | 175 |
| Panawa pattu .. .. .. | 473 | 763 | 15 | 34 | 20 | 24 | 40·4 | 19·5 | 44·6 | 38·2 | 26·0 | 31·5 | | 176 |
| Trincomalee District .. .. .. | 1,048 | 17,066 | 747 | 762 | 464 | 539 | 36·5 | 44·5 | 44·7 | 37·7 | 27·6 | 31·6 | | 215 |
| Trincomalee town .. .. .. | 3 | 6,982 | 268 | 233 | 215 | 205 | 31·9 | 38·7 | 33·4 | 36·9 | 31·0 | 29·4 | | 236 |
| Kaddukulam pattu .. .. .. | 463 | 3,299 | 153 | 126 | 67 | 81 | 40·6 | 47·2 | 38·2 | 45·7 | 20·7 | 24·6 | | 190 |
| Koddiyar pattu .. .. .. | 225 | 4,405 | 222 | 283 | 124 | 160 | 42·8 | 51·9 | 64·2 | 36·2 | 29·0 | 36·3 | | 173 |
| Tampalakamam pattu .. .. | 357 | 2,380 | 104 | 120 | 58 | 93 | 38·7 | 44·4 | 50·4 | 37·4 | 24·7 | 39·1 | | 300 |
| North-Western Province .. .. | 3,016 | 27,932 | 907 | 1,049 | 1,411 | 1,119 | 27·5 | 32·1 | 37·6 | 48·8 | 49·9 | 40·1 | | 250 |
| Puttalam District .. .. .. | 909⅞ | 8,434 | 220 | 253 | 339 | 322 | 26·1 | 25·8 | 30·0 | 43·4 | 39·8 | 38·2 | | 328 |
| Puttalam Local Board .. .. | 8⅝ | 1,033 | 17 | 18 | 63 | 78 | 18·8 | 15·7 | 17·4 | 65·2 | 58·3 | 75·5 | | 444 |
| Demala hatpattu .. .. .. | 430 | 308 | 4 | 10 | 8 | 9 | 19·9 | 13·1 | 32·5 | 55·2 | 26·1 | 29·2 | | 300 |
| Kalpitiya division .. .. .. | 315 | 3,274 | 75 | 61 | 110 | 88 | 23·3 | 22·7 | 18·6 | 43·1 | 33·3 | 26·9 | | 361 |
| Puttalam division .. .. .. | 156¼ | 3,819 | 124 | 164 | 158 | 147 | 31·3 | 32·4 | 42·9 | 37·7 | 41·2 | 38·5 | | 244 |

XV.—Moor Population, and the Number of Births and Deaths registered in the various Divisions of the Batticaloa and Puttalam Districts in 1916 and 1917, with their Rates per 1,000 of the Estimated Population in 1917, and the Yearly Average Rates for 1907–1916.

| Province, District, and Division. | Area in Square Miles. | Moors. | | | | | | | | | | | Deaths of Infants under One Year to 1,000 Births in 1917. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Estimated Population on July 1, 1917. | Births. | | Deaths. | | Proportion per 1,000 of Population. | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | Births. | | | Deaths. | | | |
| | | | 1916. | 1917. | 1916. | 1917. | Average, 1907–1916. | 1916. | 1917. | Average, 1907–1916. | 1916. | 1917. | |
| Eastern Province .. .. .. | 3,848¼ | 76,136 | 3,369 | 3,193 | 1,885 | 2,390 | 41·1 | 45·0 | 41·9 | 27·3 | 25·2 | 31·4 | 246 |
| Batticaloa District .. .. .. | 2,800¼ | 65,860 | 2,888 | 2,655 | 1,613 | 2,088 | 40·9 | 44·6 | 40·3 | 26·6 | 24·9 | 31·7 | 255 |
| Batticaloa Local Board .. .. | 4⅘ | 525 | 16 | 14 | 15 | 31 | 23·1 | 30·4 | 26·7 | 34·8 | 28·5 | 59·0 | 500 |
| Manmunai pattu north .. .. | 108⅕ | 12,176 | 715 | 592 | 413 | 632 | 43·7 | 59·4 | 48·6 | 35·3 | 34·3 | 51·9 | 394 |
| Manmunai pattu south .. .. | 77 | 183 | — | — | 2 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Bintenna pattu .. .. .. | 701 | 83 | — | 2 | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Chammanturai pattu .. .. .. | 220 | 6,977 | 296 | 306 | 162 | 261 | 41·6 | 43·3 | 43·9 | 25·3 | 23·7 | 37·4 | 229 |
| Eravur and Rukam pattus .. .. | 135¼ | 6,651 | 309 | 289 | 182 | 234 | 39·4 | 47·3 | 43·5 | 26·5 | 27·9 | 35·2 | 287 |
| Koralai pattu .. .. .. | 470 | 5,439 | 228 | 211 | 156 | 139 | 41·6 | 42·5 | 38·8 | 23·8 | 29·1 | 25·6 | 275 |
| Eruvil and Porativu pattus .. .. | 264½ | 81 | — | — | — | 2 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Karavaku and Nintavur pattus .. .. | 31½ | 21,580 | 851 | 804 | 428 | 525 | 39·6 | 40·2 | 37·3 | 22·5 | 20·2 | 24·3 | 172 |
| Akkarai pattu .. .. .. | 315 | 9,792 | 385 | 354 | 204 | 194 | 42·4 | 40·1 | 36·2 | 26·9 | 21·2 | 19·8 | 172 |
| Panawa pattu .. .. .. | 473 | 2,373 | 88 | 83 | 51 | 69 | 37·7 | 37·5 | 35·0 | 24·0 | 21·7 | 29·1 | 301 |
| North-Western Province .. .. | 3,016 | 28,776 | 1,098 | 1,261 | 944 | 789 | 39·3 | 38·6 | 43·8 | 37·4 | 33·2 | 27·4 | 204 |
| Puttalam District .. .. .. | 909⅞ | 11,702 | 442 | 535 | 437 | 380 | 37·7 | 38·1 | 45·7 | 35·7 | 37·6 | 32·5 | 249 |
| Puttalam Local Board .. .. | 8⅝ | 3,596 | 161 | 166 | 141 | 138 | 42·9 | 45·1 | 46·2 | 35·3 | 39·5 | 38·4 | 349 |
| Demala hatpattu .. .. .. | 430 | 441 | 22 | 31 | 10 | 8 | 39·5 | 51·6 | 70·3 | 26·1 | 23·5 | 18·1 | 129 |
| Kalpitiya division .. .. .. | 315 | 4,756 | 176 | 193 | 210 | 156 | 35·7 | 37·0 | 40·6 | 41·2 | 44·2 | 32·8 | 233 |
| Puttalam division .. .. .. | 156½ | 2,909 | 83 | 145 | 76 | 78 | 37·0 | 29·0 | 49·8 | 28·7 | 26·6 | 26·8 | 179 |

## XVI.—Birth- and Death-rates among the Estate Population in 1917.

| District. | Population at the Census of March, 1911. | Birth-rate per Mille per Annum. Average, 1907–1916. | 1916. | 1917. | Death-rate per Mille per Annum. Average, 1907–1916. | 1916. | 1917. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Kandy .. | 147,738 | 35·3 | 43·9 | 51·0 | 32·3 | 38·2 | 39·4 |
| Matale .. | 31,186 | 34·8 | 41·0 | 45·6 | 44·2 | 46·0 | 42·7 |
| Nuwara Eliya .. | 100,393 | 36·2 | 43·7 | 52·2 | 29·4 | 36·0 | 33·9 |
| Badulla .. | 71,957 | 35·7 | 44·6 | 49·4 | 35·9 | 36·0 | 41·4 |
| Ratnapura .. | 30,455 | 38·2 | 55·6 | 65·0 | 71·4 | 66·9 | 57·2 |
| Kegalla .. | 62,518 | 30·2 | 26·8 | 34·8 | 38·7 | 22·2 | 20·1 |
| Colombo .. | 13,377 | 28·5 | 38·5 | 42·7 | 46·7 | 37·8 | 31·0 |
| Kalutara .. | 30,768 | 36·7 | 51·4 | 54·8 | 39·5 | 37·8 | 40·4 |
| Galle .. | 6,295 | 34·3 | 47·7 | 52·6 | 36·7 | 46·2 | 50·5 |
| Matara .. | 3,191 | 40·9 | 57·7 | 63·3 | 49·7 | 70·2 | 88·1 |
| Kurunegala .. | 9,789 | 23·4 | 32·1 | 34·4 | 44·7 | 52·2 | 31·2 |
| Total Estates .. | 507,667 | 34·4 | 42·6 | 49·3 | 36·4 | 38·4 | 37·6 |

## XVII.—Births, Deaths, and their Rates according to Race on Estates in the Year 1917.

| District. | Births. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Deaths. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | All Races. | | Europeans. | | Burghers. | | Sinhalese. | | Tamils. | | Moors. | | Malays. | | Others. | | All Races. | | Europeans. | | Burghers. | | Sinhalese. | | Tamils. | | Moors. | | Malays. | | Others. | |
| | No. | Rates. | No. | Rates. | No. | Rates. | No. | Rates. | No. | Rates. | No. | Rates. | No. | Rates. | No. | Rates. | No. | Rates. | No. | Rates. | No. | Rates. | No. | Rates. | No. | Rates. | No. | Rates. | No. | Rates. | No. | Rates. |
| Kandy .. | 7,534 | 51·0 | 30 | 38·8 | 19 | 43·3 | 345 | 44·8 | 6,999 | 51·5 | 95 | 42·9 | 24 | 73·4 | 22 | 65·1 | 5,823 | 39·4 | 2 | 2·6 | 7 | 15·9 | 179 | 23·2 | 5,545 | 40·8 | 61 | 27·5 | 10 | 30·6 | 19 | 56·2 |
| Matale .. | 1,422 | 45·6 | 6 | 35·7 | 8 | 97·6 | 36 | 26·4 | 1,356 | 46·9 | 12 | 29·1 | 3 | 27·5 | 1 | 6·8 | 1,332 | 42·7 | 1 | 6·0 | — | — | 22 | 16·1 | 1,288 | 44·6 | 14 | 33·9 | 2 | 18·3 | 5 | 33·8 |
| Nuwara Eliya .. | 5,240 | 52·2 | 13 | 25·6 | 12 | 38·7 | 131 | 29·9 | 5,030 | 53·5 | 41 | 70·8 | 5 | 25·1 | 8 | 17·5 | 3,403 | 33·9 | 6 | 11·8 | 1 | 3·2 | 56 | 12·8 | 3,322 | 35·4 | 13 | 22·5 | — | — | 5 | 10·9 |
| Badulla .. | 3,552 | 49·4 | 9 | 28·1 | 9 | 61·4 | 81 | 27·2 | 3,409 | 50·5 | 23 | 34·9 | 11 | 62·5 | 10 | 90·9 | 2,980 | 41·4 | — | — | 1 | 6·8 | 56 | 18·8 | 2,876 | 42·6 | 26 | 39·5 | — | — | 21 | 190·9 |
| Ratnapura .. | 1,980 | 65·0 | 3 | 25·0 | 10 | 90·9 | 80 | 31·7 | 1,719 | 68·5 | 23 | 50·3 | 2 | 71·4 | 143 | 67·1 | 1,742 | 57·2 | — | — | 3 | 27·3 | 53 | 21·0 | 1,575 | 62·8 | 25 | 54·7 | — | — | 86 | 40·4 |
| Kegalla .. | 2,175 | 34·8 | — | — | 9 | 44·6 | 91 | 22·6 | 2,043 | 36·2 | 21 | 30·5 | 5 | 37·0 | 6 | 7·7 | 1,255 | 20·1 | — | — | 3 | 14·9 | 55 | 13·7 | 1,175 | 20·8 | 12 | 17·4 | 3 | 22·2 | 7 | 9·0 |
| Colombo .. | 571 | 42·7 | 2 | 40·8 | 2 | 23·5 | 54 | 27·3 | 501 | 45·6 | 5 | 27·5 | 4 | 85·1 | 3 | — | 415 | 31·0 | 1 | 20·4 | — | — | 20 | 10·1 | 388 | 35·3 | 2 | 11·0 | 2 | 42·6 | 2 | — |
| Kalutara .. | 1,686 | 54·8 | — | — | 7 | 57·4 | 105 | 22·5 | 1,560 | 61·3 | 3 | 16·0 | 5 | 32·3 | 6 | — | 1,244 | 40·4 | 1 | 8·0 | 1 | 8·2 | 39 | 8·4 | 1,199 | 47·1 | 1 | 5·3 | 1 | 6·5 | 2 | — |
| Galle .. | 331 | 52·6 | 1 | 34·5 | 3 | — | 64 | 22·8 | 259 | 76·7 | 1 | 58·8 | — | — | 3 | — | 318 | 50·5 | — | — | — | — | 24 | 8·6 | 294 | 87·0 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Matara .. | 202 | 63·3 | — | — | 2 | 74·1 | 9 | 15·2 | 187 | 75·2 | 2 | 35·7 | 2 | — | — | — | 281 | 88·1 | — | — | — | — | 7 | 11·8 | 266 | 107·0 | 2 | 35·7 | — | — | 6 | — |
| Kurunegala .. | 337 | 34·4 | 1 | 27·0 | 4 | 61·5 | 43 | 15·0 | 283 | 42·6 | — | — | — | — | 6 | — | 305 | 31·2 | — | — | 2 | 30·8 | 32 | 11·2 | 266 | 40·0 | 1 | 12·8 | 1 | — | 3 | — |
| CEYLON .. | 25,030 | 49·3 | 65 | 27·5 | 85 | 50·6 | 1039 | 27·0 | 23,346 | 50·8 | 226 | 40·3 | 61 | 49·3 | 208 | 48·3 | 19,098 | 37·6 | 11 | 4·7 | 18 | 10·7 | 543 | 14·1 | 18,194 | 39·6 | 157 | 28·0 | 19 | 15·4 | 156 | 36·2 |

XVIII.—Number of Births and Deaths registered during the Year 1917, and their Proportion per 1,000 of the Population per Annum, in the Thirty-three Towns of Ceylon proclaimed under Sections 31–36 of the Ordinance No. 1 of 1895, and Stillbirths and the Deaths of Children under One Year and their Proportion per 1,000 registered Births, and the Mean Temperature and Rainfall, in each Town.

| Towns. | Population (inclusive of the Military) at the Census of 1911. | Population estimated to the middle of 1917 by Intercensal Increase. | Total Births registered. | | | Total Deaths, including those in Hospitals and Jails. | | | Total Stillbirths. | | | Deaths of Non-residents of Towns registered in Town Hospitals and Jails. | Deaths of Town Residents. | Per Mille per Annum. | | | | | | Deaths of Children under One Year. | Deaths of Children under One Year of Age to 1,000 Births registered. | Mean Temperature. | Rainfall in Inches. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Males. | Females. | Persons. | Males. | Females. | Persons. | Males. | Females. | Persons. | | | Birth-rate. | | Crude Death-rate. | | Standardized Death-rate. | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1916. | 1917. | 1916. | 1917. | 1916. | 1917. | | | |
| All Thirty-three Towns.. | 517,877 | 618,347 | 8,804 | 8,486 | 17,290 | 9,787 | 8,256 | 18,043 | 671 | 560 | 1231 | 3,314 | 14,672 | 27·5 | 28·0 | 25·7 | 23·7 | 28·0 | 25·9 | 4,029 | 233 | | |
| *Western Province.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Colombo .. .. | 219,557 | 267,888 | 2,989 | 2,865 | 5,854 | 3,483 | 2,797 | 6,280 | 264 | 211 | 475 | 714 | 5,553 | 21·4 | 21·9 | 23·9 | 20·7 | 27·8 | 24·1 | 1,477 | 252 | 80·1 | 72·03 |
| Negombo .. .. | 13,045 | 26,339 | 470 | 491 | 961 | 422 | 385 | 807 | 17 | 18 | 35 | 81 | 726 | 36·0 | 36·5 | 27·2 | 27·6 | 28·4 | 28·8 | 179 | 186 | — | 65·40 |
| Moratuwa .. .. | 27,256 | 29,980 | 661 | 651 | 1,312 | 435 | 537 | 972 | 49 | 22 | 71 | 17 | 954 | 42·2 | 43·8 | 34·4 | 31·8 | 38·0 | 35·1 | 264 | 201 | — | — |
| Kalutara .. .. | 13,005 | 14,039 | 241 | 225 | 466 | 232 | 214 | 446 | 16 | 21 | 37 | 63 | 383 | 32·1 | 33·2 | 26·9 | 27·3 | 26·7 | 27·1 | 80 | 172 | — | 88·69 |
| Panadure .. .. | 5,709 | 7,333 | 83 | 69 | 152 | 85 | 60 | 145 | 9 | 6 | 15 | 27 | 118 | 19·2 | 20·7 | 14·6 | 16·1 | 17·4 | 19·2 | 21 | 138 | — | — |
| *Central Province.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Kandy .. .. | 30,149 | 32,376 | 536 | 495 | 1,031 | 578 | 492 | 1,070 | 27 | 15 | 42 | 291 | 774 | 27·7 | 31·8 | 25·4 | 23·9 | 27·7 | 26·1 | 193 | 187 | 75·9 | 94·69 |
| Gampola .. .. | 5,521 | 7,003 | 100 | 110 | 210 | 128 | 143 | 271 | 10 | 8 | 18 | 60 | 211 | 31·6 | 30·0 | 34·8 | 30·1 | 36·2 | 31·3 | 48 | 229 | — | 119·72 |
| Nawalapitiya .. | 3,767 | 3,990 | 64 | 62 | 126 | 151 | 155 | 306 | 8 | 3 | 11 | 140 | 164 | 31·4 | 31·6 | 26·8 | 41·1 | 29·1 | 44·7 | 32 | 254 | — | — |
| Hatton and Dikoya .. | 3,025 | 3,149 | 38 | 36 | 74 | 125 | 104 | 229 | 12 | 6 | 18 | 160 | 68 | 28·4 | 23·4 | 23·6 | 21·6 | 27·6 | 25·2 | 31 | 419 | — | 140·44 |
| Matale .. .. | 5,792 | 7,825 | 130 | 131 | 261 | 245 | 223 | 468 | 17 | 16 | 33 | 246 | 222 | 42·1 | 33·4 | 38·5 | 28·4 | 44·2 | 32·6 | 66 | 253 | — | 94·20 |
| Nuwara Eliya .. | 14,910 | 15,060 | 124 | 104 | 228 | 89 | 70 | 159 | 9 | 8 | 17 | 44 | 112 | 13·3 | 15·1 | 7·3 | 7·4 | 8·3 | 8·5 | 51 | 224 | 59·5 | 94·60 |
| *Southern Province.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Galle .. .. | 39,936 | 41,810 | 603 | 601 | 1,204 | 613 | 595 | 1,208 | 39 | 50 | 89 | 138 | 1,070 | 27·6 | 28·8 | 25·4 | 25·6 | 24·9 | 25·1 | 220 | 183 | 79·2 | 69·72 |
| Ambalangoda .. | — | 4,384 | 45 | 58 | 103 | 28 | 31 | 59 | 4 | 3 | 7 | — | 59 | 23·1 | 23·5 | 15·9 | 13·5 | — | — | 18 | 175 | — | — |
| Matara .. .. | 13,851 | 15,276 | 277 | 266 | 543 | 240 | 195 | 435 | 8 | 12 | 20 | 34 | 401 | 36·8 | 35·6 | 20·4 | 26·3 | 19·9 | 25·7 | 105 | 193 | — | 73·24 |
| Weligama ... .. | 8,672 | 9,428 | 187 | 158 | 345 | 111 | 87 | 198 | 8 | 4 | 12 | — | 197 | 36·5 | 36·6 | 20·7 | 20·9 | 18·7 | 18·8 | 54 | 157 | — | — |
| Hambantota .. | 3,092 | 3,263 | 75 | 72 | 147 | 53 | 47 | 100 | 4 | 1 | 5 | 3 | 96 | 40·8 | 45·1 | 25·0 | 29·4 | 28·0 | 32·9 | 27 | 184 | 79·8 | 42·59 |
| Tangalla .. .. | 3,505 | 5,704 | 87 | 79 | 166 | 62 | 57 | 119 | 3 | 3 | 6 | 16 | 103 | 37·8 | 29·1 | 24·2 | 18·1 | 24·7 | 18·5 | 31 | 187 | — | 48·19 |
| *Northern Province.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Jaffna .. .. | 40,441 | 45,229 | *728 | 702 | 1,430 | *686 | 602 | 1,288 | 49 | 40 | 89 | 59 | 1,214 | 33·4 | 31·6 | 29·6 | 26·8 | 30·3 | 27·4 | 438 | 306 | 81·4 | 47·31 |
| Mannar .. .. | 3,777 | 4,088 | 76 | 74 | 150 | 73 | 66 | 139 | 5 | 2 | 7 | 30 | 109 | 34·4 | 36·7 | 34·9 | 26·7 | 38·5 | 29·4 | 33 | 220 | 82·2 | 39·05 |
| Mullaittivu .. .. | 1,392 | 1,448 | 38 | 42 | 80 | 24 | 26 | 50 | 3 | 3 | 6 | 9 | 40 | 45·9 | 55·3 | 36·1 | 27·6 | 47·9 | 36·6 | 14 | 175 | — | 36·64 |
| Vavuniya .. .. | 808 | 1,012 | 13 | 8 | 21 | 28 | 8 | 36 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 18 | 18 | 18·4 | 20·7 | 28·7 | 17·8 | 38·9 | 24·1 | 4 | 190 | — | 51·19 |

* These include one whose sex was indistinguishable.

XVIII.—Number of Births and Deaths registered during the Year 1917, and their Proportion per 1,000 of the Population per Annum, &c.—*continued.*

| Towns. | Population (inclusive of the Military) at the Census of 1911. | Population estimated to the middle of 1917 by Intercensal Increase. | Total Births registered. | | | Total Deaths, including those in Hospitals and Jails. | | | Total Stillbirths. | | | Deaths of Non-residents of Towns registered in Town Hospitals and Jails. | Deaths of Town Residents. | Per Mille per Annum. | | | | | | Deaths of Children under One Year. | Deaths of Children under One Year of Age to 1,000 Births registered. | Mean Temperature. | Rainfall in Inches. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Males. | Females. | Persons. | Males. | Females. | Persons. | Males. | Females. | Persons. | | | Birth-rate. | | Crude Death-rate. | | Standardized Death-rate. | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1916. | 1917. | 1916. | 1917. | 1916. | 1917. | | | |
| *Eastern Province.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | ° |
| Batticaloa .. .. | 10,671 | 11,138 | 239 | 238 | 477 | 260 | 229 | 489 | 23 | 18 | 41 | 6 | 478 | 41·3 | 42·8 | 34·5 | 42·9 | 34·1 | 42·3 | 174 | 365 | 81·1 | 71·72 |
| Kalmunai .. .. | — | 2,081 | 49 | 62 | 111 | 74 | 34 | 108 | 2 | — | 2 | 45 | 63 | 61·7 | 53·3 | 26·7 | 30·3 | — | — | 27 | 243 | — | — |
| Trincomalee .. | 8,840 | 10,537 | 151 | 145 | 296 | 140 | 128 | 268 | 14 | 19 | 33 | 15 | 251 | 31·9 | 28·1 | 25·1 | 23·8 | 27·5 | 26·2 | 73 | 246 | 82·5 | 53·75 |
| *North-Western Province.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Kurunegala .. | 8,167 | 9,482 | 153 | 164 | 317 | 301 | 197 | 498 | 19 | 18 | 37 | 226 | 270 | 31·2 | 33·4 | 34·0 | 28·5 | 34·9 | 29·3 | 73 | 230 | 79·7 | 83·60 |
| Puttalam .. .. | 5,990 | 6,618 | 105 | 105 | 210 | 146 | 111 | 257 | 16 | 12 | 28 | 31 | 226 | 31·9 | 31·7 | 34·1 | 34·2 | 36·5 | 36·5 | 74 | 352 | 80·2 | 35·78 |
| Kalpitiya .. .. | 1,591 | 1,667 | 28 | 20 | 48 | 32 | 20 | 52 | 1 | 4 | 5 | — | 52 | 29·0 | 28·8 | 38·1 | 31·2 | — | — | 12 | 250 | — | 19·48 |
| Chilaw .. .. | 5,033 | 5,668 | 84 | 74 | 158 | 92 | 79 | 171 | 7 | 5 | 12 | 43 | 128 | 28·4 | 27·9 | 23·2 | 22·6 | 22·2 | 21·7 | 39 | 247 | — | 41·57 |
| *North-Central Province.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Anuradhapura .. | 5,361 | 6,821 | 127 | 76 | 203 | 144 | 85 | 229 | 8 | 9 | 17 | 23 | 202 | 22·4 | 29·8 | 35·0 | 29·6 | 42·9 | 36·3 | 50 | 246 | 80·6 | 68·52 |
| *Province of Uva.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Badulla .. .. | 6,487 | 7,226 | 161 | 151 | 312 | 226 | 153 | 379 | 8 | 10 | 18 | 181 | 198 | 40·2 | 43·2 | 24·2 | 27·4 | 26·7 | 30·2 | 62 | 199 | 72·6 | 88·30 |
| Lunugala .. .. | 515 | 601 | 9 | 5 | 14 | 160 | 129 | 289 | 1 | 3 | 4 | 283 | 6 | 25·5 | 23·3 | 30·6 | 10·0 | — | — | 5 | 357 | — | — |
| *Province of Sabaragamuwa.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ratnapura .. .. | 5,476 | 7,215 | 95 | 96 | 191 | 223 | 133 | 356 | 8 | 5 | 13 | 200 | 156 | 24·5 | 26·5 | 30·3 | 22·3 | 34·4 | 25·2 | 45 | 236 | 79·7 | 136·20 |
| Kegalla .. .. | 2,536 | 2,669 | 38 | 51 | 89 | 98 | 64 | 162 | 2 | 4 | 6 | 111 | 50 | 27·2 | 33·4 | 24·6 | 18·7 | 22·5 | 17·2 | 9 | 101 | — | 95·36 |

## XIX—Deaths of Children under One Year, and their Proportion to 1,000 Births in Ceylon and in each Province and District in 1916 and 1917, and the Averages for 1907–1916.

| PROVINCE AND DISTRICT. | Average, 1907–1916. | | | 1916. | | | 1917. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Births. | Deaths of Children under One Year. | Deaths of Children under One Year of Age to 1,000 Births. | Births. | Deaths of Children under One Year. | Deaths of Children under One Year of Age to 1,000 Births. | Births. | Deaths of Children under One Year. | Deaths of Children under one Year of Age to 1,000 Births. |
| CEYLON .. | 155,314 | 30,021 | 194 | 174,930 | 32,128 | 184 | 183,975 | 31,977 | 174 |
| Western Province .. | 37,966 | 5,627 | 149 | 41,260 | 5,895 | 146 | 44,951 | 6,375 | 142 |
| Central Province .. | 26,437 | 5,685 | 214 | 30,767 | 6,496 | 211 | 32,589 | 6,626 | 203 |
| Southern Province .. | 26,161 | 4,315 | 166 | 28,872 | 4,422 | 153 | 29,581 | 4,334 | 147 |
| Northern Province .. | 13,436 | 2,853 | 214 | 15,154 | 3,201 | 211 | 14,568 | 3,128 | 215 |
| Eastern Province .. | 7,573 | 1,759 | 236 | 8,684 | 1,824 | 210 | 8,312 | 2,096 | 252 |
| North-Western Province .. | 15,740 | 3,846 | 248 | 18,344 | 3,859 | 210 | 19,544 | 3,467 | 177 |
| North-Central Province .. | 3,241 | 925 | 291 | 3,502 | 873 | 249 | 4,465 | 868 | 194 |
| Province of Uva .. | 8,795 | 1,856 | 211 | 10,244 | 2,171 | 212 | 10,193 | 1,995 | 196 |
| Province of Sabaragamuwa .. | 15,965 | 3,155 | 195 | 18,103 | 3,387 | 187 | 19,772 | 3,088 | 156 |
| *Western Province.* | | | | | | | | | |
| Colombo .. .. | 20,859 | 3,324 | 159 | 22,406 | 3,390 | 151 | 24,645 | 3,675 | 149 |
| Negombo .. .. | 6,442 | 947 | 149 | 6,905 | 953 | 138 | 7,428 | 1,038 | 140 |
| Kalutara .. .. | 10,665 | 1,356 | 127 | 11,949 | 1,552 | 130 | 12,878 | 1,662 | 129 |
| *Central Province.* | | | | | | | | | |
| Kandy .. .. | 16,172 | 3,344 | 207 | 18,729 | 3,763 | 201 | 19,768 | 3,935 | 199 |
| Matale .. .. | 4,310 | 1,051 | 242 | 5,077 | 1,146 | 226 | 4,969 | 1,073 | 216 |
| Nuwara Eliya .. | 5,955 | 1,290 | 215 | 6,961 | 1,587 | 228 | 7,852 | 1,618 | 206 |
| *Southern Province.* | | | | | | | | | |
| Galle .. .. | 11,809 | 1,674 | 142 | 12,408 | 1,647 | 133 | 13,542 | 1,938 | 143 |
| Matara .. .. | 9,787 | 1,420 | 145 | 10,894 | 1,523 | 140 | 11,109 | 1,512 | 136 |
| Hambantota .. .. | 4,565 | 1,221 | 275 | 5,570 | 1,252 | 225 | 4,930 | 884 | 179 |
| *Northern Province.* | | | | | | | | | |
| Jaffna .. .. | 11,866 | 2,329 | 198 | 13,290 | 2,613 | 192 | 12,765 | 2,579 | 202 |
| Mannar .. .. | 936 | 330 | 358 | 1,101 | 376 | 342 | 993 | 369 | 372 |
| Mullaittivu .. .. | 634 | 194 | 316 | 763 | 212 | 278 | 810 | 180 | 222 |
| *Eastern Province.* | | | | | | | | | |
| Batticaloa .. .. | 6,407 | 1,451 | 227 | 7,308 | 1,569 | 215 | 6,853 | 1,791 | 261 |
| Trincomalee .. .. | 1,166 | 308 | 269 | 1,376 | 255 | 185 | 1,459 | 305 | 209 |
| *North-Western Province.* | | | | | | | | | |
| Kurunegala .. .. | 11,647 | 3,044 | 267 | 13,833 | 3,078 | 223 | 14,589 | 2,627 | 180 |
| Puttalam .. .. | 1,063 | 324 | 306 | 1,111 | 307 | 276 | 1,357 | 332 | 245 |
| Chilaw .. .. | 3,030 | 478 | 160 | 3,400 | 474 | 139 | 3,598 | 508 | 141 |
| *North-Central Province.* | | | | | | | | | |
| Anuradhapura .. | 3,241 | 925 | 291 | 3,502 | 873 | 249 | 4,465 | 868 | 194 |
| *Province of Uva.* | | | | | | | | | |
| Badulla .. .. | 8,795 | 1,856 | 211 | 10,244 | 2,171 | 212 | 10,193 | 1,995 | 196 |
| *Province of Sabaragamuwa.* | | | | | | | | | |
| Ratnapura .. .. | 6,644 | 1,407 | 213 | 7,905 | 1,596 | 202 | 8,539 | 1,479 | 173 |
| Kegalla .. .. | 9,321 | 1,748 | 195 | 10,198 | 1,791 | 176 | 11,233 | 1,609 | 143 |

## XX.—Population of Ceylon at different Age-periods Estimated to the Middle of 1916, 1917, and the Yearly Averages for 1907–1916.

| Age. | Average, 1907–1916. | | | 1916. | | | 1917. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Persons. | Males. | Females. | Persons. | Males. | Females. | Persons. | Males. | Females. |
| ALL AGES .. | 4,173,861 | 2,214,149 | 1,959,712 | 4,482,809 | 2,374,432 | 2,108,377 | 4,589,635 | 2,431,014 | 2,158,621 |
| Under 5 years .. | 668,179 | 343,217 | 324,962 | 663,712 | 340,462 | 323,250 | 679,529 | 348,575 | 330,954 |
| 5 years and under 10 .. | 580,022 | 299,617 | 280,405 | 616,225 | 315,522 | 300,703 | 630,909 | 323,041 | 307,868 |
| 10 Do. 15 .. | 480,506 | 260,494 | 220,012 | 553,740 | 296,385 | 257,355 | 566,936 | 303,448 | 263,488 |
| 15 Do. 20 .. | 390,951 | 192,322 | 198,629 | 378,627 | 194,264 | 184,363 | 387,649 | 198,893 | 188,756 |
| 20 Do. 25 .. | 403,829 | 203,579 | 200,250 | 424,616 | 211,646 | 212,970 | 434,734 | 216,689 | 218,045 |
| 25 Do. 35 .. | 694,778 | 375,136 | 319,642 | 765,698 | 406,731 | 358,967 | 783,945 | 416,423 | 367,522 |
| 35 Do. 45 .. | 435,368 | 247,293 | 188,075 | 489,857 | 279,175 | 210,682 | 501,530 | 285,828 | 215,702 |
| 45 Do 55 .. | 269,676 | 143,827 | 125,849 | 307,527 | 164,342 | 143,185 | 314,856 | 168,258 | 146,598 |
| 55 years and upwards .. | 250,552 | 148,664 | 101,888 | 282,807 | 165,905 | 116,902 | 289,547 | 169,859 | 119,688 |

## XXI.—Number of Deaths registered at different Age-periods in 1916 and 1917, and the Yearly Averages for 1907–1916.

| Age. | Average, 1907–1916. | | | 1916. | | | 1917. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Persons. | Males. | Females. | Persons. | Males. | Females. | Persons. | Males. | Females. |
| ALL AGES .. | 123,506 | 62,642 | 60,864 | 120,162 | 61,150 | 59,012 | 113,389 | 57,812 | 55,577 |
| Under 5 years .. | 50,901 | 25,538 | 25,363 | 51,655 | 26,178 | 25,477 | 51,214 | 26,236 | 24,978 |
| 5 years and under 10 .. | 7,967 | 3,837 | 4,130 | 6,649 | 3,123 | 3,526 | 6,131 | 2,892 | 3,239 |
| 10 Do. 15 .. | 4,547 | 2,295 | 2,252 | 3,945 | 1,957 | 1,988 | 3,307 | 1,705 | 1,602 |
| 15 Do. 20 .. | 4,010 | 2,082 | 1,928 | 3,817 | 1,902 | 1,915 | 3,440 | 1,732 | 1,708 |
| 20 Do. 25 .. | 5,532 | 2,426 | 3,106 | 5,507 | 2,415 | 3,092 | 5,125 | 2,160 | 2,965 |
| 25 Do. 35 .. | 11,999 | 5,330 | 6,669 | 11,431 | 4,989 | 6,442 | 10,325 | 4,392 | 5,933 |
| 35 Do. 45 .. | 9,764 | 5,342 | 4,422 | 9,329 | 5,081 | 4,248 | 8,460 | 4,563 | 3,897 |
| 45 Do. 55 .. | 8,148 | 4,705 | 3,443 | 7,487 | 4,402 | 3,085 | 6,693 | 3,943 | 2,750 |
| 55 years and upwards .. | 20,638 | 11,087 | 9,551 | 20,342 | 11,103 | 9,239 | 18,694 | 10,189 | 8,505 |

## XXII.—Annual Rate of Mortality per 1,000 Living at the different Ages in 1916 and 1917, and the Yearly Averages for 1907–1916.

| Age. | Average, 1907–1916. | | | 1916. | | | 1917. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Persons. | Males. | Females. | Persons. | Males. | Females. | Persons. | Males. | Females. |
| ALL AGES .. | 29·6 | 29·3 | 31·1 | 26·8 | 25·8 | 28·0 | 24·7 | 23·8 | 25·7 |
| Under 5 years .. | 76·9 | 75·1 | 78·8 | 77·8 | 76·9 | 78·8 | 75·4 | 75·3 | 75·5 |
| 5 years and under 10 .. | 13·9 | 12·8 | 14·8 | 10·8 | 9·9 | 11·7 | 9·7 | 9·0 | 10·5 |
| 10 Do. 15 .. | 9·6 | 8·9 | 10·5 | 7·1 | 6·6 | 7·7 | 5·8 | 5·6 | 6·1 |
| 15 Do. 20 .. | 10·4 | 10·9 | 10·0 | 10·1 | 9·8 | 10·4 | 8·9 | 8·7 | 9·0 |
| 20 Do. 25 .. | 13·7 | 11·9 | 16·5 | 13·0 | 11·4 | 14·5 | 11·8 | 10·0 | 13·6 |
| 25 Do. 35 .. | 17·3 | 14·2 | 21·0 | 14·9 | 12·3 | 18·0 | 13·2 | 10·5 | 16·1 |
| 35 Do. 45 .. | 22·5 | 21·8 | 23·6 | 19·0 | 18·2 | 20·2 | 16·9 | 16·0 | 18·1 |
| 45 Do. 55 .. | 30·6 | 33·1 | 27·7 | 24·4 | 26·8 | 21·6 | 21·3 | 23·4 | 18·8 |
| 55 years and upwards .. | 83·1 | 74·8 | 94·4 | 71·9 | 66·9 | 79·0 | 64·6 | 60·0 | 71·1 |

## XXIII.—Number of Deaths registered at different Ages amongst the various Races in Ceylon and in each District during the Year 1917.

| Province, District, and Nationality | All Ages. | | | Ages at Death. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Total. | Males. | Females. | 1 week and under. | | 3 months and under. | | Between 3 months and under 1 year. | | 1 year and under 2. | | 2 years and under 3. | | 3 years and under 4. | | 4 years and under 5. | | 5 years and under 10. | | 10 years and under 15. | | 15 years and under 20. | | 20 years and under 25. | | 25 years and under 35. | | 35 years and under 45. | | 45 years and under 55. | | 55 years and under 65. | | 65 years and under 75. | | 75 years and under 85. | | 85 years and under 95. | | 95 years and under 100. | | 100 years and upwards. | | Ages not stated. | |
| | | | | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. |
| **Ceylon.** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Europeans .. | 76 | 46 | 30 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 2 | .. | 2 | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 6 | 3 | 6 | 4 | 9 | 1 | 5 | 4 | 5 | 2 | 6 | 2 | 1 | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Burghers .. | 563 | 297 | 266 | 25 | 19 | 19 | 14 | 40 | 32 | 18 | 23 | 9 | 8 | 8 | 10 | .. | .. | 2 | 4 | 7 | 5 | 8 | 10 | 10 | 7 | 17 | 28 | 14 | 22 | 26 | 12 | 34 | 23 | 23 | 11 | 21 | 20 | 5 | 8 | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Sinhalese .. | 67591 | 34195 | 33396 | 5460 | 4407 | 2868 | 2488 | 1891 | 1817 | 1687 | 1770 | 1682 | 2062 | 1516 | 1897 | 977 | 1193 | 1904 | 2117 | 928 | 845 | 909 | 982 | 1020 | 1684 | 2207 | 2975 | 2392 | 2080 | 2194 | 1590 | 2208 | 1542 | 1810 | 1448 | 1529 | 1441 | 726 | 732 | 175 | 179 | 80 | 112 | 32 | 35 |
| Tamils .. | 36186 | 18480 | 17706 | 2637 | 2263 | 1873 | 1635 | 981 | 894 | 789 | 845 | 648 | 705 | 604 | 641 | 381 | 342 | 756 | 828 | 614 | 640 | 647 | 554 | 947 | 1010 | 1743 | 2569 | 1772 | 1529 | 1395 | 957 | 1057 | 786 | 757 | 676 | 584 | 523 | 244 | 243 | 34 | 39 | 5 | 10 | 12 | 17 |
| Moors .. | 7903 | 4122 | 3781 | 651 | 505 | 355 | 251 | 292 | 305 | 247 | 225 | 173 | 199 | 128 | 157 | 69 | 89 | 195 | 254 | 143 | 101 | 125 | 143 | 125 | 233 | 307 | 318 | 294 | 232 | 282 | 173 | 242 | 157 | 222 | 153 | 142 | 163 | 95 | 95 | 26 | 20 | 8 | 8 | 1 | .. |
| Malays .. | 398 | 207 | 191 | 22 | 18 | 22 | 23 | 13 | 13 | 17 | 19 | 3 | 5 | 4 | 9 | 4 | 3 | 15 | 11 | 2 | 2 | 11 | 8 | 7 | 10 | 14 | 21 | 14 | 13 | 10 | 5 | 8 | 10 | 10 | 8 | 19 | 6 | 8 | 6 | 3 | 1 | 1 | .. | .. | .. |
| Veddas .. | 132 | 73 | 59 | 9 | 11 | 5 | 5 | 9 | 4 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 1 | .. | 4 | 4 | 4 | .. | 5 | .. | 1 | 7 | 9 | 5 | 8 | 5 | 4 | 5 | 3 | 4 | 2 | 1 | 1 | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Others .. | 540 | 392 | 148 | 21 | 18 | 16 | 9 | 18 | 9 | 11 | 8 | 9 | 6 | 4 | .. | 5 | 2 | 6 | 15 | 6 | 8 | 27 | 11 | 50 | 12 | 89 | 14 | 63 | 12 | 23 | 7 | 16 | 3 | 13 | 1 | 9 | 6 | 2 | 5 | 3 | .. | .. | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Total .. | 113389 | 57812 | 55577 | 8826 | 7244 | 5160 | 4427 | 3244 | 3076 | 2772 | 2895 | 2527 | 2986 | 2267 | 2717 | 1440 | 1633 | 2892 | 3239 | 1705 | 1602 | 1732 | 1708 | 2160 | 2965 | 4392 | 5933 | 4563 | 3897 | 3943 | 2750 | 3573 | 2529 | 2842 | 2300 | 2310 | 2161 | 1082 | 1091 | 242 | 240 | 94 | 131 | 46 | 53 |
| **Western.** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *(Colombo Municipality.)* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Europeans .. | 46 | 29 | 17 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 2 | .. | 2 | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 6 | 1 | 6 | 2 | 4 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Burghers .. | 336 | 169 | 167 | 9 | 7 | 12 | 9 | 23 | 26 | 14 | 19 | 7 | 4 | 5 | 4 | .. | 2 | 4 | 6 | 3 | 2 | 4 | 7 | 7 | 6 | 9 | 14 | 11 | 16 | 11 | 6 | 22 | 13 | 16 | 9 | 9 | 14 | 3 | 2 | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Sinhalese .. | 3174 | 1644 | 1530 | 131 | 92 | 126 | 106 | 158 | 142 | 87 | 93 | 69 | 70 | 41 | 48 | 29 | 26 | 48 | 61 | 48 | 33 | 55 | 60 | 70 | 109 | 141 | 190 | 159 | 115 | 137 | 97 | 134 | 79 | 92 | 77 | 75 | 69 | 38 | 45 | 3 | 11 | 3 | 6 | .. | 1 |
| Tamils .. | 1322 | 813 | 509 | 76 | 48 | 38 | 31 | 53 | 41 | 24 | 26 | 18 | 20 | 12 | 11 | 5 | 6 | 20 | 12 | 15 | 9 | 54 | 23 | 62 | 45 | 127 | 75 | 114 | 62 | 79 | 27 | 49 | 14 | 23 | 18 | 21 | 17 | 17 | 17 | 6 | 6 | .. | 1 | .. | .. |
| Moors .. | 955 | 523 | 432 | 49 | 31 | 43 | 35 | 52 | 63 | 29 | 23 | 9 | 13 | 8 | 12 | 5 | 10 | 8 | 18 | 15 | 16 | 20 | 14 | 19 | 25 | 40 | 33 | 43 | 19 | 35 | 16 | 39 | 14 | 43 | 29 | 34 | 37 | 22 | 18 | 10 | 5 | .. | 1 | .. | .. |
| Malays .. | 172 | 82 | 90 | 1 | 7 | 6 | 11 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 9 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 4 | 6 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 4 | 4 | 3 | 10 | 12 | 5 | 8 | 7 | 3 | 5 | 3 | 4 | 3 | 9 | 4 | 5 | 4 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Others .. | 275 | 223 | 52 | 3 | 6 | 4 | 3 | 7 | 5 | 6 | 2 | 1 | 3 | .. | .. | 1 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 18 | 7 | 40 | 3 | 57 | 4 | 40 | 4 | 16 | 3 | 12 | .. | 8 | 1 | 3 | 3 | .. | 2 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 1 | .. |
| Total .. | 6280 | 3483 | 2797 | 270 | 194 | 231 | 197 | 300 | 286 | 167 | 173 | 105 | 111 | 67 | 78 | 42 | 46 | 88 | 105 | 85 | 64 | 153 | 115 | 202 | 191 | 390 | 329 | 378 | 226 | 289 | 153 | 263 | 125 | 189 | 138 | 154 | 145 | 86 | 88 | 20 | 23 | 3 | 9 | 1 | 1 |
| *Colombo (inclusive of Municipality.)* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Europeans .. | 50 | 31 | 19 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 2 | .. | 2 | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | 1 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 6 | 1 | 6 | 2 | 4 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Burghers .. | 363 | 187 | 176 | 10 | 7 | 13 | 9 | 28 | 26 | 14 | 19 | 7 | 4 | 5 | 5 | .. | 2 | 4 | 6 | 4 | 2 | 4 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 11 | 14 | 12 | 16 | 12 | 7 | 24 | 17 | 19 | 9 | 10 | 15 | 3 | 3 | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Sinhalese .. | 11397 | 5759 | 5638 | 586 | 429 | 516 | 441 | 389 | 395 | 362 | 352 | 304 | 393 | 205 | 264 | 139 | 180 | 238 | 301 | 141 | 119 | 165 | 146 | 203 | 312 | 376 | 521 | 392 | 330 | 361 | 268 | 413 | 266 | 378 | 299 | 384 | 364 | 147 | 177 | 43 | 46 | 16 | 33 | 1 | 2 |
| Tamils .. | 1903 | 1107 | 796 | 117 | 77 | 60 | 59 | 64 | 55 | 37 | 36 | 26 | 28 | 24 | 22 | 11 | 12 | 38 | 36 | 25 | 21 | 69 | 38 | 92 | 59 | 159 | 128 | 133 | 80 | 96 | 39 | 60 | 25 | 36 | 25 | 34 | 22 | 19 | 21 | 7 | 7 | .. | 1 | .. | 5 |
| Moors .. | 1089 | 604 | 485 | 61 | 38 | 50 | 40 | 55 | 65 | 32 | 27 | 9 | 16 | 14 | 18 | 8 | 13 | 13 | 18 | 16 | 19 | 22 | 15 | 22 | 28 | 48 | 37 | 50 | 20 | 41 | 19 | 43 | 15 | 49 | 32 | 35 | 39 | 25 | 20 | 11 | 5 | .. | 1 | .. | .. |
| Malays .. | 184 | 88 | 96 | 1 | 9 | 7 | 13 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 9 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 6 | 6 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 4 | 4 | 3 | 12 | 12 | 6 | 8 | 7 | 3 | 5 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 9 | 4 | 5 | 4 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Others .. | 298 | 243 | 55 | 3 | 7 | 5 | 3 | 8 | 5 | 6 | 3 | 1 | 3 | .. | .. | 2 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 19 | 7 | 41 | 4 | 63 | 4 | 45 | 4 | 16 | 3 | 14 | .. | 9 | 1 | 3 | 3 | .. | 2 | 1 | .. | .. | 1 | 1 | .. |
| Total .. | 15284 | 8019 | 7265 | 779 | 570 | 653 | 567 | 551 | 555 | 458 | 447 | 348 | 445 | 249 | 312 | 162 | 209 | 303 | 369 | 191 | 165 | 281 | 217 | 369 | 413 | 675 | 717 | 644 | 460 | 537 | 340 | 562 | 329 | 498 | 372 | 478 | 448 | 200 | 228 | 63 | 59 | 16 | 36 | 2 | 7 |

XXIII.—Number of Deaths registered at different Ages, &c.—*continued.*

| Province, District, and Nationality | All Ages. | | | Ages at Death. | | |

VITAL STATISTICS.

| | | |

## XXIII.—Number of Deaths registered at different Ages, &c.—*continued.*

| Province, District, and Nationality | All Ages. | | | Ages at Death. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Total. | Males. | Females. | 1 week and under. | | 3 months and under. | | Between 3 months and under 1 year. | | 1 year and under 2. | | 2 years and under 3. | | 3 years and under 4. | | 4 years and under 5. | | 5 years and under 10. | | 10 years and under 15. | | 15 years and under 20. | | 20 years and under 25. | | 25 years and under 35. | | 35 years and under 45. | | 45 years and under 55. | | 55 years and under 65. | | 65 years and under 75. | | 75 years and under 85. | | 85 years and under 95. | | 95 years and under 100. | | 100 years and upwards. | | Ages not stated. | |
| | | | | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | F. | M. |
| Northern. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *Jaffna.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Europeans .. | 1 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Burghers .. | 10 | 5 | 5 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Sinhalese .. | 38 | 32 | 6 | .. | .. | 2 | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | 1 | .. | 2 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | 1 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Tamils .. | 8567 | 4358 | 4209 | 616 | 577 | 422 | 351 | 302 | 264 | 235 | 220 | 149 | 154 | 98 | 107 | 65 | 64 | 141 | 145 | 95 | 95 | 103 | 133 | 170 | 223 | 333 | 413 | 384 | 311 | 328 | 282 | 307 | 256 | 255 | 264 | 242 | 234 | 102 | 100 | 7 | 13 | 3 | 3 | 1 | .. |
| Moors .. | 113 | 53 | 60 | 9 | 7 | 7 | 3 | 3 | 13 | .. | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | .. | 1 | .. | .. | 2 | 3 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 3 | 5 | 1 | 6 | 8 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 5 | 5 | 9 | 1 | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Malays .. | 1 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Others .. | 4 | 4 | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Total .. | 8734 | 4454 | 4280 | 627 | 584 | 431 | 354 | 306 | 277 | 236 | 221 | 150 | 155 | 99 | 107 | 66 | 64 | 141 | 148 | 99 | 98 | 107 | 137 | 178 | 228 | 349 | 420 | 402 | 316 | 332 | 285 | 311 | 262 | 260 | 273 | 246 | 235 | 103 | 100 | 7 | 13 | 3 | 3 | 1 | .. |
| *Mannar.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Burghers .. | 4 | 2 | 2 | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | 1 | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Sinhalese .. | 2 | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Tamils .. | 817 | 433 | 384 | 73 | 49 | 36 | 20 | 34 | 25 | 24 | 20 | 9 | 14 | 7 | 11 | 3 | 7 | 7 | 16 | 10 | 9 | 16 | 22 | 24 | 37 | 54 | 54 | 60 | 35 | 31 | 25 | 18 | 14 | 12 | 10 | 9 | 9 | 5 | 5 | 1 | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Moors .. | 332 | 167 | 165 | 43 | 46 | 14 | 8 | 9 | 11 | 7 | 6 | 10 | 6 | 5 | 7 | .. | 3 | 5 | 6 | 2 | 1 | 5 | 8 | 7 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 9 | 15 | 11 | 8 | 1 | 8 | 11 | 1 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Malays .. | 1 | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Total .. | 1156 | 604 | 552 | 116 | 96 | 50 | 28 | 43 | 36 | 31 | 26 | 19 | 20 | 12 | 18 | 3 | 10 | 12 | 22 | 12 | 10 | 21 | 30 | 31 | 49 | 67 | 66 | 75 | 44 | 46 | 37 | 26 | 16 | 20 | 21 | 10 | 13 | 8 | 8 | 2 | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| *Mullaittivu.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Burghers .. | 4 | 3 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Sinhalese .. | 81 | 45 | 36 | 9 | 3 | 8 | 7 | 4 | 4 | 2 | .. | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 3 | .. | 1 | .. | 2 | .. | 3 | 2 | 3 | 2 | .. | 2 | .. | 3 | 1 | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. |
| Tamils .. | 370 | 171 | 199 | 42 | 31 | 10 | 22 | 7 | 18 | 3 | 8 | 4 | 4 | 3 | 6 | 2 | 3 | 7 | 7 | 3 | 6 | 7 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 10 | 28 | 17 | 14 | 16 | 7 | 16 | 7 | 7 | 9 | 4 | 4 | 1 | 2 | .. | 1 | .. | .. | 1 | .. |
| Moors .. | 38 | 19 | 19 | 5 | 6 | 2 | .. | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | 3 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 1 | .. | 1 | 2 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. |
| Others .. | 1 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Total .. | 494 | 239 | 255 | 56 | 40 | 20 | 29 | 13 | 22 | 5 | 8 | 6 | 7 | 4 | 7 | 3 | 5 | 11 | 13 | 7 | 9 | 7 | 16 | 14 | 14 | 11 | 33 | 23 | 18 | 18 | 8 | 22 | 8 | 10 | 10 | 4 | 5 | 3 | 2 | .. | 1 | .. | .. | 2 | .. |
| Eastern. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *Batticaloa.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Burghers .. | 24 | 14 | 10 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 1 | .. | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | 1 | .. | .. | 1 | .. | 1 | 1 | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Sinhalese .. | 295 | 157 | 138 | 13 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 10 | 5 | 10 | 10 | 7 | 5 | 8 | 5 | 3 | 3 | 7 | 13 | 5 | 3 | 10 | 8 | 8 | 12 | 18 | 18 | 19 | 10 | 10 | 9 | 8 | 8 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 3 | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Tamils .. | 3277 | 1653 | 1624 | 194 | 213 | 168 | 156 | 145 | 141 | 96 | 115 | 66 | 73 | 42 | 62 | 36 | 26 | 77 | 73 | 52 | 34 | 38 | 52 | 44 | 84 | 132 | 135 | 186 | 121 | 153 | 113 | 104 | 113 | 56 | 65 | 46 | 32 | 16 | 15 | 2 | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. |
| Moors .. | 2088 | 1102 | 986 | 178 | 120 | 97 | 77 | 108 | 91 | 98 | 94 | 60 | 64 | 35 | 52 | 19 | 23 | 63 | 72 | 32 | 23 | 26 | 21 | 22 | 39 | 92 | 64 | 73 | 56 | 86 | 49 | 46 | 48 | 38 | 34 | 13 | 33 | 13 | 22 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 2 | .. | .. |
| Malays .. | 1 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Veddas .. | 85 | 43 | 42 | 5 | 9 | 3 | 3 | 7 | 2 | .. | 3 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 2 | .. | .. | 1 | 1 | 2 | .. | 3 | .. | 1 | 5 | 8 | 4 | 3 | 4 | 3 | 4 | .. | 3 | 2 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Others .. | 2 | 1 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Total .. | 5772 | 2971 | 2801 | 391 | 356 | 281 | 250 | 273 | 240 | 205 | 222 | 136 | 144 | 88 | 122 | 58 | 52 | 149 | 159 | 91 | 60 | 77 | 81 | 75 | 140 | 251 | 221 | 283 | 191 | 253 | 175 | 158 | 173 | 100 | 105 | 65 | 68 | 30 | 37 | 6 | 2 | 1 | 3 | .. | .. |

| | | |

XXIII.—Number of Deaths registered at different Ages, &c.—*continued.*

| Province, District, and Nationality | All Ages. | | | Ages at Death. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Total. | Males. | Females. | 1 week and under. | | 3 months and under. | | Between 3 months and under 1 year. | | 1 year and under 2. | | 2 years and under 3. | | 3 years and under 4. | | 4 years and under 5. | | 5 years and under 10. | | 10 years and under 15. | | 15 years and under 20. | | 20 years and under 25. | | 25 years and under 35. | | 35 years and under 45. | | 45 years and under 55. | | 55 years and under 65. | | 65 years and under 75. | | 75 years and under 85. | | 85 years and under 95. | | 95 years and under 100. | | 100 years and upwards. | | Ages not stated. | |
| | | | | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. |
| Uva. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *Badulla.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Burghers .. | 6 | 3 | 3 | .. | 1 | .. | 1 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Sinhalese .. | 4360 | 2259 | 2101 | 319 | 276 | 151 | 117 | 153 | 118 | 135 | 111 | 105 | 139 | 121 | 131 | 70 | 74 | 163 | 176 | 78 | 68 | 68 | 84 | 57 | 103 | 183 | 189 | 164 | 151 | 164 | 115 | 146 | 100 | 92 | 67 | 57 | 48 | 23 | 21 | 8 | 7 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 5 |
| Tamils .. | 3137 | 1619 | 1518 | 200 | 168 | 157 | 146 | 57 | 68 | 61 | 79 | 62 | 72 | 61 | 63 | 49 | 44 | 76 | 96 | 60 | 53 | 82 | 35 | 132 | 97 | 190 | 254 | 147 | 130 | 106 | 75 | 86 | 51 | 44 | 40 | 36 | 28 | 9 | 14 | 2 | 2 | .. | .. | 2 | 3 |
| Moors .. | 198 | 125 | 73 | 24 | 7 | 6 | 4 | 6 | 4 | 5 | 7 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 1 | 3 | 6 | 8 | 4 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 4 | 3 | 16 | 10 | 11 | 5 | 4 | 1 | 5 | 3 | 10 | 2 | 9 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Malays .. | 13 | 5 | 8 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 3 | .. | .. | .. | 2 | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Veddas .. | 6 | 4 | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 1 | .. | 1 | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Others .. | 37 | 28 | 9 | 1 | .. | .. | 1 | 3 | 1 | .. | 3 | 2 | 1 | 1 | .. | 1 | .. | 1 | .. | .. | 1 | 3 | .. | 5 | 1 | 6 | 1 | 4 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Total .. | 7757 | 4043 | 3714 | 546 | 453 | 315 | 270 | 220 | 191 | 202 | 203 | 171 | 215 | 187 | 200 | 121 | 122 | 246 | 281 | 142 | 124 | 157 | 121 | 198 | 205 | 396 | 454 | 327 | 286 | 275 | 191 | 239 | 154 | 146 | 109 | 102 | 78 | 37 | 38 | 12 | 10 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 8 |
| Sabaragamuwa. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *Ratnapura.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Burghers .. | 4 | 3 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Sinhalese .. | 3770 | 1984 | 1786 | 376 | 304 | 127 | 140 | 66 | 70 | 90 | 99 | 127 | 130 | 110 | 124 | 66 | 82 | 150 | 153 | 53 | 39 | 64 | 47 | 67 | 65 | 110 | 158 | 115 | 80 | 99 | 75 | 143 | 63 | 81 | 70 | 73 | 51 | 50 | 28 | 12 | 4 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| Tamils .. | 1722 | 898 | 824 | 101 | 68 | 65 | 71 | 20 | 28 | 33 | 34 | 34 | 33 | 49 | 35 | 25 | 17 | 51 | 53 | 34 | 41 | 54 | 24 | 70 | 47 | 150 | 170 | 80 | 80 | 47 | 37 | 29 | 32 | 31 | 24 | 16 | 22 | 8 | 7 | 1 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Moors .. | 100 | 54 | 46 | 6 | 4 | 5 | 5 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 5 | 5 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 1 | .. | 2 | 6 | 4 | .. | 7 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 9 | 1 | .. | 4 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 5 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Malays .. | 4 | 4 | .. | 1 | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Others .. | 90 | 45 | 45 | 5 | 5 | 3 | 2 | 3 | .. | 3 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 2 | .. | 2 | 1 | 1 | 7 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 4 | 8 | 6 | 4 | 5 | 2 | 3 | .. | 3 | 2 | .. | 2 | 1 | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Total .. | 5690 | 2988 | 2702 | 489 | 381 | 201 | 218 | 90 | 100 | 127 | 140 | 169 | 168 | 163 | 161 | 94 | 101 | 204 | 219 | 93 | 82 | 129 | 74 | 140 | 118 | 278 | 335 | 199 | 169 | 150 | 116 | 175 | 103 | 117 | 95 | 93 | 75 | 59 | 37 | 13 | 6 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| *Kegalla.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Burghers .. | 5 | 3 | 2 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Sinhalese .. | 3605 | 1836 | 1769 | 395 | 321 | 159 | 137 | 72 | 81 | 71 | 80 | 82 | 105 | 74 | 101 | 51 | 84 | 99 | 119 | 47 | 41 | 43 | 46 | 50 | 73 | 112 | 141 | 120 | 95 | 122 | 85 | 100 | 72 | 86 | 63 | 85 | 68 | 44 | 40 | 15 | 12 | 7 | 3 | 2 | 2 |
| Tamils .. | 1297 | 622 | 675 | 75 | 82 | 63 | 50 | 45 | 41 | 24 | 27 | 23 | 19 | 42 | 31 | 11 | 15 | 23 | 39 | 14 | 24 | 21 | 13 | 36 | 52 | 60 | 118 | 64 | 64 | 43 | 27 | 28 | 30 | 28 | 21 | 16 | 12 | 4 | 5 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 5 |
| Moors .. | 210 | 108 | 102 | 21 | 22 | 12 | 7 | 4 | 9 | 5 | 2 | 6 | 6 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 2 | .. | 9 | 3 | 1 | .. | 2 | 7 | 10 | 6 | 10 | 6 | 7 | 13 | 2 | 7 | 1 | 6 | 4 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 2 | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. |
| Malays .. | 10 | 6 | 4 | 3 | 1 | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Others .. | 13 | 8 | 5 | 4 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | 1 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Total .. | 5140 | 2583 | 2557 | 499 | 427 | 234 | 194 | 122 | 133 | 100 | 109 | 111 | 130 | 119 | 135 | 65 | 101 | 123 | 167 | 65 | 66 | 66 | 63 | 93 | 136 | 178 | 270 | 191 | 166 | 178 | 115 | 136 | 103 | 120 | 88 | 105 | 85 | 51 | 47 | 16 | 12 | 8 | 3 | 3 | 7 |

XXIV.—Deaths among the various Races registered in Ceylon and in each Province and District in each Month of 1917.

| Province and District. | Total. | January. | | | | | | | | Total. | February. | | | | | | | | Total. | March. | | | | | | | | Total. | April. | | | | | | | | Total. | May. | | | | | | | | Total. | June. | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Europeans. | Burghers. | Sinhalese. | Tamils. | Moors. | Malays. | Veddas. | Others. | | Europeans. | Burghers. | Sinhalese. | Tamils. | Moors. | Malays. | Veddas. | Others. | | Europeans. | Burghers. | Sinhalese. | Tamils. | Moors. | Malays. | Veddas. | Others. | | Europeans. | Burghers. | Sinhalese. | Tamils. | Moors. | Malays. | Veddas. | Others. | | Europeans. | Burghers. | Sinhalese. | Tamils. | Moors. | Malays. | Veddas. | Others. | | Europeans. | Burghers. | Sinhalese. | Tamils. | Moors. | Malays. | Veddas. | Others. |
| CEYLON .. | 11108 | 5 | 39 | 6841 | 3407 | 719 | 40 | 10 | 47 | 9587 | 3 | 48 | 5514 | 3192 | 741 | 29 | 13 | 47 | 9029 | 6 | 48 | 5299 | 2913 | 666 | 31 | 6 | 60 | 8597 | 8 | 44 | 5016 | 2769 | 668 | 33 | 10 | 49 | 9143 | 8 | 48 | 5264 | 3036 | 694 | 41 | 14 | 38 | 8996 | 9 | 48 | 5312 | 2893 | 643 | 28 | 14 | 49 |
| Western .. | 2469 | 4 | 25 | 1927 | 306 | 171 | 14 | — | 22 | 2268 | 1 | 36 | 1685 | 299 | 198 | 19 | — | 30 | 2267 | 3 | 31 | 1692 | 290 | 200 | 18 | — | 33 | 2102 | 7 | 26 | 1554 | 295 | 171 | 22 | — | 27 | 2084 | 5 | 38 | 1568 | 295 | 140 | 16 | — | 22 | 2092 | 7 | 28 | 1609 | 274 | 135 | 10 | — | 29 |
| Central .. | 2153 | 1 | 4 | 975 | 1051 | 110 | 8 | — | 4 | 1692 | 2 | 4 | 670 | 924 | 87 | 3 | — | 2 | 1610 | 2 | 7 | 659 | 851 | 82 | 4 | — | 5 | 1504 | 1 | 10 | 694 | 717 | 73 | 4 | — | 5 | 1678 | 3 | 2 | 694 | 897 | 67 | 12 | — | 3 | 1786 | 2 | 5 | 768 | 933 | 72 | 4 | — | 2 |
| Southern .. | 1612 | — | 4 | 1483 | 47 | 73 | 5 | — | — | 1396 | — | 1 | 1262 | 71 | 60 | 1 | — | 1 | 1307 | 1 | 2 | 1187 | 59 | 55 | 2 | — | 1 | 1189 | — | 1 | 1076 | 60 | 45 | 4 | — | 3 | 1292 | — | 2 | 1170 | 57 | 60 | 2 | — | 1 | 1293 | — | 4 | 1177 | 52 | 56 | 2 | — | 2 |
| Northern .. | 1094 | — | 1 | 13 | 1033 | 47 | — | — | — | 1036 | — | — | 10 | 965 | 60 | 1 | — | — | 809 | — | — | 8 | 764 | 36 | — | — | 1 | 784 | — | — | 5 | 740 | 38 | — | — | — | 804 | — | 2 | 13 | 750 | 39 | — | — | — | 652 | — | 2 | 5 | 615 | 29 | 1 | — | — |
| Eastern .. | 436 | — | 3 | 24 | 252 | 149 | 3 | 4 | 1 | 508 | — | 3 | 25 | 309 | 158 | 3 | 10 | — | 532 | — | 3 | 30 | 340 | 152 | 1 | 6 | — | 665 | 5 | 22 | 399 | 231 | 1 | 7 | — | 1 | 749 | — | 2 | 27 | 425 | 280 | 3 | 12 | — | 660 | — | 5 | 32 | 350 | 251 | 7 | 14 | 1 |
| North-Western | 1249 | — | 2 | 1027 | 116 | 95 | 7 | — | 2 | 920 | — | 1 | 749 | 82 | 87 | — | — | 1 | 891 | — | 1 | 723 | 84 | 79 | 3 | — | 1 | 827 | — | — | 688 | 83 | 56 | — | — | — | 918 | — | 2 | 749 | 95 | 68 | 4 | — | — | 824 | — | 3 | 678 | 96 | 46 | 1 | — | — |
| North-Central | 277 | — | — | 217 | 36 | 20 | — | 4 | — | 266 | — | — | 209 | 22 | 32 | — | 3 | — | 210 | — | 1 | 168 | 16 | 25 | — | — | — | 172 | — | — | 134 | 21 | 15 | — | 2 | — | 157 | — | — | 127 | 16 | 11 | — | 2 | 1 | 147 | — | — | 105 | 27 | 13 | 2 | — | — |
| Uva .. | 696 | — | — | 402 | 266 | 20 | 1 | 2 | 5 | 614 | — | 1 | 320 | 268 | 19 | 1 | — | 5 | 560 | — | 1 | 281 | 257 | 14 | 2 | — | 5 | 548 | — | 1 | 297 | 226 | 20 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 581 | — | — | 330 | 234 | 13 | 1 | — | 3 | 716 | — | 1 | 412 | 277 | 23 | — | — | 3 |
| Sabaragamuwa | 1122 | — | — | 773 | 300 | 34 | 2 | — | 13 | 887 | — | 2 | 584 | 252 | 40 | 1 | — | 8 | 843 | — | 2 | 551 | 252 | 23 | 1 | — | 14 | 806 | — | 1 | 546 | 228 | 19 | — | — | 12 | 880 | — | — | 586 | 267 | 16 | 3 | — | 8 | 826 | — | — | 526 | 269 | 18 | 1 | — | 12 |
| *Western.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Colombo .. | 1435 | 4 | 24 | 1104 | 172 | 95 | 14 | — | 22 | 1316 | 1 | 35 | 967 | 170 | 95 | 19 | — | 29 | 1330 | 3 | 31 | 961 | 180 | 106 | 17 | — | 32 | 1254 | 6 | 26 | 908 | 170 | 98 | 22 | — | 24 | 1233 | 5 | 31 | 899 | 167 | 93 | 16 | — | 22 | 1180 | 7 | 26 | 895 | 146 | 71 | 10 | — | 25 |
| Negombo .. | 346 | — | 1 | 309 | 30 | 6 | — | — | — | 279 | — | — | 249 | 21 | 9 | — | — | — | 294 | — | — | 259 | 21 | 13 | — | — | 1 | 239 | 1 | — | 216 | 15 | 7 | — | — | — | 251 | — | 2 | 228 | 19 | 2 | — | — | — | 270 | — | 1 | 244 | 16 | 6 | — | — | 3 |
| Kalutara .. | 688 | — | — | 514 | 104 | 70 | — | — | — | 673 | — | 1 | 469 | 108 | 94 | — | — | 1 | 643 | — | — | 472 | 89 | 81 | 1 | — | — | 609 | — | — | 430 | 110 | 66 | — | — | 3 | 600 | — | 5 | 441 | 109 | 45 | — | — | — | 642 | — | 1 | 470 | 112 | 58 | — | — | 1 |
| *Central.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Kandy .. | 1307 | — | 4 | 672 | 548 | 77 | 4 | — | 2 | 1006 | 2 | 2 | 419 | 520 | 60 | 2 | — | 1 | 1011 | 2 | 6 | 443 | 487 | 66 | 4 | — | 3 | 938 | 1 | 10 | 462 | 405 | 55 | 2 | — | 3 | 983 | — | 2 | 447 | 471 | 49 | 12 | — | 2 | 1155 | 1 | 5 | 521 | 568 | 54 | 4 | — | 2 |
| Matale .. | 373 | — | — | 213 | 129 | 28 | 2 | — | 1 | 316 | — | 2 | 150 | 139 | 23 | 1 | — | 1 | 287 | — | — | 131 | 142 | 14 | — | — | — | 266 | — | — | 154 | 93 | 16 | 1 | — | 2 | 273 | 1 | — | 143 | 111 | 17 | — | — | 1 | 262 | — | — | 138 | 108 | 16 | — | — | — |
| Nuwara Eliya | 473 | 1 | — | 90 | 374 | 5 | 2 | — | 1 | 370 | — | — | 101 | 265 | 4 | — | — | — | 312 | — | 1 | 85 | 222 | 2 | — | — | 2 | 300 | — | — | 78 | 219 | 2 | 1 | — | — | 422 | 2 | — | 104 | 315 | 1 | — | — | — | 369 | 1 | — | 109 | 257 | 2 | — | — | — |
| *Southern.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Galle .. | 712 | — | — | 637 | 33 | 42 | — | — | — | 629 | — | 1 | 568 | 23 | 37 | — | — | — | 659 | 1 | 2 | 594 | 32 | 29 | — | 1 | — | 593 | — | — | 533 | 29 | 29 | 1 | — | 1 | 613 | — | 1 | 546 | 30 | 36 | — | — | — | 642 | — | 4 | 580 | 26 | 31 | 1 | — | — |
| Matara .. | 557 | — | 4 | 515 | 12 | 26 | — | — | — | 450 | — | — | 391 | 43 | 15 | — | — | 1 | 423 | — | — | 378 | 26 | 18 | 1 | — | — | 375 | — | 1 | 328 | 30 | 14 | — | — | 2 | 440 | — | — | 394 | 25 | 20 | — | 1 | — | 413 | — | — | 368 | 24 | 20 | — | — | 1 |
| Hambantota | 343 | — | — | 331 | 2 | 5 | 5 | — | — | 317 | — | — | 303 | 5 | 8 | 1 | — | — | 225 | — | — | 215 | 1 | 8 | 1 | — | — | 221 | — | — | 215 | 1 | 2 | 3 | — | — | 239 | — | 1 | 230 | 2 | 4 | 2 | — | — | 238 | — | — | 229 | 2 | 5 | 1 | — | 1 |
| *Northern.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Jaffna .. | 922 | — | 1 | 3 | 908 | 10 | — | — | — | 850 | — | — | — | 839 | 10 | 1 | — | — | 665 | — | — | 3 | 652 | 10 | — | — | — | 651 | — | — | 3 | 633 | 14 | — | — | 1 | 658 | — | 1 | 3 | 649 | 5 | — | — | — | 529 | — | 1 | 2 | 521 | 5 | — | — | — |
| Mannar .. | 124 | — | — | — | 91 | 33 | — | — | — | 126 | — | — | — | 79 | 47 | — | — | — | 107 | — | — | — | 83 | 24 | — | — | — | 105 | — | — | 1 | 81 | 23 | — | — | — | 104 | — | — | — | 74 | 30 | — | — | — | 90 | — | 1 | 1 | 64 | 23 | 1 | — | — |
| Mullaittivu | 48 | — | — | 10 | 34 | 4 | — | — | — | 60 | — | — | 10 | 47 | 3 | — | — | — | 37 | — | — | 5 | 29 | 2 | — | — | 1 | 28 | — | — | 1 | 26 | 1 | — | — | — | 42 | — | 1 | 10 | 27 | 4 | — | — | — | 33 | — | — | 2 | 30 | 1 | — | — | — |
| *Eastern.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Batticaloa .. | 345 | — | 3 | 19 | 201 | 118 | — | 3 | 1 | 421 | — | 2 | 22 | 256 | 130 | 1 | 10 | — | 452 | — | 3 | 27 | 290 | 126 | — | 6 | — | 593 | — | 3 | 20 | 356 | 207 | — | 7 | — | 668 | — | 2 | 22 | 377 | 260 | — | 7 | — | 573 | — | 3 | 29 | 305 | 224 | — | 11 | 1 |
| Trincomalee | 91 | — | — | 5 | 51 | 31 | 3 | 1 | — | 87 | — | 1 | 3 | 53 | 28 | 2 | — | — | 80 | — | — | 3 | 50 | 26 | 1 | — | — | 72 | — | 2 | 2 | 43 | 24 | 1 | — | — | 81 | — | — | 5 | 48 | 29 | 3 | 5 | — | 87 | — | 2 | 3 | 45 | 27 | 7 | 3 | — |
| *North-Western.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Kurunegala | 950 | — | 2 | 854 | 51 | 34 | 7 | — | 2 | 687 | — | 1 | 620 | 34 | 32 | — | — | — | 659 | — | 1 | 586 | 43 | 27 | 2 | — | — | 610 | — | — | 547 | 38 | 25 | — | — | — | 676 | — | 1 | 599 | 44 | 30 | 2 | — | — | 598 | — | 2 | 539 | 40 | 17 | — | — | — |
| Puttalam .. | 119 | — | — | 25 | 42 | 52 | — | — | — | 105 | — | — | 30 | 28 | 47 | — | — | — | 103 | — | — | 30 | 24 | 48 | — | 1 | — | 89 | — | — | 35 | 28 | 26 | — | — | — | 90 | — | — | 32 | 27 | 30 | 1 | — | — | 86 | — | 1 | 26 | 35 | 24 | — | — | — |
| Chilaw .. | 180 | — | — | 148 | 23 | 9 | — | — | — | 128 | — | — | 99 | 20 | 8 | — | — | 1 | 129 | — | — | 107 | 17 | 4 | 1 | — | — | 128 | — | — | 106 | 17 | 5 | — | — | — | 152 | — | 1 | 118 | 24 | 8 | 1 | — | — | 140 | — | — | 113 | 21 | 5 | 1 | — | — |
| *North-Central.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Anuradhapura | 277 | — | — | 217 | 36 | 20 | — | 4 | — | 266 | — | — | 209 | 22 | 32 | — | 3 | — | 210 | — | 1 | 168 | 16 | 25 | — | — | — | 172 | — | — | 134 | 21 | 15 | — | 2 | — | 157 | — | — | 127 | 16 | 11 | — | 2 | 1 | 147 | — | — | 105 | 27 | 13 | 2 | — | — |
| *Uva.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Badulla .. | 696 | — | — | 402 | 266 | 20 | 1 | 2 | 5 | 614 | — | 1 | 320 | 268 | 19 | 1 | — | 5 | 560 | — | 1 | 281 | 257 | 14 | 2 | — | 5 | 548 | — | 1 | 297 | 226 | 20 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 581 | — | — | 330 | 234 | 13 | 1 | — | 3 | 716 | — | 1 | 412 | 277 | 23 | — | — | 3 |
| *Sabaragamuwa.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ratnapura .. | 599 | — | — | 395 | 181 | 10 | — | — | 13 | 462 | — | 2 | 310 | 128 | 15 | 1 | — | 6 | 440 | — | 1 | 297 | 121 | 8 | — | — | 13 | 444 | — | — | 275 | 148 | 12 | — | — | 9 | 503 | — | — | 340 | 150 | 5 | 1 | — | 7 | 456 | — | — | 280 | 160 | 5 | — | — | 11 |
| Kegalla .. | 523 | — | — | 378 | 119 | 24 | 2 | — | — | 425 | — | — | 274 | 124 | 25 | — | — | 2 | 403 | — | 1 | 254 | 131 | 15 | 1 | — | 1 | 362 | — | 1 | 271 | 80 | 7 | — | — | 3 | 377 | — | — | 246 | 117 | 11 | 2 | — | 1 | 370 | — | — | 246 | 109 | 13 | 1 | — | 1 |

XXIV.—Deaths among the various Races, &c.—*continued.*

| Province and District. | July. | | | | | | | | August. | | | | | | | | September. | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Total. | Europeans. | Burghers. | Sinhalese. | Tamils. | Moors. | Malays. | Veddas. | Others. | Total. | Europeans. | Burghers. | Sinhalese. | Tamils. | Moors. | Malays. | Veddas. | Others. | Total. | Europeans. | Burghers. | Sinhalese. | Tamils. | Moors. | Malays. | Veddas. | Others. |
| Ceylon .. | 9292 | 4 | 41 | 5430 | 3051 | 673 | 44 | 16 | 33 | 9750 | 8 | 52 | 5672 | 3226 | 698 | 36 | 7 | 51 | 8587 | 5 | 40 | 4951 | 2951 | 571 | 25 | 9 | 35 |
| Western .. | 1985 | 2 | 28 | 1539 | 247 | 132 | 16 | — | 21 | 2168 | 8 | 39 | 1646 | 282 | 143 | 18 | — | 32 | 1787 | 2 | 26 | 1390 | 234 | 103 | 11 | — | 21 |
| Central .. | 2018 | 2 | 4 | 832 | 1086 | 78 | 10 | — | 6 | 1846 | — | 7 | 790 | 969 | 67 | 7 | — | 6 | 1845 | 2 | 2 | 741 | 1017 | 74 | 3 | — | 6 |
| Southern .. | 1340 | — | 4 | 1200 | 79 | 55 | 2 | — | — | 1466 | — | 2 | 1364 | 41 | 54 | 4 | — | 1 | 1378 | — | 3 | 1247 | 60 | 62 | 6 | — | — |
| Northern .. | 798 | — | 1 | 13 | 745 | 38 | — | — | 1 | 872 | — | 1 | 10 | 820 | 40 | — | — | 1 | 823 | — | 3 | 10 | 775 | 35 | — | — | — |
| Eastern .. | 633 | — | 1 | 27 | 313 | 270 | 9 | 13 | — | 577 | — | — | 26 | 285 | 256 | 4 | 6 | — | 459 | — | 5 | 30 | 232 | 183 | 3 | 6 | — |
| North-Western | 850 | — | 2 | 698 | 90 | 55 | 3 | — | 2 | 846 | — | 3 | 670 | 106 | 65 | 2 | — | — | 731 | 1 | — | 597 | 88 | 44 | — | — | 1 |
| North-Central | 151 | — | — | 112 | 17 | 20 | — | 2 | — | 182 | — | — | 136 | 29 | 16 | — | — | 1 | 177 | — | 1 | 123 | 20 | 30 | — | 3 | — |
| Uva .. | 638 | — | — | 394 | 231 | 9 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 878 | — | — | 444 | 411 | 20 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 614 | — | — | 302 | 291 | 18 | 2 | — | 1 |
| Sabaragamuwa | 879 | — | 1 | 615 | 243 | 16 | 3 | — | 1 | 915 | — | — | 586 | 283 | 37 | — | — | 9 | 773 | — | — | 511 | 234 | 22 | — | — | 6 |
| *Western.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Colombo .. | 1198 | 2 | 27 | 904 | 145 | 87 | 15 | — | 18 | 1324 | 8 | 38 | 981 | 151 | 99 | 18 | — | 29 | 980 | 2 | 25 | 751 | 121 | 50 | 10 | — | 21 |
| Negombo .. | 247 | — | 1 | 215 | 21 | 7 | 1 | — | 2 | 296 | — | — | 267 | 20 | 7 | — | — | 2 | 260 | — | 1 | 234 | 13 | 12 | — | — | — |
| Kalutara .. | 540 | — | — | 420 | 81 | 38 | — | — | 1 | 548 | — | 1 | 398 | 111 | 37 | — | — | 1 | 547 | — | — | 405 | 100 | 41 | 1 | — | — |
| *Central.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Kandy .. | 1171 | 1 | 4 | 543 | 550 | 61 | 7 | — | 5 | 1122 | — | 6 | 499 | 553 | 54 | 5 | — | 5 | 1050 | — | 2 | 457 | 531 | 54 | 2 | — | 4 |
| Matale .. | 288 | — | — | 168 | 106 | 13 | 1 | — | — | 289 | — | — | 168 | 107 | 11 | 2 | — | 1 | 316 | — | — | 168 | 132 | 13 | 1 | — | 2 |
| Nuwara Eliya | 559 | 1 | — | 121 | 430 | 4 | 2 | — | 1 | 435 | — | 1 | 123 | 309 | 2 | — | — | — | 479 | 2 | — | 116 | 354 | 7 | — | — | — |
| *Southern.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Galle .. | 619 | — | 1 | 541 | 44 | 33 | — | — | — | 663 | — | 1 | 606 | 21 | 35 | — | — | — | 648 | — | 1 | 585 | 27 | 35 | — | — | — |
| Matara .. | 457 | — | — | 408 | 34 | 15 | — | — | — | 539 | — | 1 | 505 | 16 | 16 | — | — | 1 | 530 | — | 2 | 477 | 26 | 25 | — | — | — |
| Hambantota | 264 | — | 3 | 251 | 1 | 7 | 2 | — | — | 264 | — | — | 253 | 4 | 3 | 4 | — | — | 200 | — | — | 185 | 7 | 2 | 6 | — | — |
| *Northern.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Jaffna .. | 667 | — | — | 5 | 655 | 6 | — | — | 1 | 747 | — | 1 | 3 | 728 | 14 | — | — | 1 | 723 | — | 1 | 5 | 704 | 13 | — | — | — |
| Mannar .. | 94 | — | 1 | — | 65 | 28 | — | — | — | 84 | — | — | — | 60 | 24 | — | — | — | 70 | — | 1 | — | 49 | 20 | — | — | — |
| Mullaittivu | 37 | — | — | 8 | 25 | 4 | — | — | — | 41 | — | — | 7 | 32 | 2 | — | — | — | 30 | — | 1 | 5 | 22 | 2 | — | — | — |
| *Eastern.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Batticaloa .. | 556 | — | — | 24 | 282 | 237 | — | 13 | — | 507 | — | — | 20 | 249 | 232 | — | 6 | — | 396 | — | 5 | 29 | 199 | 160 | — | 3 | — |
| Trincomalee | 77 | — | 1 | 3 | 31 | 33 | 9 | — | — | 70 | — | — | 6 | 36 | 24 | 4 | — | — | 63 | — | — | 1 | 33 | 23 | 3 | 3 | — |
| *North-Western.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Kurunegala | 629 | — | — | 560 | 47 | 18 | 3 | — | 1 | 630 | — | — | 540 | 60 | 28 | 2 | — | — | 579 | — | — | 502 | 55 | 22 | — | — | — |
| Puttalam .. | 74 | — | 1 | 25 | 21 | 27 | — | — | — | 82 | — | 2 | 23 | 31 | 26 | — | — | — | 55 | — | — | 19 | 18 | 18 | — | — | — |
| Chilaw .. | 147 | — | 1 | 113 | 22 | 10 | — | — | 1 | 134 | — | 1 | 107 | 15 | 11 | — | — | — | 97 | — | 1 | 76 | 15 | 4 | — | — | 1 |
| *North-Central.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Anuradhapura | 151 | — | — | 112 | 17 | 20 | — | 2 | — | 182 | — | — | 136 | 29 | 16 | — | — | 1 | 177 | — | 1 | 123 | 20 | 30 | — | 3 | — |
| *Uva.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Badulla .. | 638 | — | — | 394 | 231 | 9 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 878 | — | — | 444 | 411 | 20 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 614 | — | — | 302 | 291 | 18 | 2 | — | 1 |
| *Sabaragamuwa.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ratnapura .. | 493 | — | — | 325 | 158 | 7 | 2 | — | 1 | 459 | — | — | 303 | 140 | 9 | — | — | 7 | 411 | — | — | 253 | 146 | 7 | — | — | 5 |
| Kegalla .. | 386 | — | 1 | 290 | 85 | 9 | 1 | — | — | 456 | — | — | 283 | 143 | 28 | — | — | 2 | 362 | — | — | 258 | 88 | 15 | — | — | 1 |

| Province and District. | October. | | | | | | | | November. | | | | | | | | December. | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Total. | Europeans. | Burghers. | Sinhalese. | Tamils. | Moors. | Malays. | Veddas. | Others. | Total. | Europeans. | Burghers. | Sinhalese. | Tamils. | Moors. | Malays. | Veddas. | Others. | Total. | Europeans. | Burghers. | Sinhalese. | Tamils. | Moors. | Malays. | Veddas. | Others. |
| Ceylon .. | 9698 | 7 | 50 | 6002 | 2967 | 594 | 30 | 12 | 36 | 9727 | 7 | 57 | 6040 | 2915 | 616 | 34 | 11 | 47 | 9875 | 6 | 48 | 6250 | 2866 | 620 | 27 | 10 | 48 |
| Western .. | 2157 | 4 | 31 | 1700 | 267 | 114 | 18 | — | 23 | 2343 | 4 | 40 | 1771 | 338 | 148 | 17 | — | 25 | 2556 | 5 | 36 | 1949 | 343 | 181 | 11 | — | 31 |
| Central .. | 1872 | 2 | 5 | 862 | 900 | 94 | 3 | — | 6 | 1691 | 2 | 5 | 744 | 853 | 79 | 4 | — | 4 | 1559 | — | 5 | 732 | 750 | 62 | 7 | — | 3 |
| Southern .. | 1518 | — | 2 | 1400 | 61 | 51 | 3 | — | 1 | 1585 | 1 | 3 | 1483 | 42 | 52 | 3 | — | 1 | 1576 | 1 | 5 | 1477 | 34 | 52 | 6 | — | 1 |
| Northern .. | 862 | 1 | 4 | 6 | 810 | 41 | — | — | — | 886 | — | 3 | 13 | 829 | 40 | — | — | 1 | 964 | — | 1 | 15 | 908 | 40 | — | — | — |
| Eastern .. | 525 | — | 5 | 32 | 314 | 165 | 1 | 8 | — | 497 | — | 1 | 30 | 297 | 158 | 3 | 8 | — | 472 | — | — | 24 | 300 | 137 | 2 | 9 | — |
| North-Western | 927 | — | 2 | 756 | 99 | 67 | 3 | — | — | 902 | — | 2 | 732 | 101 | 62 | 5 | — | — | 960 | — | — | 813 | 79 | 65 | — | — | 3 |
| North-Central | 192 | — | — | 146 | 18 | 24 | — | 4 | — | 205 | — | — | 155 | 16 | 32 | — | 2 | — | 240 | — | — | 177 | 22 | 39 | — | 1 | 1 |
| Uva .. | 659 | — | — | 402 | 250 | 3 | 1 | — | 3 | 631 | — | 1 | 392 | 211 | 21 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 622 | — | 1 | 384 | 215 | 18 | — | — | 4 |
| Sabaragamuwa | 986 | — | 1 | 698 | 248 | 35 | 1 | — | 3 | 987 | — | 2 | 720 | 228 | 24 | 1 | — | 12 | 926 | — | — | 679 | 215 | 26 | 1 | — | 5 |
| *Western.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Colombo .. | 1232 | 4 | 29 | 938 | 150 | 73 | 17 | — | 21 | 1327 | 4 | 37 | 992 | 154 | 100 | 15 | — | 25 | 1475 | 4 | 34 | 1097 | 177 | 122 | 11 | — | 30 |
| Negombo .. | 317 | — | 2 | 291 | 13 | 9 | — | — | 2 | 365 | — | 2 | 321 | 34 | 7 | 1 | — | — | 369 | — | — | 333 | 28 | 7 | — | — | 1 |
| Kalutara .. | 608 | — | — | 471 | 104 | 32 | 1 | — | — | 651 | — | 1 | 458 | 150 | 41 | 1 | — | — | 712 | 1 | 2 | 519 | 138 | 52 | — | — | — |
| *Central.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Kandy .. | 1170 | 1 | 3 | 578 | 508 | 72 | 3 | — | 5 | 1014 | 1 | 2 | 464 | 485 | 57 | 3 | — | 2 | 983 | — | 5 | 463 | 458 | 48 | 6 | — | 3 |
| Matale .. | 323 | — | — | 170 | 137 | 16 | — | — | — | 318 | — | — | 182 | 118 | 17 | 1 | — | — | 310 | — | — | 175 | 123 | 12 | — | — | — |
| Nuwara Eliya | 379 | 1 | 2 | 114 | 255 | 6 | — | — | 1 | 359 | 1 | 3 | 98 | 250 | 5 | — | — | 2 | 266 | — | — | 94 | 169 | 2 | 1 | — | — |
| *Southern.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Galle .. | 745 | — | 2 | 672 | 39 | 31 | 1 | — | — | 743 | 1 | 3 | 681 | 25 | 31 | 2 | — | — | 716 | 1 | 5 | 653 | 25 | 32 | — | — | — |
| Matara .. | 535 | — | — | 502 | 19 | 13 | — | — | 1 | 585 | — | — | 550 | 16 | 19 | — | — | — | 540 | — | — | 515 | 9 | 14 | 1 | — | 1 |
| Hambantota | 238 | — | — | 226 | 3 | 7 | 2 | — | — | 257 | — | — | 252 | 1 | 2 | 1 | — | 1 | 320 | — | — | 309 | — | 6 | 5 | — | — |
| *Northern.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Jaffna .. | 744 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 731 | 10 | — | — | — | 760 | — | 3 | 6 | 744 | 6 | — | — | 1 | 818 | — | 1 | 4 | 803 | 10 | — | — | — |
| Mannar .. | 73 | — | 1 | — | 46 | 26 | — | — | — | 79 | — | — | — | 52 | 27 | — | — | — | 100 | — | — | — | 73 | 27 | — | — | — |
| Mullaittivu | 45 | — | 2 | 5 | 33 | 5 | — | — | — | 47 | — | — | 7 | 33 | 7 | — | — | — | 46 | — | — | 11 | 32 | 3 | — | — | — |
| *Eastern.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Batticaloa .. | 457 | — | 3 | 31 | 272 | 146 | — | 5 | — | 407 | — | — | 28 | 236 | 137 | — | 6 | — | 397 | — | — | 24 | 254 | 111 | — | 8 | — |
| Trincomalee | 68 | — | 2 | 1 | 42 | 19 | 1 | 3 | — | 90 | — | 1 | 2 | 61 | 21 | 3 | 2 | — | 75 | — | — | — | 46 | 26 | 2 | 1 | — |
| *North-Western.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Kurunegala | 711 | — | — | 620 | 57 | 32 | 2 | — | — | 673 | — | 2 | 590 | 52 | 27 | 2 | — | — | 747 | — | — | 671 | 42 | 32 | — | — | 2 |
| Puttalam .. | 79 | — | 2 | 25 | 25 | 27 | — | — | — | 81 | — | — | 23 | 27 | 28 | 3 | — | — | 68 | — | — | 24 | 16 | 27 | — | — | 1 |
| Chilaw .. | 137 | — | — | 111 | 17 | 8 | 1 | — | — | 148 | — | — | 119 | 22 | 7 | — | — | — | 145 | — | — | 118 | 21 | 6 | — | — | — |
| *North-Central.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Anuradhapura | 192 | — | — | 146 | 18 | 24 | — | 4 | — | 205 | — | — | 155 | 16 | 32 | — | 2 | — | 240 | — | — | 177 | 22 | 39 | — | 1 | 1 |
| *Uva.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Badulla .. | 659 | — | — | 402 | 250 | 3 | 1 | — | 3 | 631 | — | 1 | 392 | 211 | 21 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 622 | — | 1 | 384 | 215 | 18 | — | — | 4 |
| *Sabaragamuwa.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ratnapura .. | 438 | — | — | 306 | 118 | 12 | — | — | 2 | 514 | — | 1 | 356 | 141 | 5 | — | — | 11 | 471 | — | — | 330 | 131 | 5 | — | — | 5 |
| Kegalla .. | 548 | — | 1 | 392 | 130 | 23 | 1 | — | 1 | 473 | — | 1 | 364 | 87 | 19 | 1 | — | 1 | 455 | — | — | 349 | 84 | 21 | 1 | — | — |

## XXV.—Statement of Zymotic Causes of Deaths registered in Ceylon in each Month in 1917.

(The Number against each Disease represents the Number of the Heading under which the Disease appears in the Detailed List of Causes of Death.)

| Causes of Death. | January. | February. | March. | April. | May. | June. | July. | August. | September. | October. | November. | December. | 1917. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| No. 1.—Enteric .. | 31 | 34 | 39 | 45 | 29 | 28 | 39 | 34 | 29 | 34 | 38 | 37 | 417 |
| No. 4.—Malaria and Malarial Cachexia .. | 128 | 132 | 104 | 104 | 103 | 100 | 108 | 116 | 106 | 101 | 82 | 93 | 1,277 |
| No. 5 (*c*).—Smallpox .. | 5 | 1 | 7 | 2 | — | — | — | — | 2 | — | 3 | 1 | 21 |
| No. 10.—Influenza .. | 10 | 7 | 8 | 13 | 5 | 10 | 14 | 9 | 8 | 9 | 5 | 13 | 111 |
| Nos. 12 and 13.—Cholera .. | 1 | 2 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 3 |
| No. 14.—Dysentery .. | 277 | 248 | 243 | 214 | 230 | 254 | 295 | 305 | 240 | 261 | 247 | 245 | 3,059 |
| No. 15.—Plague .. | 21 | 41 | 62 | 36 | 14 | 6 | 5 | 2 | 4 | 5 | 9 | 6 | 211 |
| No. 89.—Acute Bronchitis .. | 89 | 72 | 85 | 44 | 58 | 51 | 53 | 81 | 55 | 72 | 51 | 54 | 765 |
| No. 90.—Chronic Bronchitis and Bronchiectasis | 14 | 4 | 7 | 7 | 10 | 9 | 12 | 10 | 6 | 4 | 12 | 6 | 101 |
| No. 91.—Broncho-pneumonia | 61 | 57 | 73 | 79 | 79 | 74 | 86 | 83 | 53 | 54 | 63 | 74 | 836 |
| No. 92.—Pneumonia .. | 446 | 356 | 358 | 354 | 371 | 325 | 376 | 395 | 320 | 286 | 299 | 283 | 4,169 |
| Nos. 104 and 105.—Diarrhœa, Enteritis, &c. .. | 972 | 776 | 825 | 789 | 907 | 996 | 1,043 | 1,051 | 950 | 953 | 923 | 889 | 11,074 |
| No. 145 (*d*).—Integumentary Diseases .. | 1,150 | 879 | 762 | 684 | 659 | 636 | 638 | 668 | 587 | 885 | 915 | 1,034 | 9,497 |
| No. 189 (*d*).—Pyrexia .. | 1,585 | 1,305 | 1,193 | 1,227 | 1,294 | 1,196 | 1,271 | 1,281 | 1,121 | 1,211 | 1,187 | 1,151 | 15,022 |

## XXVI.—Death-rates per Million of the Estimated Population from the Principal Diseases in each District of the Island for the Year 1917.

| Province and District. | Population estimated to the middle of 1917. | Enteric. | Malaria and Malarial Cachexia. | Dysentery. | Phthisis. | Convulsions. | Bronchitis. | Pneumonia. | Diarrhœa. | Enteritis. | Anchylostomiasis. | Premature Birth. | Pyrexia. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| CEYLON .. | 4,589,635 | 91 | 278 | 666 | 821 | 2,954 | 189 | 1,090 | 2,217 | 189 | 575 | 347 | 3,273 |
| Western— | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Colombo .. | 695,108 | 396 | 137 | 263 | 1,477 | 2,588 | 223 | 1,283 | 586 | 570 | 246 | 253 | 1,581 |
| Negombo .. | 186,353 | 86 | 327 | 215 | 526 | 1,234 | 38 | 644 | 939 | 172 | 86 | 140 | 3,241 |
| Kalutara .. | 305,903 | 72 | 209 | 376 | 1,085 | 5,923 | 143 | 543 | 1,321 | 36 | 722 | 62 | 1,572 |
| Central— | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Kandy .. | 434,090 | 37 | 267 | 1,509 | 781 | 1,741 | 323 | 1,751 | 3,506 | 233 | 1,667 | 714 | 1,345 |
| Matale .. | 107,935 | — | 463 | 1,177 | 760 | 1,621 | 556 | 2,066 | 3,567 | 19 | 1,659 | 74 | 5,179 |
| Nuwara Eliya | 167,418 | 30 | 90 | 2,025 | 478 | 1,833 | 514 | 2,789 | 375 | 340 | 1,189 | 974 | 657 |
| Southern— | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Galle .. | 318,155 | 101 | 207 | 192 | 1,116 | 6,233 | 79 | 289 | 4,407 | 38 | 563 | 104 | 2,153 |
| Matara .. | 249,839 | 81 | 292 | 196 | 957 | 6,544 | 52 | 152 | 4,944 | 16 | 336 | 80 | 3,414 |
| Hambantota | 110,314 | 36 | 345 | 54 | 535 | 5,928 | 82 | 254 | 4,623 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9,627 |
| Northern— | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Jaffna .. | 338,622 | 9 | 629 | 732 | 1,001 | 2,806 | 340 | 2,484 | 700 | 86 | 6 | 289 | 6,644 |
| Mannar .. | 24,169 | — | 889 | 3,806 | 124 | 2,193 | 41 | 3,186 | 1,324 | — | — | 124 | 6,785 |
| Mullaittivu .. | 17,110 | — | 760 | 526 | 175 | 3,565 | 117 | 3,974 | 760 | — | 117 | 234 | 3,682 |
| Eastern— | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Batticaloa .. | 162,782 | 18 | 516 | 1,696 | 240 | 927 | 61 | 971 | 2,678 | — | 135 | 154 | 8,558 |
| Trincomalee | 30,277 | 66 | 727 | 2,345 | 694 | 2,510 | 66 | 2,972 | 925 | 165 | 132 | 495 | 3,402 |
| North-Western— | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Kurunegala | 310,791 | 10 | 58 | 77 | 560 | 1,393 | 42 | 431 | 1,515 | 39 | 109 | 132 | 6,384 |
| Puttalam .. | 38,517 | 26 | 1,688 | 1,168 | 286 | 4,907 | 26 | 1,765 | 1,454 | 78 | 130 | 104 | 2,570 |
| Chilaw .. | 94,526 | 11 | 328 | 63 | 370 | 1,904 | 63 | 434 | 592 | 21 | 74 | 233 | 2,444 |
| North-Central— | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Anuradhapura | 85,949 | — | 733 | 303 | 209 | 1,792 | 47 | 616 | 1,385 | 47 | 58 | 210 | 5,701 |
| Uva— | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Badulla .. | 221,496 | 27 | 303 | 1,815 | 578 | 4,935 | 438 | 1,856 | 4,465 | 226 | 1,901 | 1,964 | 3,327 |
| Sabaragamuwa | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ratnapura .. | 168,538 | 42 | 409 | 1,246 | 1,178 | 3,115 | 279 | 1,056 | 4,581 | 540 | 1,193 | 866 | 3,560 |
| Kegalla .. | 251,798 | 4 | 131 | 208 | 747 | 1,362 | 115 | 429 | 1,180 | 226 | 651 | 95 | 3,578 |

XXVII.—Causes of Death registered in Ceylon in 1916 and 1917, and the Averages in 1907–1916, with Rates per Million for each Group.

| CAUSES OF DEATH. | Number of Deaths. | | | Death-rate per Million Persons living. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Average, 1907–1916. | 1916. | 1917. | Average, 1907–1916. | 1916. | 1917. |
| ALL CAUSES .. | 127,118 | 120,162 | 113,389 | 30,518 | 26,805 | 24,705 |
| I.—General Diseases .. .. | 22,894 | 21,788 | 20,836 | 5,517 | 4,860 | 4,540 |
| 1. Epidemic Diseases .. | 8,317 | 6,930 | 5,485 | 2,030 | 1,546 | 1,196 |
| 2. Septic Diseases .. | 129 | 161 | 158 | 31 | 36 | 34 |
| 3. Tuberculous Diseases .. | 4,401 | 4,271 | 4,112 | 1,057 | 953 | 896 |
| 4. Venereal Diseases .. | 139 | 140 | 185 | 32 | 31 | 40 |
| 5. Cancer or Malignant Diseases .. | 413 | 421 | 421 | 99 | 94 | 92 |
| 6. Other General Diseases .. | 9,495 | 9,865 | 10,475 | 2,268 | 2,201 | 2,282 |
| II.—Diseases of the Nervous System and of the Organs of Special Sense .. | 14,902 | 15,852 | 14,972 | 3,567 | 3,536 | 3,262 |
| III.—Diseases of the Circulatory System .. | 943 | 956 | 981 | 226 | 213 | 214 |
| IV.—Diseases of the Respiratory System .. | 8,500 | 9,202 | 9,267 | 2,035 | 2,053 | 2,019 |
| V.—Diseases of the Digestive System .. | 23,526 | 20,449 | 18,828 | 5,661 | 4,562 | 4,103 |
| VI.—Non-venereal Diseases of the Genito-Urinary System and Annexa .. | 638 | 758 | 823 | 152 | 169 | 179 |
| VII.—The Puerperal State .. | 3,553 | 4,020 | 3,762 | 855 | 897 | 820 |
| VIII.—Diseases of the Skin and of the Cellular Tissue .. .. | 9,702 | 9,785 | 10,038 | 2,324 | 2,183 | 2,187 |
| IX.—Diseases of the Bones and of the Organs of Locomotion .. | 13 | 14 | 16 | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| X.—Malformations .. .. | 17 | 10 | 10 | 4 | 2 | 2 |
| XI.—Diseases of Early Infancy .. | 6,187 | 7,159 | 7,528 | 1,477 | 1,597 | 1,640 |
| XII.—Old Age .. .. | 3,408 | 3,864 | 3,869 | 814 | 862 | 843 |
| XIII.—Affections produced by External Causes .. .. | 2,323 | 2,272 | 2,347 | 556 | 507 | 511 |
| 1. Suicide .. .. | 210 | 224 | 240 | 50 | 50 | 52 |
| 2. Homicide .. .. | 207 | 170 | 183 | 50 | 38 | 40 |
| 3. Judicial Hanging or Execution | 35 | 26 | 38 | 8 | 6 | 8 |
| 4. Accident and other External Violence .. .. | 1,871 | 1,852 | 1,886 | 448 | 413 | 411 |
| XIV.—Ill-defined Diseases .. .. | 30,512 | 24,033 | 20,112 | 7,327 | 5,361 | 4,382 |

Causes of Death registered in the Island in 1916 and 1917 and the Averages in 1907–1916.

| | Causes of Death. | Average, 1907–1916. | 1916. | 1917. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | I.—GENERAL DISEASES. | | | |
| Epidemic Diseases. | 1.—Enteric Fever .. .. | 1,162 .. | 541 .. | 417 |
| | 2.—Typhus Fever .. .. | 10 .. | — .. | — |
| | 3.—Relapsing Fever .. .. | — .. | — .. | — |
| | 4. (a) Malaria .. .. | 1,341 .. | 1,275 .. | 841 |
| | 4. (b) Malarial Cachexia .. | 914 .. | 606 .. | 636 |
| | 5.—Smallpox (a) Vaccinated .. | — .. | — .. | — |
| | 5.—Smallpox (b) Not Vaccinated .. | — .. | — .. | — |
| | 5.—Smallpox (c) Doubtful .. | *65* .. | *13* .. | 21 |
| | 6.—Measles .. .. | 85 .. | 193 .. | 147 |
| | 7.—Scarlet Fever .. .. | — .. | — .. | — |
| | 8.—Whooping Cough .. .. | 62 .. | 51 .. | 44 |
| | 9. (a) Diphtheria .. .. | 7 .. | 8 .. | 11 |
| | 9. (b) Membranous Laryngitis .. | — .. | — .. | — |
| | 9. (c) Croup .. .. | 9 .. | 7 .. | 7 |
| | 10.—Influenza .. .. | 110 .. | 100 .. | 111 |
| | 11.—Miliary Fever .. .. | — .. | — .. | — |
| | 12.—Asiatic Cholera .. .. | 82 .. | 44 .. | 3 |
| | 13.—Cholera Nostras .. .. | 1 .. | — .. | — |
| | 14. (a) Amœbic Dysentery .. | 1 .. | 1 .. | 1 |
| | 14. (b) Bacillary Dysentery .. | 1 .. | — .. | — |
| | 14. (c) Dysentery (type not distinguished) | 4,536 .. | 3,659 .. | 3,058 |
| | 15.—Plague .. .. | 271* .. | 286 .. | 211 |
| | 16.—Yellow Fever .. .. | — .. | — .. | — |
| | 17.—Leprosy .. .. | 71 .. | 62 .. | 98 |
| | 18.—Erysipelas .. .. | 67 .. | 65 .. | 56 |
| | 19. (a) Mumps .. .. | 2 .. | 2 .. | 3 |
| | 19. (b) Varicella (Chickenpox) .. | 17 .. | 17 .. | 20 |
| | 19. (c) Other Epidemic Diseases .. | — .. | — .. | — |
| Septic Diseases. | 20. (a) Pyæmia .. .. | 29 .. | 29 .. | 31 |
| | 20. (b) Septicæmia .. .. | 98 .. | 131 .. | 127 |
| | 20. (c) Vaccinia .. .. | 1 .. | 1 .. | — |
| | 21.—Glanders .. .. | — .. | — .. | — |

* Average shown for 3 years, 1914–1916.

Causes of Death registered in the Island, &c.—*contd.*

| | Causes of Death. | Average, 1907–1916. | 1916. | 1917. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 22.—Anthrax | — | — | — |
| | 23.—Rabies, Hydrophobia | 32 | 56 | 60 |
| | 24.—Tetanus | 423 | 303 | 344 |
| | 25.—Mycoses | — | — | — |
| | 26.—Pellagra | — | — | — |
| | 27.—Beri-Beri | 3 | 6 | 1 |
| *Tuberculous Diseases.* | 28. (*a*) Acute Pulmonary Tuberculosis | 3,936 | 3,929 | 3,758 |
| | 28. (*b*) Chronic Pulmonary Tuberculosis | 12 | 3 | 10 |
| | 29.—Acute Miliary Tuberculosis | 6 | 5 | 2 |
| | 30.—Tuberculous Meningitis | 15 | 11 | 7 |
| | 31.—Abdominal Tuberculosis | 57 | 74 | 53 |
| | 32.—Tuberculosis of the Spine | 3 | 3 | 4 |
| | 33.—Tuberculosis of Joints | 2 | 2 | 7 |
| | 34.—Tuberculosis of other Organs (Lymphatism excepted) | 314 | 237 | 266 |
| | 35.—Disseminated Tuberculosis | 10 | 7 | 5 |
| | 36.—Rickets | 4,026 | 4,278 | 4,870 |
| | 37.—Syphilis | 117 | 116 | 169 |
| | 37*a*.—Parangi (Frambœsia Tropicum, Yaws) | 95 | 73 | 59 |
| | 38.—Gonococcus Infection | 20 | 24 | 16 |
| *Cancer or Malignant Diseases.* | 39.—Cancer and other Malignant Tumours of the Buccal Cavity | 131 | 123 | 126 |
| | 40.—Cancer and other Malignant Tumours of the Stomach, Liver | 115 | 143 | 117 |
| | 41.—Cancer and other Malignant Tumours of the Peritoneum, Intestines, Rectum | 4 | 7 | 6 |
| | 42.—Cancer and other Malignant Tumours of the Female Genital Organs | 16 | 15 | 31 |
| | 43.—Cancer and other Malignant Tumours of the Breast | 19 | 37 | 22 |
| | 44.—Cancer and other Malignant Tumours of the Skin | 7 | 2 | 6 |
| | 45.—Cancer and other Malignant Tumours of other Organs or of Organs not specified | 111 | 94 | 113 |
| | 46.—Other Tumours (Tumours of the Female Genital Organs excepted) | 12 | 6 | 4 |
| | 47.—Acute Rheumatic Fever | 842 | 1,143 | 1,068 |
| | 48. (*a*) Rheumatoid Arthritis | 2 | — | — |
| | 48. (*b*) Osteo-Arthritis | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| | 48. (*c*) Chronic Rheumatism | 42 | 10 | 26 |
| | 48. (*d*) Gout | 1 | — | — |
| | 49.—Scurvy | 1 | — | 1 |
| | 50.—Diabetes (Mellitus) | 207 | 277 | 259 |
| | 51.—Exophthalmic Goitre | 1 | — | 4 |
| | 52.—Addison's Disease | 1 | 1 | 3 |
| | 53. (*a*) Leucocythæmia | 1 | 3 | 1 |
| | 53. (*b*) Lymphadenoma | 2 | — | — |
| | 54. (*a*) Anæmia | 3,524 | 3,629 | 3,706 |
| | 54. (*b*) Chlorosis | 2 | 2 | — |
| | 55. (*a*) Diabetes Insipidus | 2 | — | — |
| | 55. (*b*) Purpura | 22 | 21 | 16 |
| | 55. (*c*) Hæmophilia | 1 | — | — |
| | 55. (*d*) Other General Diseases | 12 | 30 | 27 |
| | 56.—Alcoholism (acute or chronic) | 28 | 23 | 24 |
| | 57.—Chronic Lead Poisoning | — | 1 | — |
| | 58.—Other Chronic Poisonings (occupational) | — | — | — |
| | 59.—Other Chronic Poisonings (non-occupational) | 1 | 2 | — |

II.—DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM AND OF THE ORGANS OF SPECIAL SENSE.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 60.—Encephalitis | 19 | 15 | 15 |
| 61. (*a*) Simple Meningitis | 97 | 106 | 87 |
| 61. (*b*) Cerebro-Spinal Fever | 2 | 1 | 2 |
| 61. (*c*) Septic Meningitis from various causes | 7 | 3 | 4 |
| 62.—Locomotor Ataxia | 1 | — | 1 |
| 63.—Other Diseases of the Spinal Cord | 16 | 16 | 13 |
| 64.—Cerebral Hæmorrhage, Apoplexy | 187 | 203 | 183 |
| 65.—Softening of the Brain | 5 | — | 2 |
| 66.—Paralysis without specified cause | 553 | 739 | 793 |
| 67.—General Paralysis of the Insane | 1 | 2 | — |
| 68.—Other forms of mental alienation | 31 | 47 | 40 |
| 69.—Epilepsy | 137 | 144 | 147 |
| 70.—Convulsions (non-puerperal) | 672 | 876 | 643 |
| 71.—Convulsions of Infants | 16,792 | 13,579 | 12,916 |
| 72.—Chorea | 1 | — | — |
| 73.—Neuralgia and Neuritis | 21 | 22 | 14 |

Causes of Death registered in the Island, &c.—*contd.*

| Causes of Death. | Average, 1907–1916. | 1916. | 1917. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 74.—Other Diseases of the Nervous System | 76 | 85 | 74 |
| 75.—Diseases of the Eyes and their Annexa | 10 | 10 | 20 |
| 76. (*a*) Mastoid Disease | 1 | — | 2 |
| 76. (*b*) Other Diseases of the Ears | 5 | 4 | 16 |
| **III.—DISEASES OF THE CIRCULATORY SYSTEM.** | | | |
| 77.—Pericarditis | 18 | 19 | 24 |
| 78. (*a*) Simple Acute Endocarditis | 4 | 9 | 5 |
| 78. (*b*) Infective Endocarditis | — | 1 | 1 |
| 79. (*a*) Myocarditis | 7 | 7 | 9 |
| 79. (*b*) Valvular Disease | 60 | 63 | 91 |
| 79. (*c*) Other Organic Diseases of the Heart | 491 | 506 | 506 |
| 80.—Angina Pectoris | 11 | 11 | 5 |
| 81. (*a*) Aneurism | 4 | 3 | 3 |
| 81. (*b*) Atheroma, Arteriosclerosis | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| 81. (*c*) Other Diseases of the Arteries | 2 | 2 | 3 |
| 82. (*a*) Cerebral Embolism and Thrombosis | 9 | 12 | 15 |
| 82. (*b*) Embolism and Thrombosis other than Cerebral | 5 | 8 | 8 |
| 83. (*a*) Phlebitis | 2 | 1 | 2 |
| 83. (*b*) Varicose Veins | 3 | 16 | — |
| 83. (*c*) Hæmorrhoids | 284 | 281 | 274 |
| 83. (*d*) Other Diseases of the Veins | 1 | 1 | — |
| 84. (*a*) Lymphatism, Status Lymphaticus | — | — | 1 |
| 84. (*b*) Elephantiasis Arabum (Filariasis) | 2 | 1 | 5 |
| 84. (*c*) Other Diseases of the Lymphatic System | 4 | 2 | 9 |
| 85. (*a*) Hæmorrhage from any part | 15 | 11 | 17 |
| 85. (*b*) Other Diseases of the Circulatory System | 5 | — | 1 |
| **IV.—DISEASES OF THE RESPIRATORY SYSTEM.** | | | |
| 86.—Diseases of the Nose | 19 | 15 | 25 |
| 87. (*a*) Laryngismus Stridulus | — | — | 1 |
| 87. (*b*) All forms of Laryngitis (Diphtheritic excepted) | 20 | 16 | 14 |
| 87. (*c*) Other Diseases of the Larynx | 5 | 1 | 1 |
| 88.—Diseases of the Thyroid Body | 2 | — | — |
| 89.—Acute Bronchitis | 796 | 833 | 765 |
| 90. (*a*) Chronic Bronchitis | 132 | 112 | 97 |
| 90. (*b*) Bronchiectasis | 4 | 12 | 4 |
| 91.—Broncho-pneumonia | 640 | 785 | 836 |
| 92.—Pneumonia | 3,690 | 4,035 | 4,169 |
| 93. (*a*) Empyema | 10 | 22 | 16 |
| 93. (*b*) Other Pleurisy | 49 | 66 | 54 |
| 94.—Pulmonary Congestion, Pulmonary Apoplexy | 40 | 32 | 54 |
| 95.—Gangrene of the Lungs | 6 | 4 | 7 |
| 96.—Asthma | 345 | 359 | 390 |
| 97.—Pulmonary Emphysema | 2 | 2 | — |
| 98.—Other Diseases of the Respiratory System (Tuberculosis excepted) | 2,735 | 2,908 | 2,834 |
| **V.—DISEASES OF THE DIGESTIVE SYSTEM.** | | | |
| 99. (*a*) Diseases of the Teeth and Gums (Oral Sepsis) | 9 | 4 | 1 |
| 99. (*b*) Thrush, Stomatitis | 950 | 1,008 | 774 |
| 99. (*c*) Parotitis (Septic) | — | 1 | — |
| 99. (*d*) Other Diseases of the Mouth and Annexa | 5 | 1 | 6 |
| 100. (*a*) Tonsillitis (other than Diphtheritic) | 44 | 63 | 103 |
| 100. (*b*) Quinsy | 5 | 2 | 2 |
| 100. (*c*) Other Diseases of the Pharynx | 87 | 91 | 57 |
| 101.—Diseases of the Œsophagus | 1 | 1 | — |
| 102.—Gastric Ulcer | 11 | 10 | 11 |
| 103. (*a*) Gastritis, Gastric Catarrh | 38 | 38 | 43 |
| 103. (*b*) Other Diseases of the Stomach (Cancer excepted) | 248 | 509 | 371 |
| 104 & 105. (*a*) Epidemic Diarrhœa | — | — | — |
| 104 & 105. (*b*) Diarrhœa Infantile, Diarrhœa due to food | 1,666 | 1,263 | 1,143 |
| 104 & 105. (*c*) Diarrhœa undefined | 13,073 | 9,822 | 9,031 |
| 104 & 105. (*d*) Enteritis | 787 | 699 | 753 |
| 104 & 105. (*e*) Gastro-enteritis | 62 | 125 | 116 |
| 104 & 105. (*f*) Colic | 23 | 26 | 12 |
| 104 & 105. (*g*) Intestinal Ulceration, Colitis | 16 | 20 | 19 |
| 104 & 105. (*h*) Duodenal Ulcer | 2 | 1 | — |
| 106.—Anchylostomiasis | 1,996 | 2,505 | 2,639 |
| 107.—Intestinal Parasites | 3,468 | 3,419 | 2,972 |
| 108.—Appendicitis and Typhlitis | 11 | 13 | 17 |

Causes of Death registered in the Island, &c.—*contd.*

| Causes of Death. | Average, 1907-1916. | 1916. | 1917 |
|---|---|---|---|
| 109. (a) Hernia | 94 | 108 | 102 |
| (b) Intestinal Obstruction | 71 | 87 | 90 |
| 110. (a) Psilosis (Sprue or Ceylon Sore-mouth) | 9 | 11 | 9 |
| (b) Other Diseases of the Intestine | 31 | 35 | 38 |
| 111.—Acute Yellow Atrophy of the Liver | 6 | 9 | 7 |
| 112.—Hydatid Tumour of the Liver | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 113. (a) Cirrhosis of the Liver (Alcoholic) | 14 | 1 | 3 |
| (b) Cirrhosis of the Liver (Toxic) | 96 | 123 | 109 |
| 114.—Gallstones | — | — | 1 |
| 115.—Other Diseases of the Liver | 229 | 301 | 206 |
| 116.—Diseases of the Spleen | 44 | 17 | 29 |
| 117.—Peritonitis (cause unknown) | 95 | 109 | 109 |
| 118.—Other Diseases of the Digestive System (Cancer and Tuberculosis excepted) | 252 | 26 | 54 |
| **VI.—NON-VENEREAL DISEASES OF THE GENITO-URINARY SYSTEM AND ANNEXA.** | | | |
| 119.—Acute Nephritis | 121 | 97 | 149 |
| 120.—Bright's Disease | 339 | 524 | 522 |
| 121.—Chyluria | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| 122.—Other Diseases of the Kidneys and Annexa | 20 | 14 | 21 |
| 123.—Urinary Calculi | 3 | 6 | 1 |
| 124.—Diseases of the Bladder | 65 | 75 | 75 |
| 125.—Diseases of the Uretha, Urinary Abscess, &c. | 21 | 8 | 13 |
| 126.—Diseases of the Prostate | 2 | 3 | — |
| 127.—Diseases of the Male Genital Organs (non-venereal) | 12 | 3 | 7 |
| 128.—Uterine Hæmorrhage (non-puerperal) | 9 | 3 | 3 |
| 129.—Uterine Tumour (non-cancerous) | 2 | 1 | 2 |
| 130.—Other Diseases of the Uterus | 17 | 9 | 15 |
| 131.—Cysts and other Tumours of the Ovary | 6 | 2 | 4 |
| 132.—Salpingitis and other Diseases of the Female Genital Organs | 4 | 3 | 1 |
| 133.—Non-puerperal Diseases of the Breast (Cancer excepted) | 7 | 9 | 9 |
| **VII.—THE PUERPERAL STATE.** | | | |
| 134. (a) Abortion, Miscarriage | 32 | 29 | 22 |
| (b) Ante-partum Hæmorrhage | 3 | 1 | 4 |
| (c) Ectopic Gestation | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| (d) Other Accidents of Pregnancy | 28 | 29 | 32 |
| 135.—Puerperal Hæmorrhage | 102 | 159 | 132 |
| 136.—Other Accidents of Child-birth | 284 | 303 | 277 |
| 137.—Puerperal Septicæmia | 1,876 | 2,133 | 1,839 |
| 138. (a) Puerperal Albuminuria, Nephritis, &c. | 3 | 5 | 8 |
| (b) Puerperal Eclampsia | 925 | 1,205 | 1,295 |
| 139. (a) Puerperal Phlegmasia, Alba Dolens | 1 | 3 | — |
| (b) Puerperal Embolism, Sudden Death, &c. | 2 | — | 2 |
| 140. (a) Puerperal Insanity | 13 | 16 | 24 |
| (b) Consequences of Child-birth (not *otherwise defined*) | 246 | 135 | 124 |
| 141.—Puerperal Diseases of the Breast | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| **VIII.—DISEASES OF THE SKIN AND OF THE CELLULAR TISSUE.** | | | |
| 142.—Gangrene | 68 | 102 | 74 |
| 143. (a) Carbuncle | 34 | 31 | 33 |
| (b) Furuncle (Boil) | 38 | 32 | 34 |
| 144. (a) Phlegmon | 37 | 60 | 61 |
| (b) Acute Abscess, Abscess unqualified | 278 | 175 | 195 |
| 145. (a) Ulcer, Bedsore | 127 | 134 | 138 |
| (b) Eczema | 7 | 7 | 4 |
| (c) Pemphigus | 5 | 5 | 2 |
| (d) Other Diseases of the Integumentary System (*Elephantiasis Arabum* excepted) | 7,437 | 9,239 | 9,497 |
| **IX.—DISEASES OF THE BONES AND OF THE ORGANS OF LOCOMOTION.** | | | |
| 146.—Diseases of the Bones (Tuberculosis and Mastoid Disease excepted) | 5 | 4 | 8 |
| 147.—Diseases of the Joints (Tuberculosis and Rheumatism excepted) | 8 | 10 | 7 |
| 148.—Amputations | — | — | — |
| 149.—Other Diseases of the Organs of Locomotion | 1 | — | 1 |

Causes of Death registered in the Island, &c.—*contd.*

| Causes of Death. | Average, 1907–1916. | 1916. | 1917. |
|---|---|---|---|
| **X.—MALFORMATIONS.** | | | |
| 150. (*a*) Congenital Hydrocephalus | 2 | 3 | 2 |
| 150. (*b*) Congenital Diseases of the Heart | 2 | — | — |
| 150. (*c*) Other Congenital Malformations (Still-births excluded) | 14 | 7 | 8 |
| **XI.—DISEASES OF EARLY INFANCY.** | | | |
| 151. (*a*) Premature Birth | 1,352 | 1,521 | 1,591 |
| 151. (*b*) Debility | 4,438 | 5,410 | 5,728 |
| 151. (*c*) Want of Breast Milk | 155 | 66 | 47 |
| 151. (*d*) Atrophy, Icterus, Sclerema Neonatorum | 3 | 1 | 3 |
| 152. (*a*) Atelectasis | 11 | 27 | 13 |
| 152. (*b*) Injuries at Birth | 101 | 125 | 137 |
| 152. (*c*) Other Diseases peculiar to early Infancy | 16 | 7 | 5 |
| 153.—Lack of care | 21 | 2 | 4 |
| **XII.—OLD AGE.** | | | |
| *154.—Senility | 3,354 | 3,864 | 3,869 |
| **XIII.—AFFECTIONS PRODUCED BY EXTERNAL CAUSES.** | | | |
| 155.—Suicide by Poison | 20 | 21 | 20 |
| 156.—Suicide by Asphyxia | 2 | — | — |
| 157.—Suicide by Hanging or Strangulation | 118 | 139 | 160 |
| 158.—Suicide by Drowning | 34 | 28 | 27 |
| 159.—Suicide by Firearms | 16 | 14 | 13 |
| 160.—Suicide by Cutting or Piercing Instruments | 8 | 10 | 4 |
| 161.—Suicide by Jumping from high places | 2 | 2 | 1 |
| 162.—Suicide by Crushing | 7 | 8 | 6 |
| 163.—Suicide by other means | 5 | 2 | 9 |
| 164.—Poisoning by Food | 31 | 20 | 29 |
| 165. (*a*) Snake bite | 215 | 221 | 212 |
| 165. (*b*) Insect Stings (Venomous) | 7 | 5 | 15 |
| 165. (*c*) Other Acute Poisonings | 11 | 3 | 3 |
| 166.—Conflagration | 2 | 3 | 1 |
| 167.—Burns (Conflagration excepted) | 186 | 210 | 231 |
| 168.—Absorption of Deleterious Gases (Conflagration excepted) | 11 | 2 | 8 |
| 169.—Accidental Drowning | 363 | 440 | 435 |
| 170.—Traumatism by Firearms | 55 | 40 | 46 |
| 171.—Traumatism by Cutting or Piercing Instruments | 11 | 6 | 7 |
| 172. (*a*) Traumatism by Fall from Trees | 392 | 373 | 379 |
| 172. (*b*) Traumatism by Fall from Heights other than Trees | 39 | 48 | 63 |
| 172. (*c*) Traumatism by other Accidental Fall | 56 | 48 | 29 |
| 173.—Traumatism in Mines and Quarries | 15 | 13 | 21 |
| 174.—Traumatism by Machines | 7 | 10 | 9 |
| 175.—Traumatism by other Crushing (Vehicles, Railroad, Landslides, &c.) | 197 | 208 | 202 |
| 176.—Injuries by Animals | 53 | 63 | 73 |
| 177.—Starvation | 60 | 35 | 24 |
| 178.—Excessive Cold | 3 | 2 | 6 |
| 179.—Effects of Heat | 5 | 8 | 4 |
| 180.—Lightning | 15 | 22 | 14 |
| 181.—Electricity (Lightning excepted) | — | — | — |
| 182.—Homicide by Firearms | 33 | 18 | 15 |
| 183.—Homicide by Cutting or Piercing Instruments | 93 | 83 | 96 |
| 184.—Homicide by other means | 80 | 69 | 72 |
| 185.—Fractures (cause not specified) | 19 | 27 | 33 |
| 186. (*a*) Judicial Hanging or Execution | 35 | 26 | 38 |
| 186. (*b*) Other External Violence | 50 | 45 | 42 |
| **XIV.—ILL-DEFINED DISEASES.** | | | |
| 187. (*a*) Dropsy | 3,035 | 2,684 | 2,586 |
| 187. (*b*) Ascites | 158 | 176 | 193 |
| 187. (*c*) Other Ill-defined Organic Disease | 2 | — | 1 |
| 188. (*a*) Syncope | 12 | 13 | 28 |
| 188. (*b*) Sudden Death (not otherwise defined) | 10 | 11 | 10 |
| 189. (*a*) Heart Failure | 152 | 184 | 148 |
| 189. (*b*) Atrophy, Debility, &c., three months and over | 1,809 | 1,843 | 1,727 |
| 189. (*c*) Teething | 2 | — | 1 |
| 189. (*d*) Pyrexia | 24,291 | 18,767 | 15,022 |
| 189. (*e*) Marasmus and Asthenia | 241 | 198 | 238 |
| 189. (*f*) Other Ill-defined Causes | 121 | 116 | 124 |
| 189. (*g*) Diseases not specified | 25 | 41 | 34 |

XXVIII.—Causes of Death registered in Ceylon and in each Province and District during the Year 1917, and according to Race in each Province and District.

| Causes of Death. | Ceylon. | Western Province. | | | Central Province. | | | Southern Province. | | | Northern Province. | | | Eastern Province. | | North-Western Province. | | | N.-C. Province. | Province of Uva. | Province of Sabaragamuwa. | | Deaths among all Races. | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Colombo. | Negombo. | Kalutara. | Kandy. | Matale. | Nuwara Eliya. | Galle. | Matara. | Hambantota. | Jaffna. | Mannar. | Mullaittivu. | Batticaloa. | Trincomalee. | Kurunegala. | Puttalam. | Chilaw. | Anuradhapura. | Badulla. | Ratnapura. | Kegalla. | Europeans. | Burghers. | Sinhalese. | Tamils. | Moors. | Malays. | Veddas. | Others. |
| All Causes .. | 113389 | 15284 | 3533 | 7461 | 12910 | 3621 | 4723 | 7982 | 5844 | 3126 | 8734 | 1156 | 494 | 5772 | 941 | 8149 | 1031 | 1665 | 2376 | 7757 | 5690 | 5140 | 76 | 563 | 67591 | 36186 | 7903 | 398 | 132 | 540 |
| I.—General Diseases .. | 20836 | 4103 | 759 | 2092 | 2436 | 486 | 768 | 1343 | 914 | 279 | 1475 | 307 | 84 | 1081 | 288 | 652 | 178 | 250 | 212 | 1306 | 995 | 828 | 24 | 147 | 12578 | 6216 | 1621 | 86 | 26 | 138 |
| 1. Epidemic Diseases .. | 5485 | 896 | 132 | 242 | 846 | 186 | 391 | 190 | 147 | 56 | 523 | 123 | 23 | 405 | 95 | 55 | 113 | 44 | 91 | 504 | 309 | 114 | 5 | 49 | 1496 | 3315 | 514 | 35 | 4 | 67 |
| 2. Septic Diseases .. | 158 | 64 | — | 6 | 15 | 1 | 10 | 14 | 4 | 2 | 4 | 1 | — | 3 | — | 7 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 9 | 9 | 1 | — | 4 | 81 | 54 | 15 | — | — | 4 |
| 3. Tuberculous Diseases .. | 4112 | 1094 | 105 | 356 | 364 | 95 | 87 | 380 | 255 | 62 | 343 | 3 | 3 | 39 | 21 | 282 | 13 | 46 | 26 | 133 | 205 | 200 | 6 | 63 | 2756 | 945 | 260 | 33 | 1 | 48 |
| 4. Venereal Diseases .. | 185 | 38 | 1 | 5 | 41 | 7 | 22 | 4 | 4 | — | 4 | — | — | 1 | — | 2 | 1 | — | 1 | 31 | 13 | 10 | — | 1 | 54 | 123 | 5 | — | — | 2 |
| 5. Cancer or Malignant Diseases .. | 421 | 127 | 13 | 36 | 43 | 5 | 18 | 30 | 17 | 4 | 31 | 16 | — | 7 | 3 | 7 | 6 | 13 | 4 | 18 | 13 | 10 | 3 | 7 | 288 | 95 | 23 | 2 | — | 3 |
| 6. Other General Diseases .. | 10475 | 1884 | 508 | 1447 | 1127 | 192 | 240 | 725 | 487 | 155 | 570 | 164 | 58 | 626 | 169 | 299 | 43 | 144 | 87 | 611 | 446 | 493 | 10 | 23 | 7903 | 1684 | 804 | 16 | 21 | 14 |
| II.—Diseases of the Nervous System and of the Organs of Special Sense .. | 14972 | 2259 | 307 | 2015 | 926 | 191 | 367 | 2094 | 1661 | 660 | 1027 | 57 | 63 | 165 | 86 | 458 | 196 | 204 | 159 | 1135 | 557 | 385 | 7 | 67 | 10517 | 3482 | 794 | 51 | 4 | 50 |
| II.—Diseases of the Circulatory System | 981 | 312 | 36 | 107 | 84 | 10 | 30 | 165 | 31 | 1 | 23 | 2 | 1 | 18 | 4 | 20 | 5 | 28 | 4 | 29 | 44 | 27 | 5 | 28 | 661 | 210 | 63 | 4 | 1 | 9 |
| V.—Diseases of the Respiratory System | 9267 | 1200 | 177 | 290 | 1277 | 428 | 713 | 200 | 81 | 44 | 1083 | 212 | 97 | 534 | 122 | 463 | 159 | 179 | 403 | 1124 | 276 | 205 | 4 | 79 | 3786 | 4532 | 693 | 52 | 28 | 93 |
| V.—Diseases of the Digestive System | 18828 | 2003 | 457 | 1041 | 2989 | 693 | 1023 | 2176 | 1421 | 556 | 428 | 72 | 24 | 648 | 62 | 888 | 115 | 213 | 167 | 1565 | 1435 | 852 | 9 | 86 | 11088 | 6473 | 1028 | 31 | 5 | 108 |
| VI.—Non-venereal Diseases of the Genito-Urinary System and Annexa .. | 823 | 261 | 37 | 37 | 167 | 18 | 53 | 30 | 10 | 2 | 25 | 1 | 3 | 20 | 8 | 30 | 7 | 5 | 8 | 58 | 29 | 14 | 4 | 19 | 344 | 362 | 71 | 13 | — | 10 |
| II.—The Puerperal State .. | 3762 | 401 | 120 | 262 | 349 | 112 | 86 | 188 | 139 | 87 | 327 | 64 | 43 | 161 | 43 | 576 | 68 | 101 | 141 | 194 | 124 | 176 | 1 | 14 | 2289 | 1154 | 279 | 14 | 5 | 6 |
| II.—Diseases of the Skin and of the Cellular Tissue .. .. | 10038 | 1002 | 651 | 128 | 1240 | 499 | 48 | 54 | 30 | 30 | 896 | 32 | 9 | 902 | 86 | 2156 | 32 | 271 | 554 | 47 | 451 | 920 | 1 | 7 | 7472 | 1685 | 828 | 19 | 21 | 5 |
| IX.—Diseases of the Bones and of the Organs of Locomotion .. | 16 | 9 | — | — | 2 | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 2 | 1 | 1 | — | 1 | 6 | 9 | — | — | — | — |
| X.—Malformations .. .. | 10 | 2 | — | — | 1 | — | — | 1 | 1 | — | 2 | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | 1 | — | — | 3 | 7 | — | — | — | — |
| XI.—Diseases of Early Infancy .. | 7528 | 661 | 111 | 204 | 1501 | 331 | 1026 | 127 | 129 | 209 | 511 | 171 | 68 | 101 | 61 | 155 | 78 | 25 | 123 | 966 | 633 | 337 | 4 | 46 | 2549 | 4426 | 425 | 35 | 4 | 39 |
| XII.—Old Age .. .. | 3869 | 1131 | 116 | 381 | 355 | 52 | 159 | 447 | 373 | 30 | 220 | 1 | 5 | 15 | 23 | 56 | 6 | 41 | 5 | 145 | 180 | 128 | 8 | 34 | 2391 | 1101 | 280 | 35 | — | 20 |
| III.—Affections produced by External Causes .. .. | 2347 | 315 | 75 | 211 | 257 | 54 | 76 | 180 | 114 | 50 | 142 | 12 | 14 | 88 | 14 | 222 | 18 | 61 | 55 | 140 | 118 | 131 | 4 | 6 | 1597 | 622 | 87 | 6 | 2 | 23 |
| 1. Suicide .. .. | 240 | 36 | 5 | 12 | 36 | 13 | 12 | 21 | 8 | 2 | 25 | — | — | 15 | — | 13 | — | 6 | 3 | 14 | 7 | 12 | 2 | — | 118 | 116 | 1 | 1 | — | 2 |
| 2. Homicide .. .. | 183 | 38 | 9 | 23 | 8 | 5 | — | 20 | 13 | 7 | 7 | — | — | 4 | 1 | 13 | 4 | 6 | 2 | 9 | 10 | 4 | 1 | — | 139 | 30 | 7 | 1 | — | 5 |
| 3. Judicial Hanging or Execution .. .. | 38 | 17 | — | — | 12 | — | — | 8 | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 31 | 6 | 1 | — | — | — |
| 4. Accident and other External Violence .. .. | 1886 | 224 | 61 | 176 | 201 | 36 | 64 | 131 | 93 | 41 | 110 | 12 | 14 | 68 | 13 | 196 | 14 | 49 | 50 | 117 | 101 | 115 | 1 | 6 | 1309 | 470 | 78 | 4 | 2 | 16 |
| XIV.—Ill-defined Diseases .. | 20112 | 1625 | 687 | 693 | 1326 | 747 | 373 | 977 | 940 | 1178 | 2575 | 224 | 83 | 2039 | 144 | 2473 | 169 | 287 | 545 | 1045 | 847 | 1135 | 5 | 29 | 12310 | 5907 | 1734 | 52 | 36 | 39 |
| I.—General Diseases. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Epidemic Diseases. 1.—Enteric Fever .. .. | 417 | 275 | 16 | 22 | 16 | — | 5 | 32 | 20 | 4 | 3 | — | — | 3 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 1 | — | 6 | 7 | 1 | 1 | 15 | 311 | 46 | 24 | 7 | — | 13 |
| Epidemic Diseases. 2.—Typhus Fever .. .. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Epidemic Diseases. 3.—Relapsing Fever .. .. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Epidemic Diseases. 4. (a) Malaria .. .. | 841 | 68 | 21 | 49 | 104 | 23 | 7 | 44 | 63 | 36 | 189 | 12 | 5 | 8 | 1 | 7 | 38 | 8 | 50 | 43 | 41 | 24 | 1 | 4 | 338 | 384 | 99 | 6 | 1 | 8 |
| Epidemic Diseases. 4. (b) Malarial Cachexia .. | 436 | 27 | 40 | 15 | 12 | 27 | 8 | 22 | 10 | 2 | 24 | 9 | 8 | 76 | 21 | 11 | 27 | 23 | 13 | 24 | 28 | 9 | — | 3 | 119 | 253 | 53 | — | — | 8 |

XXVIII.—Causes of Death registered in Ceylon and in each Province and District, &c.—*contd.*

| | Causes of Death. | Ceylon. | Western Province. | | | Central Province. | | | Southern Province. | | | Northern Province. | | | Eastern Province. | | North-Western Province. | | | N.-C. Province. | Province of Uva. | Province of Sabaragamuwa. | | Deaths among all Races. | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Colombo. | Negombo. | Kalutara. | Kandy. | Matale. | Nuwara Eliya. | Galle. | Matara. | Hambantota. | Jaffna. | Mannar. | Mullaitivu. | Batticaloa. | Trincomalee. | Kurunegala. | Puttalam. | Chilaw. | Anuradhapura. | Badulla. | Ratnapura. | Kegalla. | Europeans. | Burghers. | Sinhalese. | Tamils. | Moors. | Malays. | Veddas. | Others. |
| *Epidemic Diseases.* | 5.—Smallpox (*a*) Vaccinated | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| | 5.—Smallpox (*b*) Not Vaccinated | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| | 5.—Smallpox (*c*) Doubtful | 21 | 2 | | | | | | | | | 17 | | | 1 | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | 1 |
| | 6.—Measles | 147 | 26 | 2 | 21 | 3 | 1 | 3 | 20 | 1 | | 2 | 9 | 1 | 14 | | 4 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 14 | 17 | 3 | | 4 | 87 | 41 | 13 | 1 | | | 1 |
| | 7.—Scarlet Fever | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| | 8.—Whooping Cough | 44 | 10 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 5 | | | 1 | 1 | | 16 | | | | 1 | | 1 | | | | | 14 | 23 | 6 | | | | |
| | 9.—(*a*) Diphtheria | 11 | 4 | 1 | | 1 | | | | | | 4 | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 3 | 7 | | | | | 1 |
| | 9.—(*b*) Membranous Laryngitis | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | | | | | | | | |
| | 9.—(*c*) Croup | 7 | 1 | — | — | 4 | 1 | | — | 1 | | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | | 1 | 4 | — | 1 | — | — | — |
| | 10.—Influenza | 111 | 6 | 11 | 5 | 38 | 3 | 23 | 2 | 2 | 7 | — | — | — | — | — | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 7 | 1 | 1 | — | | 53 | 52 | 5 | 1 | — | — | — |
| | 11.—Miliary Fever | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | | | | | | | | |
| | 12.—Asiatic Cholera | 3 | 1 | — | 2 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | | | | | | | | |
| | 13.—Cholera Nostras | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | | | | | | | | |
| | 14.—(*a*) Amœbic Dysentery | 1 | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | | | | | | | | |
| | 14.—(*b*) Bacillary Dysentery | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | | | | | | | | |
| | 14.—(*c*) Dysentery (type not distinguished) | 3058 | 183 | 40 | 114 | 655 | 127 | 339 | 61 | 49 | 6 | 248 | 92 | 9 | 276 | 71 | 24 | 45 | 6 | 26 | 402 | 210 | 75 | 2 | 16 | 404 | 2342 | 256 | 13 | 3 | 22 | |
| | 15.—Plague | 211 | 199 | — | 9 | 2 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 3 | 71 | 79 | 41 | 4 | — | 13 | |
| | 16.—Yellow Fever | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | |
| | 17.—Leprosy | 98 | 82 | — | 1 | 4 | — | — | 2 | — | — | 2 | — | — | 4 | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | 2 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | |
| | 18.—Erysipelas | 56 | 9 | — | — | 3 | 1 | 1 | — | 1 | 1 | 33 | — | — | 1 | — | 2 | — | — | — | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 74 | 14 | 8 | 1 | — | — | |
| *Septic Diseases.* | 19.—(*a*) Mumps | 3 | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 2 | — | — | — | — | 9 | 42 | 2 | 1 | — | — | |
| | 19.—(*b*) Varicella (Chickenpox) | 20 | 2 | — | 2 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 2 | — | — | — | — | — | 5 | — | 1 | — | — | — | 1 | 2 | — | — | — | 1 | 2 | — | — | — | — | |
| | 19.—(*c*) Other Epidemic Diseases | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 10 | 9 | 1 | — | — | — | |
| | 20.—(*a*) Pyæmia | 31 | 11 | — | 1 | 2 | — | 2 | 2 | 2 | — | 4 | — | — | — | — | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | |
| | 20.—(*b*) Septicæmia | 127 | 53 | — | 5 | 13 | 1 | 8 | 12 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | — | 3 | — | 6 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 8 | 7 | 1 | — | 4 | 16 | 12 | 2 | — | — | 1 | |
| | 20.—(*c*) Vaccinia | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | | 65 | 42 | 13 | — | — | 3 | |
| | 21.—Glanders | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | |
| | 22.—Anthrax | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | |
| | 23.—Rabies, Hydrophobia | 60 | 16 | 4 | 4 | 8 | — | — | 11 | 1 | — | 1 | — | — | 1 | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | |
| | 24.—Tetanus | 344 | 93 | 5 | 12 | 36 | 12 | 9 | 14 | 5 | 2 | 101 | 6 | — | 5 | 6 | 11 | 10 | 3 | 1 | 9 | 4 | 5 | 1 | 2 | 46 | 10 | 2 | — | — | — | |
| | 25.—Mycoses | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 1 | — | 116 | 183 | 33 | 9 | — | 2 | |
| | 26.—Pellagra | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | |
| | 27.—Beri-Beri | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | |
| *Tuberculous Diseases.* | 28.—(*a*) Acute Pulmonary Tuberculosis | 3758 | 1025 | 98 | 331 | 337 | 82 | 80 | 355 | 237 | 59 | 339 | 3 | 3 | 39 | 21 | 174 | 11 | 35 | 17 | 128 | 198 | 186 | 4 | 60 | 2475 | 902 | 238 | 32 | 1 | 46 | |
| | 28.—(*b*) Chronic Pulmonary Tuberculosis | 10 | 2 | — | 1 | 2 | — | — | — | 2 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | 2 | — | 1 | 4 | 5 | — | — | — | — | |
| | 29.—Acute Miliary Tuberculosis | 2 | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | — | |
| | 30.—Tuberculous Meningitis | 7 | 2 | — | 2 | 1 | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | 1 | 4 | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | |
| | 31.—Abdominal Tuberculosis | 53 | 26 | — | 2 | 11 | 2 | 6 | — | — | — | 3 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | 2 | — | — | — | 29 | 19 | 4 | — | — | 1 | |
| | 32.—Tuberculosis of the Spine | 4 | 3 | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 3 | 1 | — | — | — | — | |
| | 33.—Tuberculosis of Joints | 7 | 3 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | 1 | — | — | 1 | — | 1 | 1 | — | 2 | 3 | 1 | — | — | — | |
| | 34.—Tuberculosis of other Organs (Lymphatism excepted) | 266 | 28 | 7 | 20 | 12 | 11 | — | 24 | 15 | 3 | 1 | — | — | — | — | 107 | 2 | 10 | 8 | 3 | 4 | 11 | 1 | — | 235 | 13 | 15 | 1 | — | 1 | |
| | 35.—Disseminated Tuberculosis | 5 | 5 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | 3 | — | 1 | — | — | — | |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 36.—Rickets .. .. | 4870 | 832 | 187 | 698 | 728 | 136 | 191 | 43 | 1 | 2 | 174 | 121 | 53 | 436 | 100 | 102 | 13 | 16 | 23 | 401 | 270 | 343 | 1 | 7 | 3724 | 756 | 356 | 5 | 18 | 3 |
| | 37.—Syphilis .. .. | 169 | 37 | — | 4 | 38 | 6 | 21 | 3 | 3 | — | 4 | — | — | 1 | — | 1 | 1 | — | — | 30 | 11 | 9 | — | 1 | 48 | 114 | 4 | — | — | 2 |
| | 37*a*.—Parangi (Frambœsia Tropicum, Yaws) .. .. | 59 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 5 | 1 | — | 5 | 7 | 6 | — | 1 | — | 4 | — | 9 | 1 | 4 | 4 | 2 | 3 | 4 | — | — | 47 | 8 | 3 | — | 1 | — |
| | 38.—Gonococcus Infection .. .. | 16 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | — | — | 6 | 9 | 1 | — | — | — |
| | 39.—Cancer and other Malignant Tumours of the Bucca Cavity .. | 126 | 23 | 6 | 13 | 18 | 2 | 2 | 9 | 5 | — | 20 | 2 | — | 4 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 7 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 3 | — | — | 82 | 34 | 9 | 1 | — | — |
| | 40.—Cancer and other Malignant Tumours of the Stomach, Liver | 117 | 21 | 6 | 16 | 15 | 3 | 9 | 10 | 7 | 2 | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | 3 | — | 3 | 2 | 9 | 6 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 105 | 5 | 4 | — | — | 1 |
| | 41.—Cancer and other Malignant Tumours of the Peritoneum, Intestines, Rectum .. | 6 | 4 | — | 1 | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | 1 | 4 | 1 | — | — | — | — |
| | 42.—Cancer and other Malignant Tumours of the Female Genital Organs .. .. | 31 | 22 | — | — | 1 | — | 3 | 1 | — | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | 1 | — | — | 2 | 20 | 8 | — | 1 | — | — |
| | 43.—Cancer and other Malignant Tumours of the Breast .. | 22 | 4 | 1 | 2 | 1 | — | 1 | 3 | 1 | — | — | 8 | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | 9 | 10 | 2 | — | — | — |
| | 44.—Cancer and other Malignant Tumours of the Skin .. | 6 | 4 | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 3 | 2 | — | — | — | 1 |
| | 45.—Cancer and other Malignant Tumours of other Organs or of Organs not specified .. | 113 | 49 | — | 5 | 7 | — | 3 | 6 | 3 | 1 | 9 | 5 | — | 3 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 3 | — | 7 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 65 | 35 | 8 | — | — | 1 |
| | 46.—Other Tumours (Tumours of the Female Genital organs excepted) | 4 | — | — | — | 1 | 1 | — | 2 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | 2 | — | 1 | — | — | — |
| | 47.—Acute Rheumatic Fever .. | 1068 | 148 | 23 | 140 | 81 | 10 | 15 | 128 | 74 | 24 | 140 | 19 | 2 | 100 | 49 | 10 | 12 | 12 | 4 | 12 | 32 | 33 | — | 2 | 684 | 275 | 105 | — | 1 | 1 |
| | 48.—(*a*) Rheumatoid Arthritis .. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| | 48.—(*b*) Osteo-Arthritis .. | 2 | 2 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 2 | — | — | — | — | — |
| | 48.—(*c*) Chronic Rheumatism .. | 26 | 5 | 1 | 4 | 4 | 2 | 1 | — | — | 1 | 4 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | 2 | 1 | — | 2 | 6 | 16 | 1 | — | — | 1 |
| | 48.—(*d*) Gout .. .. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| | 49.—Scurvy .. .. | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — |
| | 50.—Diabetes (Mellitus) .. | 259 | 88 | 16 | 19 | 15 | 5 | 2 | 22 | 13 | — | 34 | 4 | 1 | 13 | 1 | 5 | 1 | 4 | — | 5 | 8 | 3 | 1 | 4 | 152 | 69 | 32 | 1 | — | — |
| | 51.—Exophthalmic Goitre .. | 4 | 3 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 4 | — | — | — | — | — |
| | 52.—Addison's Disease .. | 3 | 1 | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | 1 | — | — | 2 | — | — | — | — | — |
| | 53.—(*a*) Leucocythæmia .. | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| | 53.—(*b*) Lymphadenoma .. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| | 54.—(*a*) Anæmia .. .. | 3706 | 669 | 268 | 568 | 238 | 25 | 15 | 493 | 386 | 120 | 115 | 13 | 1 | 66 | 13 | 160 | 6 | 103 | 52 | 177 | 121 | 97 | 3 | 2 | 3086 | 340 | 268 | 1 | 1 | 5 |
| | 54.—(*b*) Chlorosis .. .. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| | 55.—(*a*) Diabetes Insipidus .. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| | 55.—(*b*) Purpura .. .. | 16 | 2 | — | — | 4 | — | 4 | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| | 55.—(*c*) Hæmophilia .. .. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| | 55.—(*d*) Other General Diseases .. | 27 | 15 | 2 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 3 | — | — | — | 2 | — | 1 | 11 | 1 | 3 | — | — | — |
| | 56.—Alcoholism (acute or chronic) .. | 24 | 6 | 1 | — | 4 | — | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 3 | — | 1 | 1 | 11 | 14 | — | — | — | — |
| | 57.—Chronic Lead Poisoning .. .. | — | — | — | — | 3 | — | 2 | 5 | — | — | 1 | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | 1 | — | 3 | — | 2 | 1 | 2 | 10 | 10 | — | — | — | 1 |
| | 58.—Other Chronic Poisonings (occupational) .. .. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| | 59.—Other Chronic Poisonings (non-occupational) .. .. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| II. | —Diseases of the Nervous System and of the Organs of Special Sense. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 60.—Encephalitis .. .. | 15 | 9 | — | — | — | — | — | 2 | — | — | 2 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| | 61.—(*a*) Simple Meningitis .. | 87 | 23 | 2 | 2 | 15 | 2 | 5 | 6 | 2 | — | 6 | — | 1 | 1 | — | 3 | 1 | — | — | 2 | — | — | 1 | 1 | 9 | 3 | 1 | — | — | — |
| | 61.—(*b*) Cerebro-Spinal Fever .. | 2 | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | 4 | 9 | 5 | 1 | — | 33 | 36 | 11 | 2 | — | 4 |
| | 61.—(*c*) Septic Meningitis from various causes .. .. | 4 | 2 | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | 1 |
| | 62.—Locomotor Ataxia .. | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | 1 | 1 | 2 | — | — | — |
| | 63.—Other Diseases of the Spinal Cord | 13 | 10 | 1 | — | — | — | 1 | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — |
| | 64.—Cerebral Hæmorrhage, Apoplexy | 183 | 66 | 2 | 11 | 38 | 4 | 13 | 7 | 1 | 2 | 7 | 2 | — | 1 | — | 8 | 3 | 2 | — | 3 | 3 | 5 | 2 | 9 | 75 | 76 | 15 | 5 | — | 2 |
| | 65.—Softening of the Brain .. | 2 | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | 3 | 2 | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | 2 | — | — | — | — | 1 |

Cancer or Malignant Diseases.

XXVIII.—Causes of Death registered in Ceylon and in each Province and District, &c.—*contd.*

| Causes of Death. | Ceylon. | Western Province. | | | Central Province. | | | Southern Province. | | | Northern Province. | | | Eastern Province. | | North-Western Province. | | | N.-C. Province. | Province of Uva. | Province of Sabaragamuwa. | | Deaths among all Races. | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Colombo. | Negombo. | Kalutara. | Kandy. | Matale. | Nuwara Eliya. | Galle. | Matara. | Hambantota. | Jaffna. | Mannar. | Mullaittivu. | Batticaloa. | Trincomalee. | Kurunegala. | Puttalam. | Chilaw. | Anuradhapura. | Badulla. | Ratnapura. | Kegalla. | Europeans. | Burghers. | Sinhalese. | Tamils. | Moors. | Malays. | Veddas. | Others. |
| 66.—Paralysis without specified cause .. | 793 | 291 | 63 | 149 | 68 | 7 | 17 | 75 | 15 | 2 | 36 | 2 | — | 6 | 5 | 3 | 2 | 18 | 2 | 11 | 10 | 11 | 1 | 8 | 578 | 129 | 68 | 4 | — | 5 |
| 67.—General Paralysis of the Insane .. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 68.—Other forms of mental alienation .. | 40 | 6 | 3 | 5 | 7 | — | — | 10 | 3 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | 1 | — | 1 | — | 3 | — | — | 34 | 4 | 2 | — | — | — |
| 69.—Epilepsy .. .. | 147 | 31 | 4 | 10 | 22 | 1 | 17 | 3 | 1 | — | 26 | — | — | 3 | 2 | 3 | — | — | — | 12 | 5 | 5 | — | — | 47 | 95 | 3 | — | 1 | 1 |
| 70.—Convulsions (non-puerperal) .. | 643 | 47 | 14 | 91 | 34 | 20 | 13 | 43 | 34 | 30 | 60 | 6 | 4 | 16 | 8 | 52 | 15 | 9 | 11 | 73 | 38 | 25 | — | 2 | 424 | 174 | 39 | 1 | 2 | 1 |
| 71.—Convulsions of Infants .. | 12916 | 1752 | 216 | 1721 | 722 | 155 | 294 | 1940 | 1601 | 624 | 890 | 47 | 57 | 135 | 68 | 381 | 174 | 171 | 143 | 1020 | 487 | 318 | 2 | 44 | 9227 | 2927 | 642 | 39 | 1 | 34 |
| 72.—Chorea .. .. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 73.—Neuralgia and Neuritis .. | 14 | 7 | — | — | 2 | 1 | 2 | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | 2 | 6 | 6 | — | — | — | — |
| 74.—Other Diseases of the Nervous System .. .. | 74 | 10 | 1 | 23 | 14 | 1 | 2 | 4 | — | 2 | — | — | — | — | — | 5 | 1 | 3 | — | 1 | 1 | 6 | — | — | 64 | 5 | 4 | — | — | 1 |
| 75.—Diseases of the Eyes and their Annexa .. .. | 20 | — | — | 2 | 2 | — | 2 | 1 | 3 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | 1 | 2 | 6 | — | 1 | 3 | 17 | — | — | — | — |
| 76. {(a) Mastoid Disease .. | 2 | 2 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — |
| {(b) Other Diseases of the Ears .. | 16 | 2 | — | 1 | 1 | — | 1 | 2 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | 5 | 2 | 1 | — | — | 10 | 6 | — | — | — | — |
| **III.—Diseases of the Circulatory System.** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 77.—Pericarditis .. .. | 24 | 8 | — | 2 | 4 | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 2 | 1 | 1 | — | — | 4 | 1 | — | 1 | 11 | 11 | 1 | — | — | — |
| 78. {(a) Simple Acute Endocarditis .. | 5 | 3 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | 1 | — | 1 | — | 3 | — | 1 | — | — | — |
| {(b) Infective Endocarditis .. | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — |
| 79. {(a) Myocarditis .. | 9 | 8 | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 2 | 1 | 4 | — | — | 1 |
| {(b) Valvular Disease .. | 91 | 23 | 3 | 9 | 20 | 3 | 3 | 1 | — | 1 | 9 | 2 | 1 | — | 2 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | — | 1 | — | 4 | 20 | 55 | 9 | 1 | — | 2 |
| {(c) Other Organic Diseases of the Heart .. .. | 506 | 175 | 14 | 71 | 42 | 7 | 24 | 65 | 7 | — | 11 | — | — | 6 | 1 | 7 | — | 8 | — | 19 | 35 | 14 | 2 | 14 | 350 | 101 | 30 | 3 | 1 | 5 |
| 80.—Angina Pectoris .. .. | 5 | 2 | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | 1 | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 2 | 1 | 2 | — | — | — | — |
| 81. {(a) Aneurism .. | 3 | 3 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 2 | 1 | — | — | — |
| {(b) Atheroma, Arteriosclerosis .. | 2 | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 2 | 1 | — | — | — | — |
| {(c) Other Diseases of the Arteries .. | 3 | 1 | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 2 | — | — | — | — | — |
| 82. {(a) Cerebral Embolism and Thrombosis .. .. | 15 | 7 | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | 2 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 4 | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | 1 | 2 | — | — | — | — |
| {(b) Embolism and Thrombosis other than Cerebral .. | 8 | 3 | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | 2 | 6 | 2 | 4 | — | — | — |
| 83. {(a) Phlebitis .. | 2 | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | 3 | — | — | — | 4 | 4 | — | — | — | — |
| {(b) Varicose Veins .. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | 1 | — | — | — | — |
| {(c) Hæmorrhoids .. | 274 | 60 | 19 | 22 | 13 | — | 1 | 96 | 19 | — | 2 | — | — | 12 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 16 | — | 2 | 3 | 5 | — | 1 | 243 | 21 | 9 | — | — | — |
| {(d) Other Diseases of the Veins .. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 84. {(a) Lymphatism, Status Lymphaticus .. | 1 | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| {(b) Elephantiasis Arabum (Filariasis) | 5 | 1 | — | — | 1 | — | — | 2 | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — |
| {(c) Other Diseases of the Lymphatic System .. .. | 9 | 7 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | 2 | 2 | — | — | — | — |
| 85. {(a) Hæmorrhage from any part .. | 17 | 8 | — | — | 1 | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 2 | — | — | — | — | — | 5 | 1 | 2 | — | — | — |
| {(b) Other Diseases of the Circulatory System .. .. | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 3 | 1 | 3 | 1 | — | 10 | 4 | 2 | 1 | — | 1 |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **IV.—Diseases of the Respiratory System.** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 86.—Diseases of the Nose | 25 | 1 | 1 | 3 | — | 1 | — | 4 | 3 | 3 | — | — | — | — | 1 | 1 | — | 1 | — | 1 | 3 | 2 | — | — | 21 | 2 | 2 | — | — | — | — | — |
| 87. (a) Laryngismus Stridulus | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| (b) All forms of Laryngitis (Diphtheritic excepted) | 14 | 4 | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 2 | — | 1 | — | — | 3 | 2 | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | 5 | 6 | 3 | — | — | — | — | — |
| (c) Other Diseases of the Larynx | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 88.—Diseases of the Thyroid Body | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 89.—Acute Bronchitis | 765 | 127 | 7 | 36 | 130 | 59 | 76 | 24 | 12 | 9 | 99 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 9 | 1 | 6 | 2 | 96 | 42 | 23 | 1 | 14 | 209 | 478 | 43 | 14 | — | 6 | — | — |
| 90. (a) Chronic Bronchitis | 97 | 24 | — | 8 | 10 | 1 | 10 | 1 | 1 | — | 16 | — | — | 8 | — | 4 | — | — | 2 | 1 | 5 | 6 | — | 2 | 29 | 58 | 6 | 1 | 1 | — | — | — |
| (b) Bronchiectasis | 4 | 4 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 4 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 91.—Broncho-pneumonia | 836 | 387 | 46 | 33 | 136 | 12 | 56 | 18 | 6 | 1 | 1 | 7 | 1 | 16 | 8 | 4 | — | 9 | — | 44 | 35 | 16 | 2 | 35 | 429 | 281 | 65 | 10 | — | 14 | — | — |
| 92.—Pneumonia | 4169 | 497 | 74 | 133 | 624 | 211 | 411 | 74 | 32 | 27 | 840 | 70 | 67 | 142 | 82 | 130 | 68 | 32 | 53 | 367 | 143 | 92 | 1 | 26 | 853 | 2978 | 225 | 20 | 3 | 63 | — | — |
| 93. (a) Empyema | 16 | 8 | — | — | — | — | 1 | 2 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | 1 | 1 | — | — | 6 | 8 | 1 | — | — | 1 | — | — |
| (b) Other Pleurisy | 54 | 19 | — | 3 | 7 | 3 | 2 | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | — | — | 7 | 4 | 3 | — | 1 | 22 | 30 | — | — | — | 1 | — | — |
| 94.—Pulmonary Congestion, Pulmonary Apoplexy | 54 | 28 | 2 | 1 | 6 | 4 | 4 | 3 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | 1 | 4 | — | — | — | 30 | 19 | 3 | — | — | 2 | — | — |
| 95.—Gangrene of the Lungs | 7 | 3 | — | — | 1 | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 2 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 4 | 3 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 96.—Asthma | 390 | 67 | 20 | 32 | 39 | 14 | 13 | 33 | 16 | 3 | 68 | 1 | 1 | 7 | — | 10 | 1 | 13 | 1 | 17 | 18 | 16 | — | 1 | 209 | 160 | 14 | 3 | — | 3 | — | — |
| 97.—Pulmonary Emphysema | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 98.—Other Diseases of the Respiratory System (Tuberculosis excepted) | 2334 | 30 | 27 | 40 | 324 | 123 | 140 | 40 | 11 | 1 | 57 | 132 | 25 | 358 | 27 | 296 | 84 | 118 | 345 | 589 | 21 | 46 | — | — | 1963 | 509 | 331 | 4 | 24 | 3 | — | — |
| **V.—Diseases of the Digestive System.** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 99. (a) Diseases of the Teeth and Gums (Oral Sepsis) | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| (b) Thrush, Stomatitis | 774 | 61 | 61 | 16 | 190 | 15 | 43 | 3 | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | 186 | 3 | 60 | 15 | 13 | 38 | 75 | — | 1 | 695 | 23 | 52 | 1 | — | 2 | — | — |
| (c) Parotitis (Septic) | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| (d) Other Diseases of the Mouth and Annexa | 6 | 2 | 1 | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | 2 | 4 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 100. (a) Tonsillitis (other than Diphtheritic) | 103 | 9 | 1 | 8 | 9 | 7 | 6 | — | 4 | 11 | 4 | 4 | — | 2 | — | 1 | 1 | — | 2 | 18 | 6 | 10 | — | 1 | 73 | 20 | 8 | 1 | — | — | — | — |
| (b) Quinsy | 2 | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| (c) Other Diseases of the Pharynx | 57 | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | 6 | 32 | 8 | 2 | 3 | 1 | — | 1 | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | 10 | 45 | 2 | — | — | — | — | — |
| 101.—Diseases of the Œsophagus | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 102.—Gastric Ulcer | 11 | 1 | — | — | 1 | — | 1 | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | 1 | 1 | — | — | 2 | 2 | — | — | 3 | 7 | 1 | — | — | — | — | — |
| 103. (a) Gastritis, Gastric Catarrh | 43 | 13 | 1 | 3 | 6 | — | 3 | 2 | — | 1 | 1 | — | — | 7 | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | 2 | 3 | — | 3 | 16 | 21 | 2 | 1 | — | — | — | — |
| (b) Other Diseases of the Stomach (Cancer excepted) | 371 | 20 | — | 8 | 52 | 6 | 19 | 11 | 12 | 19 | 63 | 21 | 1 | 76 | 20 | 10 | 1 | — | — | 9 | 13 | 10 | — | 1 | 157 | 143 | 67 | 2 | — | 1 | — | — |
| 104. & 105. (a) Epidemic Diarrhœa | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| (b) Diarrhœa Infantile, Diarrhœa due to food | 1143 | 88 | 15 | 44 | 118 | 20 | 66 | 209 | 177 | 73 | 57 | 2 | 1 | 79 | 1 | 28 | 3 | 2 | 15 | 87 | 41 | 12 | — | 6 | 760 | 285 | 87 | 2 | — | 3 | — | — |
| (c) Diarrhœa undefined | 9031 | 319 | 160 | 360 | 1404 | 365 | 562 | 1193 | 1058 | 437 | 180 | 30 | 12 | 357 | 27 | 443 | 48 | 54 | 104 | 902 | 731 | 285 | 2 | 13 | 5834 | 2779 | 366 | 6 | 2 | 29 | — | — |
| (d) Enteritis | 753 | 339 | 17 | 10 | 93 | 2 | 54 | 10 | 4 | 1 | 4 | — | — | — | 5 | 12 | 3 | 2 | 4 | 50 | 88 | 55 | 2 | 20 | 268 | 394 | 44 | 9 | — | 16 | — | — |
| (e) Gastro-enteritis | 116 | 57 | 15 | 1 | 8 | — | 3 | 2 | — | — | 25 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 3 | 2 | — | 3 | 43 | 47 | 17 | 2 | — | 4 | — | — |
| (f) Colic | 12 | 3 | — | — | 1 | — | 3 | 1 | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 2 | 1 | — | — | — | 3 | 7 | 2 | — | — | — | — | — |
| (g) Intestinal Ulceration, Colitis | 19 | 15 | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 3 | — | — | 2 | 7 | 7 | 1 | — | — | 2 | — | — |
| (h) Duodenal Ulcer | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 106.—Anchylostomiasis | 2639 | 171 | 16 | 221 | 722 | 179 | 199 | 179 | 84 | 1 | 2 | — | 2 | 22 | 4 | 34 | 5 | 7 | 5 | 421 | 201 | 164 | — | 3 | 296 | 2196 | 117 | 2 | — | 25 | — | — |
| 107.—Intestinal Parasites | 2972 | 703 | 148 | 336 | 291 | 81 | 22 | 523 | 64 | 1 | 20 | — | — | 3 | 1 | 154 | 29 | 66 | 18 | 28 | 276 | 208 | — | 15 | 2573 | 177 | 196 | 3 | — | 8 | — | — |
| 108.—Appendicitis and Typhlitis | 17 | 5 | — | — | 5 | — | — | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 5 | — | — | 1 | 1 | 8 | 6 | — | — | — | 1 | — | — |
| 109. (a) Hernia | 102 | 23 | 4 | 3 | 8 | — | 1 | 10 | 4 | — | 5 | — | — | 20 | — | 9 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 5 | — | 1 | 60 | 27 | 12 | — | — | 2 | — | — |
| (b) Intestinal Obstruction | 90 | 31 | 4 | 2 | 24 | 2 | 8 | 4 | — | — | 3 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 6 | 4 | 2 | — | — | 36 | 42 | 6 | 1 | — | 5 | — | — |
| 110. (a) Psilosis (Sprue, or Ceylon Sore-mouth) | 9 | 6 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | 3 | 4 | — | — | — | 1 | — | — |
| (b) Other Diseases of the Intestine | 38 | 4 | — | — | 14 | 2 | 8 | 1 | — | — | 2 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 2 | 2 | 3 | — | 1 | 7 | 30 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 111.—Acute Yellow Atrophy of the Liver | 7 | 2 | — | — | 2 | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | 4 | 3 | — | — | — | — | — | — |

XXVIII.—Causes of Death registered in Ceylon and in each Province and District, &c.—*conta.*

| Causes of Death. | Ceylon. | Western Province. | | | Central Province. | | | Southern Province. | | | Northern Province. | | | Eastern Province. | | North-Western Province. | | | N.C. Province. | Province of Uva. | Province of Sabaragamuwa. | | Deaths among all Races. | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Colombo. | Negombo. | Kalutara. | Kandy. | Matale. | Nuwara Eliya. | Galle. | Matara. | Hambantota. | Jaffna. | Mannar. | Mullaittivu. | Batticaloa. | Trincomalee. | Kurunegala. | Puttalam. | Chilaw. | Anuradhapura. | Badulla. | Ratnapura. | Kegalla. | Europeans. | Burghers. | Sinhalese. | Tamils. | Moors. | Malays. | Veddas. | Others. |
| 112.—Hydatid Tumour of the Liver .. | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — |
| 113. (a) Cirrhosis of the Liver (Alcoholic) | 3 | 1 | — | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | 1 |
| 113. (b) Cirrhosis of the Liver (Toxic) .. | 109 | 53 | 1 | 5 | 7 | 2 | 8 | 5 | 1 | 1 | 1 | — | 1 | 4 | — | 7 | 1 | 2 | — | 1 | 5 | 4 | 2 | 8 | 57 | 35 | 3 | — | — | 4 |
| 114.—Gallstones .. | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — |
| 115.—Other Diseases of the Liver .. | 206 | 30 | 10 | 18 | 14 | 4 | 2 | 18 | 9 | 3 | 20 | 3 | 5 | 18 | 1 | 3 | 11 | 15 | — | 3 | 10 | 9 | — | 2 | 114 | 70 | 19 | — | — | 1 |
| 116.—Diseases of the Spleen .. | 29 | — | — | 1 | — | 1 | — | — | — | 1 | 2 | 4 | — | 13 | — | 1 | 1 | 1 | — | 4 | — | — | — | — | 2 | 24 | 3 | — | — | — |
| 117.—Peritonitis (cause unknown) .. | 109 | 40 | — | 2 | 15 | 7 | 12 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 4 | — | — | 1 | 2 | 3 | — | — | 1 | 11 | 6 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 46 | 51 | 5 | 1 | — | 3 |
| 118.—Other Diseases of the Digestive System (Cancer and Tuberculosis excepted) .. .. | 54 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 1 | — | — | 2 | — | — | 1 | — | — | 41 | — | — | — | 1 | — | 1 | — | — | 1 | 1 | 7 | 23 | 18 | — | 3 | 1 |
| VI.—Non-venereal Diseases of the Genito-Urinary System and Annexa. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 119.—Acute Nephritis .. .. | 149 | 51 | 9 | 10 | 29 | 5 | 6 | 6 | 2 | — | 9 | — | — | 3 | — | 2 | — | 1 | 1 | 10 | 4 | 1 | — | 1 | 61 | 63 | 19 | 3 | — | 2 |
| 120.—Bright's Disease .. .. | 522 | 158 | 24 | 17 | 118 | 10 | 38 | 10 | 3 | 2 | 12 | — | 3 | 17 | 8 | 23 | 5 | 2 | 6 | 42 | 16 | 8 | 3 | 14 | 182 | 259 | 47 | 10 | — | 7 |
| 121.—Chyluria .. .. | 1 | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — |
| 122.—Other Diseases of the Kidneys and Annexa .. .. | 21 | 10 | — | 1 | 3 | — | 1 | 2 | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | 1 | 1 | — | — | 1 | 11 | 8 | 1 | — | — | — |
| 123.—Urinary Calculi .. | 1 | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — |
| 124.—Diseases of the Bladder .. | 75 | 29 | 4 | 6 | 4 | 1 | 5 | 8 | 3 | — | 2 | — | — | — | — | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 4 | — | 1 | 58 | 12 | 3 | — | — | 1 |
| 125.—Diseases of the Urethra, Urinary Abscess, &c. .. .. | 13 | 1 | — | — | 2 | 2 | 1 | — | 2 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 2 | — | — | — | — | 2 | 1 | — | — | 4 | 9 | — | — | — | — |
| 126.—Diseases of the Prostate .. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 127.—Diseases of the Male Genital Organs (non-venereal) .. .. | 7 | — | — | 1 | 2 | — | 1 | 2 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | 3 | 2 | 1 | — | — | — |
| 128.—Uterine Hæmorrhage (non-puerperal) | 3 | 1 | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | 2 | 1 | — | — | — | — |
| 129.—Uterine Tumour (non-cancerous) .. | 2 | 2 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — |
| 130.—Other Diseases of the Uterus .. | 15 | 5 | — | — | 4 | — | 1 | — | — | — | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | — | 1 | 1 | — | — | 1 | — | 1 | 1 | 6 | 8 | — | — | — | — |
| 131.—Cysts and other Tumours of the Ovary | 4 | 3 | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 4 | — | — | — | — | — |
| 132.—Salpingitis and other Diseases of the Female Genital Organs .. | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — |
| 133.—Non-puerperal Diseases of the Breast (Cancer excepted) .. | 9 | — | — | 1 | 2 | — | — | 2 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 4 | — | — | — | 9 | — | — | — | — | — |
| VII.—The Puerperal State. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 134. (a) Abortion, Miscarriage .. | 22 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 3 | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | 2 | — | — | — | 2 | — | 1 | — | — | 11 | 9 | 2 | — | — | — |
| 134. (b) Ante-partum Hæmorrhage .. | 4 | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | 1 | — | 3 | — | — | — | — |
| 134. (c) Ectopic Gestation .. | 2 | 2 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 2 | — | — | — | — | — |
| 134. (d) Other Accidents of Pregnancy .. | 32 | 10 | 1 | 4 | 5 | — | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 18 | 11 | 1 | — | — | — |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 135.—Puerperal Hæmorrhage | 132 | 23 | 14 | 7 | 16 | 2 | 1 | 19 | 3 | 1 | 8 | — | — | 2 | 1 | 12 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 5 | 7 | 6 | — | 3 | 91 | 30 | 6 | 1 | — | 1 |
| 136.—Other Accidents of Childbirth | 277 | 21 | 14 | 22 | 57 | 8 | 13 | 19 | 18 | 6 | 5 | — | — | 5 | 2 | 8 | 1 | 3 | 7 | 21 | 17 | 30 | — | 2 | 136 | 123 | 15 | — | 1 | — |
| 137.—Puerperal Septicæmia | 1839 | 130 | 20 | 52 | 100 | 37 | 35 | 74 | 46 | 42 | 296 | 58 | 40 | 142 | 37 | 396 | 48 | 21 | 51 | 90 | 46 | 78 | — | 5 | 907 | 748 | 163 | 10 | 3 | 3 |
| 138. (a) Puerperal Albuminuria, Nephritis, &c. | 8 | — | — | — | 6 | 1 | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 7 | 1 | — | — | — |
| 138. (b) Puerperal Eclampsia | 1295 | 176 | 66 | 166 | 135 | 45 | 27 | 64 | 66 | 37 | 13 | 5 | 3 | 10 | 3 | 153 | 14 | 75 | 75 | 64 | 45 | 53 | — | 2 | 1042 | 160 | 85 | 3 | 1 | 2 |
| 139. (a) Puerperal Phelgmasiæ, Alba Dolens | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 139. (b) Puerperal Embolism, Sudden Death, &c. | 2 | 1 | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | — |
| 140. (a) Puerperal Insanity | 24 | 13 | 2 | — | 2 | — | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | 3 | — | — | 1 | — | — | 20 | 4 | — | — | — | — |
| 140. (b) Consequences of Childbirth (not otherwise defined) | 124 | 21 | 2 | 10 | 21 | 18 | 6 | 7 | 3 | — | 4 | — | — | — | — | 3 | 3 | — | 3 | 9 | 8 | 6 | — | — | 60 | 58 | 6 | — | — | — |
| 141.—Puerperal Diseases of the Breast | 1 | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — |
| **VIII.—Diseases of the Skin and of the Cellular Tissue.** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 142.—Gangrene | 74 | 24 | 3 | 2 | 6 | — | 1 | 2 | — | — | 3 | — | — | 7 | — | 5 | — | 11 | 1 | 4 | 4 | 1 | — | — | 40 | 30 | 2 | 1 | — | 1 |
| 143. (a) Carbuncle | 33 | 9 | 1 | 3 | 4 | — | — | 5 | — | 2 | 6 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | 2 | — | 1 | 21 | 8 | 3 | — | — | — |
| 143. (b) Furuncle (Boil) | 34 | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | 30 | 4 | — | — | — |
| 144. (a) Phlegmon | 61 | 18 | — | 4 | 1 | 1 | 6 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 15 | 11 | — | 4 | — | — | 2 | — | — | — | 1 | 1 | — | — | 26 | 27 | 5 | 1 | — | 1 |
| 144. (b) Acute Abscess, Abscess unqualified | 195 | 26 | 7 | 23 | 23 | 12 | 8 | 20 | 16 | 9 | 13 | — | — | 4 | — | 6 | 3 | — | 3 | 6 | 1 | 3 | 1 | — | 146 | 41 | 7 | — | — | — |
| 145. (a) Ulcer, Bedsore | 138 | 22 | 5 | 20 | 10 | 8 | 5 | 11 | 7 | 18 | 8 | — | 1 | 3 | — | 12 | — | 1 | 1 | 7 | 3 | 10 | — | 1 | 94 | 36 | 5 | — | — | 1 |
| 145. (b) Eczema | 4 | 4 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 4 | 1 | 2 | 6 | 4 | 6 | 1 | — | 2 | 3 | — | 1 | — | — | — |
| 145. (c) Pemphigus | 2 | — | — | — | 2 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 2 | — | — | — | — |
| 145. (d) Other Diseases of the Integumentary System (Elephantiasis Arabum excepted) | 9497 | 899 | 635 | 75 | 1194 | 478 | 28 | 15 | 4 | — | 851 | 21 | 8 | 884 | 86 | 2129 | 26 | 257 | 543 | 25 | 437 | 902 | — | 3 | 7142 | 1511 | 801 | 17 | 21 | 2 |
| **IX.—Diseases of the Bones and of the Organs of Locomotion.** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 146.—Diseases of the Bones (Tuberculosis and Mastoid Disease excepted) | 8 | 6 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 2 | — | — | — | 1 | 3 | 4 | — | — | — | — |
| 147.—Diseases of the Joints (Tuberculosis and Rheumatism excepted) | 7 | 2 | — | — | 2 | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | 1 | — | — | 3 | 4 | — | — | — | — |
| 148.—Amputations | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 149.—Other Diseases of the Organs of Locomotion | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — |
| **X.—Malformations.** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 150. (a) Congenital Hydrocephalus | 2 | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 2 | — | — | — | — |
| 150. (b) Congenital Diseases of the Heart | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 150. (c) Other Congenital Malformations (Stillbirths excluded) | 8 | 1 | — | — | 1 | — | — | 1 | 1 | — | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | 1 | — | — | 3 | 5 | — | — | — | — |
| **XI.—Diseases of Early Infancy.** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 151. (a) Premature Birth | 1591 | 176 | 26 | 19 | 310 | 8 | 163 | 33 | 20 | 1 | 98 | 3 | 4 | 25 | 15 | 41 | 4 | 22 | 18 | 435 | 146 | 24 | — | 15 | 724 | 772 | 62 | 7 | — | 11 |
| 151. (b) Debility | 5728 | 452 | 85 | 183 | 1185 | 323 | 852 | 94 | 96 | 208 | 413 | 168 | 64 | 75 | 44 | 111 | 74 | 2 | 103 | 508 | 387 | 301 | 2 | 29 | 1653 | 3632 | 357 | 23 | 4 | 28 |
| 151. (c) Want of Breast Milk | 47 | 16 | — | — | 3 | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 2 | — | — | 2 | 22 | 1 | — | — | 1 | 34 | 8 | 3 | 1 | — | — |
| 151. (d) Atrophy, Icterus, Sclerema Neonatorum | 3 | 2 | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | — |
| 152. (a) Atelectasis | 13 | 11 | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | 1 | 5 | 3 | 1 | 2 | — | — |
| 152. (b) Injuries at Birth | 137 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | — | 8 | — | 13 | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | 1 | — | 1 | 98 | 12 | — | — | 129 | 4 | 2 | 2 | — | — |
| 152. (c) Other Diseases peculiar to early Infancy | 5 | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | 2 | 3 | — | — | — | — |
| 153.—Lack of care | 4 | — | — | — | 2 | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 2 | 1 | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | 3 | — | — | — | — |

XXVIII.—Causes of Death registered in Ceylon and in each Province and District, &c.—*contd.*

| Causes of Death. | Ceylon. | Western Province. | | | Central Province. | | | Southern Province. | | | Northern Province. | | | Eastern Province. | | North-Western Province. | | | N.-C. Province. | Province of Uva. | Province of Sabaragamuwa. | | Deaths among all Races. | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Colombo. | Negombo. | Kalutara. | Kandy. | Matale. | Nuwara Eliya. | Galle. | Matara. | Hambantota. | Jaffna. | Mannar. | Mullaittivu. | Batticaloa. | Trincomalee. | Kurunegala. | Puttalam. | Chilaw. | Anuradhapura. | Badulla. | Ratnapura. | Kegalla. | Europeans. | Burghers. | Sinhalese. | Tamils. | Moors. | Malays. | Veddas. | Others. |
| **XII.—Old Age.** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 154.—Senility .. .. | 3869 | 1131 | 116 | 381 | 355 | 52 | 159 | 447 | 373 | 30 | 220 | 1 | 5 | 15 | 23 | 56 | 6 | 41 | 5 | 145 | 180 | 128 | 8 | 34 | 2391 | 1101 | 280 | 35 | — | 20 |
| **XIII.—Affections produced by External Causes.** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 155.—Suicide by Poison .. .. | 20 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 6 | — | — | 5 | — | — | — | — | — | 2 | — | 2 | — | 1 | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | 13 | 6 | 1 | — | — | — |
| 156.—Suicide by Asphyxia .. .. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 157.—Suicide by Hanging or Strangulation | 160 | 25 | 4 | 10 | 25 | 10 | 8 | 11 | 5 | 2 | 14 | — | — | 6 | — | 5 | — | 5 | 3 | 12 | 6 | 9 | — | — | 76 | 83 | — | — | — | 1 |
| 158.—Suicide by Drowning .. .. | 27 | — | — | — | 4 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | — | 10 | — | — | 6 | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 8 | 19 | — | — | — | — |
| 159.—Suicide by Firearms .. .. | 13 | 3 | — | — | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 2 | — | — | — | 1 | 1 | — | 1 | — | 7 | 4 | — | 1 | — | — |
| 160.—Suicide by Cutting or Piercing Instruments .. .. | 4 | 3 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | 1 |
| 161.—Suicide by jumping from High Places | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — |
| 162.—Suicide by Crushing .. .. | 6 | 3 | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 2 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — |
| 163.—Suicide by other means .. .. | 9 | 1 | — | 1 | — | — | — | 1 | 1 | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 6 | — | — | — | — | — |
| 164.—Poisoning by Food .. .. | 29 | 3 | — | — | 4 | 2 | 1 | 4 | 7 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 3 | — | — | — | 6 | 3 | — | — | — | — |
| 165. (a) Snake-bite .. .. | 212 | 11 | 5 | 11 | 6 | 1 | 2 | 9 | 3 | 7 | 10 | 2 | 3 | 26 | 2 | 50 | 5 | 14 | 13 | 20 | 5 | 7 | — | — | 150 | 42 | 20 | — | — | — |
| 165. (b) Insect Stings (venomous) .. | 15 | — | — | 2 | — | 1 | 1 | 1 | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | 3 | 1 | — | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | — | — | 10 | 5 | — | — | — | — |
| 165. (c) Other Acute Poisonings .. | 3 | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | 1 | 1 | — | — | 2 | 1 | — | — | — | — |
| 166.—Conflagration .. .. | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — |
| 167.—Burns (Conflagration excepted) .. | 231 | 36 | 5 | 17 | 49 | 11 | 18 | 15 | 6 | 4 | 2 | 1 | — | 3 | 1 | 14 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 8 | 20 | 13 | — | 2 | 140 | 77 | 8 | — | 1 | 3 |
| 168.—Absorption of Deleterious Gases (Conflagration excepted) .. | 8 | — | — | 1 | 3 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 3 | 5 | — | — | — | — |
| 169.—Accidental Drowning .. | 435 | 51 | 19 | 30 | 29 | 5 | 10 | 39 | 26 | 10 | 60 | 1 | 5 | 20 | 5 | 42 | — | 12 | 10 | 25 | 15 | 21 | — | — | 281 | 136 | 14 | 2 | — | 2 |
| 170.—Traumatism by Firearms .. | 46 | 1 | 1 | — | 5 | 3 | 2 | 1 | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | 12 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 10 | 6 | 1 | — | 1 | 39 | 4 | — | — | — | 2 |
| 171.—Traumatism by Cutting or Piercing Instruments .. .. | 7 | 2 | — | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | 6 | 1 | — | — | — | — |
| 172. (a) Traumatism by Fall from Trees .. | 379 | 32 | 18 | 67 | 50 | 8 | 3 | 26 | 40 | 8 | 13 | — | 1 | 4 | 2 | 25 | — | 10 | 1 | 14 | 16 | 41 | — | 1 | 320 | 47 | 7 | — | — | 4 |
| 172. (b) Traumatism by Fall from Heights other than Trees .. | 63 | 7 | 1 | 10 | 8 | — | 1 | 5 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 2 | — | — | 1 | 3 | — | — | — | 10 | 6 | 3 | — | — | 48 | 12 | 3 | — | — | — |
| 172. (c) Traumatism by other Accidental Fall .. .. | 29 | 6 | — | 5 | 3 | — | 5 | 1 | — | — | 3 | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | 1 | — | 2 | 2 | — | — | 1 | 13 | 14 | — | — | — | 1 |
| 173.—Traumatism in Mines and Quarries | 21 | 2 | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | 9 | 2 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 3 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 20 | 1 | — | — | — | — |
| 174.—Traumatism by Machines .. | 9 | — | — | — | — | — | 2 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 7 | 3 | — | — | 6 | 3 | — | — | — | — |
| 175.—Traumatism by other Crushing (Vehicles, Railroad, Landslides, &c.) .. .. | 202 | 38 | 4 | 15 | 25 | 3 | 18 | 15 | 4 | 1 | 9 | 2 | 1 | 5 | 2 | 19 | 1 | 3 | 5 | 10 | 13 | 9 | — | — | 131 | 54 | 14 | — | — | 3 |
| 176.—Injuries by Animals .. | 73 | 5 | 2 | 5 | 3 | 2 | — | 2 | — | 5 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 8 | — | 12 | 1 | — | 13 | 4 | 3 | — | — | — | 52 | 13 | 6 | 1 | 1 | — |
| 177.—Starvation .. .. | 24 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 5 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 2 | — | — | — | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 1 | — | — | 4 | 19 | 1 | — | — | — |
| 178.—Excessive Cold .. .. | 6 | 1 | — | 1 | 4 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 4 | 2 | — | — | — | — |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 179.—Effects of Heat | .. | .. | 4 | 1 | — | — | 1 | — | 1 | — | 1 | — | — | 2 | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | 1 | — | — | 1 | — | 2 | — | — | 1 |
| 180.—Lightning | .. | .. | 14 | 4 | 2 | 2 | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | 2 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 10 | 3 | 1 | — | — | — |
| 181.—Electricity (Lightning excepted) | .. | .. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 182.—Homicide by Firearms | .. | .. | 15 | 1 | 2 | — | — | 2 | — | 1 | 1 | 2 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 2 | 2 | — | — | — | — | 14 | 1 | — | — | — | — |
| 183.—Homicide by Cutting or Piercing Instruments | .. | .. | 96 | 18 | 3 | 14 | 5 | 3 | — | 7 | 9 | 3 | 5 | — | — | 1 | 1 | 8 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 5 | 5 | 3 | — | — | 72 | 19 | 5 | — | — | 5 |
| 184.—Homicide by other means | .. | .. | 72 | 19 | 4 | 9 | 3 | — | — | 12 | 3 | 2 | 2 | — | — | 3 | — | 5 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 1 | — | 53 | 10 | 2 | 1 | — | — |
| 185.—Fractures (cause not specified) | .. | .. | 33 | 19 | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | 3 | 1 | — | — | 1 | — | 3 | — | 1 | 1 | 2 | — | 2 | 1 | — | 21 | 7 | 3 | 1 | — | — |
| 186 { (a) Judicial Hanging or Execution | .. | .. | 38 | 17 | — | — | 12 | — | — | 8 | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 31 | 6 | 1 | — | — | — |
| 186 { (b) Other External Violence | .. | .. | 42 | 4 | — | 5 | 3 | — | — | 4 | 1 | — | 4 | — | 1 | — | — | 6 | 1 | 3 | — | 5 | 2 | 3 | 1 | — | 29 | 12 | 1 | — | — | — |
| **XIV.—Ill-defined Diseases.** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 187. (a) Dropsy | .. | .. | 2586 | 74 | 32 | 55 | 299 | 86 | 88 | 106 | 9 | 88 | 241 | 49 | 11 | 623 | 29 | 417 | 51 | 27 | 44 | 92 | 55 | 110 | — | 1 | 1246 | 971 | 352 | 2 | 10 | 4 |
| 187. (b) Ascites | .. | .. | 193 | 26 | 8 | 13 | 17 | 14 | 2 | 22 | 7 | 1 | 17 | 2 | 1 | 43 | — | 1 | 1 | 2 | — | 2 | 6 | 8 | — | 2 | 83 | 91 | 17 | — | — | — |
| 187. (c) Other Ill-defined Organic Disease | .. | .. | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — |
| 188. (a) Syncope | .. | .. | 28 | 6 | — | — | 1 | 2 | — | — | — | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | — | 17 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 12 | 12 | 2 | 2 | — | — |
| 188. (b) Sudden Death (not otherwise defined) | .. | .. | 10 | 2 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 8 | 2 | — | — | — | — |
| 189. (a) Heart Failure | .. | .. | 148 | 50 | — | 12 | 28 | 7 | 9 | 4 | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | 7 | 2 | 1 | — | 2 | 11 | 8 | 5 | 8 | 47 | 78 | 6 | 1 | — | 3 |
| 189. (b) Atrophy, Debility, &c., three months and over | .. | .. | 1727 | 226 | 34 | 99 | 372 | 72 | 147 | 116 | 44 | 22 | 62 | 8 | 8 | 6 | 12 | 22 | 9 | 6 | 10 | 186 | 169 | 97 | — | 13 | 443 | 1108 | 132 | 15 | — | 16 |
| 189. (c) Teething | .. | .. | 1 | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — |
| 189. (d) Pyrexia | .. | .. | 15022 | 1099 | 604 | 481 | 584 | 559 | 110 | 685 | 353 | 1062 | 2250 | 164 | 63 | 1363 | 103 | 1984 | 99 | 231 | 490 | 737 | 600 | 901 | — | 2 | 10237 | 3538 | 1185 | 25 | 26 | 9 |
| 189. (e) Marasmus and Asthenia | .. | .. | 238 | 99 | 5 | 22 | 17 | 6 | 9 | 29 | 21 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 15 | — | 1 | — | 10 | — | 4 | — | 3 | 122 | 73 | 30 | 7 | — | 3 |
| 189. (f) Other Ill-defined Causes | .. | .. | 124 | 30 | 4 | 8 | 8 | 1 | 5 | 9 | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | 4 | — | 10 | 6 | 19 | 1 | 7 | 5 | 5 | — | — | 95 | 20 | 8 | — | — | 1 |
| 189. (g) Diseases not specified | .. | .. | 34 | 13 | — | 2 | — | — | 3 | 4 | — | 1 | 4 | 1 | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | 2 | 1 | 2 | — | — | 15 | 14 | 2 | — | — | 3 |

XXIX.—Causes of Death registered on Estates in the Central, Uva, Sabaragamuwa, and Western Provinces, and in Galle and Matara Districts in the Southern Province, and Kurunegala District in the North-Western Province during the Year 1917.

| CAUSES OF DEATH. | Ceylon. | DISTRICT. Kandy. | Matale. | Nuwara Eliya. | Badulla. | Ratnapura. | Kegalla. | Colombo. | Kalutara. | Galle. | Matara. | Kurunegala. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ALL CAUSES .. | 19,098 | 5,823 | 1,332 | 3,403 | 2,980 | 1,742 | 1,255 | 415 | 1,244 | 318 | 281 | 305 |
| I.—General Diseases .. | 2,876 | 814 | 179 | 466 | 506 | 351 | 155 | 68 | 189 | 70 | 52 | 26 |
| 1. Epidemic Diseases .. | 2,139 | 613 | 137 | 365 | 411 | 256 | 90 | 42 | 114 | 49 | 45 | 17 |
| 2. Septic Diseases .. | 34 | 6 | — | 10 | 8 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 4 | — | — | — |
| 3. Tuberculous Diseases | 276 | 60 | 20 | 36 | 26 | 32 | 35 | 11 | 36 | 8 | 4 | 8 |
| 4. Venereal Diseases .. | 113 | 33 | 7 | 20 | 28 | 10 | 8 | — | 4 | — | 3 | — |
| 5. Cancer or Malignant Diseases .. | 25 | 8 | — | 7 | 6 | — | 1 | — | 2 | 1 | — | — |
| 6. Other General Diseases | 289 | 94 | 15 | 28 | 27 | 49 | 20 | 14 | 29 | 12 | — | 1 |
| II.—Diseases of the Nervous System and of the Organs of Special Sense .. | 1,891 | 578 | 129 | 273 | 209 | 153 | 178 | 77 | 189 | 45 | 26 | 34 |
| III.—Diseases of the Circulatory System .. | 100 | 33 | 4 | 18 | 16 | 2 | 9 | — | 12 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| IV.—Diseases of the Respiratory System .. | 2,440 | 735 | 224 | 524 | 427 | 176 | 118 | 25 | 116 | 26 | 16 | 53 |
| V.—Diseases of the Digestive System .. | 4,957 | 1,522 | 338 | 749 | 841 | 482 | 318 | 120 | 316 | 86 | 114 | 71 |
| VI.—Non-venereal Diseases of the Genito-Urinary System and Annexa .. | 223 | 76 | 10 | 46 | 33 | 15 | 11 | 3 | 17 | 3 | 2 | 7 |
| VII.—The Puerperal State .. | 485 | 144 | 50 | 47 | 61 | 40 | 52 | 5 | 48 | 15 | 6 | 17 |
| VIII.—Diseases of the Skin and of the Cellular Tissue .. | 78 | 23 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 5 | 5 | — | 7 | — | 1 | 4 |
| IX.—Diseases of the Bones and of the Organs of Locomotion .. | 4 | 1 | — | 1 | 1 | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — |
| X.—Malformations .. | 2 | 1 | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| XI.—Diseases of Early Infancy .. | 3,448 | 1,148 | 218 | 851 | 485 | 237 | 199 | 44 | 165 | 32 | 33 | 36 |
| XII.—Old Age .. .. | 750 | 238 | 48 | 139 | 100 | 87 | 58 | 14 | 42 | 8 | 6 | 10 |
| XIII.—Affections produced by External Causes .. | 278 | 101 | 11 | 51 | 42 | 17 | 20 | 8 | 13 | 4 | 4 | 7 |
| 1. Suicide .. | 69 | 24 | 6 | 12 | 11 | 3 | 4 | 1 | 5 | 1 | 2 | — |
| 2. Homicide .. | 14 | 5 | 1 | — | 5 | — | 1 | — | 2 | — | — | — |
| 3. Judicial Hanging or Execution .. | 2 | 2 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 4. Accident and other External Violence .. | 193 | 70 | 4 | 39 | 26 | 14 | 15 | 7 | 6 | 3 | 2 | 7 |
| XIV.—Ill-defined Diseases .. | 1,566 | 409 | 111 | 227 | 246 | 177 | 131 | 51 | 130 | 27 | 19 | 38 |
| **I.—GENERAL DISEASES.** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *Epidemic Diseases.* 1.—Enteric Fever .. | 15 | 6 | — | 2 | 1 | 4 | — | — | 1 | — | — | 1 |
| 2.—Typhus Fever .. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 3.—Relapsing Fever .. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 4. (a) Malaria .. | 159 | 48 | 18 | 5 | 32 | 24 | 12 | 5 | 7 | 3 | 1 | 4 |
| 4. (b) Malarial Cachexia .. | 93 | 8 | 17 | 4 | 11 | 25 | 7 | 5 | 8 | 6 | — | 2 |
| 5.—Small-pox (a) Vaccinated .. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 5.—Small-pox (b) Not Vaccinated | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 5.—Small-pox (c) Doubtful .. | 1 | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 6.—Measles .. .. | 20 | 3 | 1 | 3 | 12 | 3 | 1 | — | 2 | — | 1 | — |
| 7.—Scarlet Fever .. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 8.—Whooping Cough .. | 8 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 9. (a) Diphtheria .. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 9. (b) Membranous Laryngitis | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 9. (c) Croup .. | 5 | 3 | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — |
| 10.—Influenza .. .. | 45 | 19 | 2 | 16 | 7 | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — |
| 11.—Miliary Fever .. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 12.—Asiatic Cholera .. | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — |
| 13.—Cholera Nostras .. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 14. (a) Amœbic Dysentery .. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 14. (b) Bacillary Dysentery .. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 14. (c) Dysentery (type not distinguished) .. | 1,774 | 520 | 96 | 330 | 342 | 199 | 69 | 31 | 96 | 40 | 41 | 10 |
| 15.—Plague .. .. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 16.—Yellow Fever .. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 17.—Leprosy .. .. | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 18.—Erysipelas .. | 6 | 2 | — | 1 | 2 | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — |
| 19. (a) Mumps .. | 2 | — | — | — | 2 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 19. (b) Varicella (Chickenpox) | 3 | — | — | 2 | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 19. (c) OtherEpidemicDiseases | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| *Septic Diseases.* 20. (a) Pyæmia .. | 6 | — | — | 2 | 1 | 2 | — | — | 1 | — | — | — |
| 20. (b) Septicæmia .. | 28 | 6 | — | 8 | 7 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 2 | — | — | — |
| 20. (c) Vaccinia .. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 21.—Glanders .. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 22.—Anthrax .. .. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 23.—Rabies, Hydrophobia .. | 7 | 3 | — | — | — | 3 | 1 | — | — | — | — | — |

XXIX.—Causes of Death registered on Estates, &c., in 1917—*contd.*

| CAUSES OF DEATH. | Ceylon. | DISTRICT. Kandy. | Matale. | Nuwara Eliya. | Badulla. | Ratnapura. | Kegalla. | Colombo. | Kalutara. | Galle. | Matara. | Kurunegala. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 24.—Tetanus | 45 | 18 | 6 | 4 | 4 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 6 | — | — | 1 |
| 25.—Mycoses | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 26.—Pellagra | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 27.—Beri-Beri | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| *Tuberculous Diseases.* 28.(*a*) Acute Pulmonary Tuberculosis | 254 | 57 | 18 | 30 | 25 | 29 | 32 | 11 | 34 | 8 | 3 | 7 |
| *Tuberculous Diseases.* 28.(*b*) Chronic Pulmonary Tuberculosis | 4 | — | — | — | — | — | 2 | — | 1 | — | 1 | — |
| *Tuberculous Diseases.* 29.—Acute Miliary Tuberculosis | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| *Tuberculous Diseases.* 30.—Tuberculosis Meningitis | 1 | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| *Tuberculous Diseases.* 31.—Abdominal Tuberculosis | 10 | 2 | 1 | 5 | — | 1 | — | — | 1 | — | — | — |
| *Tuberculous Diseases.* 32.—Tuberculosis of the Spine | 1 | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| *Tuberculous Diseases.* 33.—Tuberculosis of Joints | 2 | — | — | — | 1 | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — |
| *Tuberculous Diseases.* 34.—Tuberculosis of other Organs (Lymphatism excepted) | 4 | 1 | 1 | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | 1 |
| *Tuberculous Diseases.* 35.—Disseminated Tuberculosis | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 36.—Rickets | 82 | 27 | 4 | 12 | 10 | 3 | 6 | 4 | 8 | 8 | — | — |
| 37.—Syphilis | 105 | 30 | 6 | 20 | 28 | 8 | 7 | — | 3 | — | 3 | — |
| 37*a*.—Parangi (Frambœsia Tropicum, Yaws) | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 38.—Gonococcus Infection | 8 | 3 | 1 | — | — | 2 | 1 | — | 1 | — | — | — |
| *Cancer or Malignant Diseases.* 39.—Cancer and other Malignant Tumours of the Buccal Cavity | 4 | — | — | 2 | — | — | — | — | 2 | — | — | — |
| *Cancer or Malignant Diseases.* 40.—Cancer and other Malignant Tumours of the Stomach, Liver | 2 | 1 | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| *Cancer or Malignant Diseases.* 41.—Cancer and other Malignant Tumours of the Peritoneum, Intestines, Rectum | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — |
| *Cancer or Malignant Diseases.* 42.—Cancer and other Malignant Tumours of the Female Genital Organs | 4 | 1 | — | 2 | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| *Cancer or Malignant Diseases.* 43.—Cancer and other Malignant Tumours of the Breast | 2 | 1 | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| *Cancer or Malignant Diseases.* 44.—Cancer and other Malignant Tumours of the Skin | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| *Cancer or Malignant Diseases.* 45.—Cancer and other Malignant Tumours of other Organs or of Organs not specified | 11 | 4 | — | 1 | 6 | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — |
| 46.—Other Tumours (Tumours of the Female Genital Organs excepted) | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 47.—Acute Rheumatic Fever | 27 | 13 | 2 | 4 | 2 | — | 2 | 2 | 2 | — | — | — |
| 48.(*a*) Rheumatoid Arthritis | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 48.(*b*) Osteo-Arthritis | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 48.(*c*) Chronic Rheumatism | 12 | 4 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | — | 1 | — | — | — |
| 48.(*d*) Gout | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 49.—Scurvy | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 50.—Diabetes (Mellitus) | 12 | 6 | — | — | 3 | 1 | 1 | — | — | 1 | — | — |
| 51.—Exophthalmic Goitre | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 52.—Addison's Disease | 2 | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — |
| 53.(*a*) Leucocythæmia | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 53.(*b*) Lymphadenoma | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 54.(*a*) Anæmia | 89 | 20 | 1 | 4 | 4 | 35 | 8 | 3 | 11 | 3 | — | — |
| 54.(*b*) Chlorosis | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 55.(*a*) Diabetes Insipidus | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 55.(*b*) Purpura | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 55.(*c*) Hæmophilia | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 55.(*d*) Other General Diseases | 8 | 2 | — | 1 | — | 2 | — | 3 | — | — | — | — |
| 56.—Alcoholism (acute or chronic) | 4 | — | — | 2 | 2 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 57.—Chronic Lead Poisoning | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 58.—Other Chronic Poisonings (occupational) | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 59.—Other Chronic Poisonings (non-occupational) | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| **II.—DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM AND OF THE ORGANS OF SPECIAL SENSE.** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 60.—Encephalitis | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — |
| 61.(*a*) Simple Meningitis | 30 | 9 | 1 | 4 | 2 | 5 | 5 | 1 | — | 2 | — | 1 |
| 61.(*b*) Cerebro-Spinal Fever | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 61.(*c*) Septic Meningitis from various causes | 1 | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 62.—Locomotor Ataxia | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |

XXIX.—Causes of Death registered on Estates, &c., in 1917—*contd.*

| CAUSES OF DEATH. | Ceylon. | DISTRICT. Kandy. | Matale. | Nuwara Eliya. | Badulla. | Ratnapura. | Kegalla. | Colombo. | Kalutara. | Galle. | Matara. | Kurunegala. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 63.—Other Diseases of the Spinal Cord .. .. | 1 | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 64.—Cerebral Hæmorrhage, Apoplexy .. .. | 55 | 27 | 3 | 10 | 2 | 2 | 4 | — | 4 | 1 | — | 2 |
| 65.—Softening of the Brain .. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 66.—Paralysis without specified cause .. .. | 63 | 21 | 4 | 14 | 8 | 3 | 6 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 1 | — |
| 67.—General Paralysis of the Insane .. .. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 68.—Other forms of mental alienation .. .. | 3 | 2 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 |
| 69.—Epilepsy .. .. | 52 | 15 | — | 13 | 9 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 3 | — | — | 1 |
| 70.—Convulsions (non-puerperal) .. | 84 | 13 | 9 | 8 | 10 | 8 | 8 | 5 | 16 | 3 | 2 | 2 |
| 71.—Convulsions of Infants .. | 1,573 | 486 | 111 | 220 | 171 | 130 | 144 | 64 | 163 | 36 | 21 | 27 |
| 72.—Chorea .. .. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 73.—Neuralgia and Neuritis .. | 5 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 74.—Other Diseases of the Nervous System .. | 4 | 1 | — | — | 1 | — | 1 | — | — | 1 | — | — |
| 75.—Diseases of the Eyes and their Annexa .. .. | 14 | 1 | — | 2 | 1 | 2 | 5 | — | 1 | — | 2 | — |
| 76. (*a*) Mastoid Disease .. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 76. (*b*) Other Diseases of the Ears | 5 | 1 | — | — | 3 | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — |
| **III.—DISEASES OF THE CIRCULATORY SYSTEM.** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 77.—Pericarditis .. .. | 4 | 1 | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | 2 | — | — | — |
| 78. (*a*) Simple Acute Endocarditis | 1 | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 78. (*b*) Infective Endocarditis .. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 79. (*a*) Myocarditis .. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 79. (*b*) Valvular Disease .. | 24 | 15 | — | 2 | 3 | — | — | — | 2 | 1 | — | 1 |
| 79. (*c*) Other Organic Diseases of the Heart .. | 58 | 15 | 4 | 14 | 9 | 2 | 5 | — | 7 | 1 | — | 1 |
| 80.—Angina Pectoris .. | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 81. (*a*) Aneurism .. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 81. (*b*) Atheroma, Arteriosclerosis | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 81. (*c*) Other Diseases of the Arteries .. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 82. (*a*) Cerebral Embolism and Thrombosis .. | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — |
| 82. (*b*) Embolism and Thrombosis other than Cerebral .. | 3 | — | — | — | — | — | 3 | — | — | — | — | — |
| 83. (*a*) Phlebitis .. .. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 83. (*b*) Varicose Veins .. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 83. (*c*) Hæmorrhoids .. | 1 | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 83. (*d*) Other Diseases of the Veins | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 84. (*a*) Lymphatism, Status Lymphaticus .. | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — |
| 84. (*b*) Elephantiasis Arabum (Filariasis) .. | 2 | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — |
| 84. (*c*) Other Diseases of the Lymphatic System .. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 85. (*a*) Hæmorrhage from any part | 4 | — | — | — | 3 | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — |
| 85. (*b*) Other Diseases of the Circulatory System .. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| **IV.—DISEASES OF THE RESPIRATORY SYSTEM.** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 86.—Diseases of the Nose .. | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — |
| 87. (*a*) Laryngismus Stridulus .. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 87. (*b*) All forms of Laryngitis (Diphtheritic excepted) | 2 | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — |
| 87. (*c*) Other Diseases of the Larynx .. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 88.—Diseases of the Thyroid Body | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 89.—Acute Bronchitis .. | 378 | 109 | 35 | 73 | 75 | 35 | 15 | 5 | 19 | 2 | 2 | 8 |
| 90. (*a*) Chronic Bronchitis .. | 35 | 10 | 1 | 9 | — | 3 | 5 | — | 4 | 1 | — | 2 |
| 90. (*b*) Bronchiectasis .. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 91.—Broncho-pneumonia .. | 217 | 68 | 6 | 47 | 31 | 23 | 7 | 4 | 22 | 2 | 5 | 2 |
| 92.—Pneumonia .. | 1,690 | 512 | 166 | 383 | 308 | 107 | 74 | 12 | 63 | 20 | 9 | 36 |
| 93. (*a*) Empyema .. | 3 | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | 1 |
| 93. (*b*) Other Pleurisy .. | 23 | 6 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 3 | — | — | 1 |
| 94.—Pulmonary Congestion, Pulmonary Apoplexy .. | 11 | 4 | 1 | 4 | 1 | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — |
| 95.—Gangrene of the Lungs .. | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 96.—Asthma .. .. | 68 | 20 | 10 | 5 | 6 | 6 | 12 | 2 | 3 | 1 | — | 3 |
| 97.—Pulmonary Emphysema .. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 98.—Other Diseases of the Respiratory System (Tuberculosis excepted) .. | 11 | 5 | 2 | 1 | 2 | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — |

## XXIX.—Causes of Death registered on Estates, &c., in 1917—*contd.*

| CAUSES OF DEATH. | Ceylon. | DISTRICT. Kandy. | Matale. | Nuwara Eliya. | Badulla. | Ratnapura. | Kegalla. | Colombo. | Kalutara. | Galle. | Matara. | Kurunegala. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| V.—DISEASES OF THE DIGESTIVE SYSTEM. | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 99. (*a*) Diseases of the Teeth and Gums (Oral Sepsis) .. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 99. (*b*) Thrush, Stomatitis .. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 99. (*c*) Parotitis (Septic) .. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 99. (*d*) Other Diseases of the Mouth and Annexa .. | 3 | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | 2 | — | — | — | — |
| 100. (*a*) Tonsillitis (other than Diphtheritic) .. | 6 | — | 1 | 1 | 3 | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — |
| 100. (*b*) Quinsy .. .. | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 100. (*c*) Other Diseases of the Pharynx .. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 101.—Diseases of the Œsophagus .. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 102.—Gastric Ulcer .. | 6 | 1 | — | 1 | — | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | 1 | 1 |
| 103. (*a*) Gastritis, Gastric Catarrh | 12 | 5 | — | 3 | — | 1 | 2 | — | 1 | — | — | — |
| 103. (*b*) Other Diseases of the Stomach (Cancer excepted).. .. | 32 | 9 | 2 | 7 | 7 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | — | 1 | 1 |
| 104 & 105. (*a*) Epidemic Diarrhœa .. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 104 & 105. (*b*) Diarrhœa Infantile, Diarrhœa due to food .. | 199 | 68 | 5 | 47 | 30 | 12 | 11 | 3 | 12 | 4 | 3 | 4 |
| 104 & 105. (*c*) Diarrhœa undefined .. | 2,102 | 640 | 136 | 393 | 336 | 199 | 123 | 46 | 118 | 35 | 38 | 38 |
| 104 & 105. (*d*) Enteritis .. | 228 | 42 | 2 | 45 | 37 | 59 | 32 | — | 3 | 1 | 4 | 3 |
| 104 & 105. (*e*) Gastro-enteritis .. | 11 | 5 | — | 2 | — | 1 | 2 | 1 | — | — | — | — |
| 104 & 105. (*f*) Colic .. .. | 6 | — | — | 3 | 2 | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 104 & 105. (*g*) Intestinal Ulceration, Colitis .. | 3 | 1 | — | — | — | 2 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 104 & 105. (*h*) Duodenal Ulcer .. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 106.—Anchylostomiasis .. | 2,072 | 661 | 170 | 199 | 387 | 179 | 128 | 51 | 171 | 43 | 60 | 23 |
| 107.—Intestinal Parasites .. | 117 | 32 | 10 | 13 | 16 | 12 | 11 | 8 | 7 | 2 | 5 | 1 |
| 108.—Appendicitis and Typhlitis .. | 6 | 3 | — | — | 3 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 109. (*a*) Hernia .. .. | 2 | — | — | — | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 109. (*b*) Intestinal Obstruction .. | 38 | 18 | 2 | 8 | 5 | 2 | — | 3 | — | — | — | — |
| 110. (*a*) Psilosis (Sprue, or Ceylon Sore-mouth) .. | 2 | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — |
| 110. (*b*) Other Diseases of the Intestine .. | 27 | 13 | 2 | 7 | 2 | — | 3 | — | — | — | — | — |
| 111.—Acute Yellow Atrophy of the Liver .. .. | 3 | 1 | — | 1 | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 112.—Hydatid Tumour of the Liver | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 113. (*a*) Cirrhosis of the Liver (Alcoholic) .. | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — |
| 113. (*b*) Cirrhosis of the Liver (Toxic) | 17 | 4 | 2 | 6 | — | 3 | — | — | 1 | — | 1 | — |
| 114.—Gallstones .. .. | 1 | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 115.—Other Diseases of the Liver .. | 21 | 8 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 2 | — | 1 | 1 | — |
| 116.—Diseases of the Spleen .. | 4 | — | 1 | — | 3 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 117.—Peritonitis (cause unknown).. | 36 | 8 | 3 | 9 | 7 | 5 | 2 | 1 | 1 | — | — | — |
| 118.—Other Diseases of the Digestive System (Cancer and Tuberculosis excepted) .. | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| VI.—NON-VENEREAL DISEASES OF THE GENITO-URINARY SYSTEM AND ANNEXA. | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 119.—Acute Nephritis .. | 38 | 13 | 2 | 6 | 8 | 2 | 1 | — | 4 | 1 | — | 1 |
| 120.—Bright's Disease .. | 158 | 58 | 6 | 36 | 23 | 8 | 7 | 2 | 10 | 1 | 2 | 5 |
| 121.—Chyluria .. .. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 122.—Other Diseases of the Kidneys and Annexa .. | 4 | — | — | 1 | — | 1 | — | 1 | 1 | — | — | — |
| 123.—Urinary Calculi .. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 124.—Diseases of the Bladder .. | 9 | 3 | — | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | — | 1 | — | — | — |
| 125.—Diseases of the Urethra, Urinary Abscess, &c. .. | 7 | — | 2 | 1 | — | 2 | 1 | — | — | — | — | 1 |
| 126.—Diseases of the Prostate .. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 127.—Diseases of the Male Genital Organs (non-venereal) .. | 2 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | 1 | — | — |
| 128.—Uterine Hæmorrhage (non-puerperal) .. | 1 | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 129.—Uterine Tumour (non-cancerous) .. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 130.—Other Diseases of the Uterus | 4 | 2 | — | 1 | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 131.—Cysts and other Tumours of the Ovary .. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 132.—Salpingitis and other Diseases of the Female Genital Organs .. .. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 133.—Non-puerperal Diseases of the Breast (Cancer excepted) | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |

XXIX.—Causes of Death registered on Estates, &c., in 1917—*contd.*

| Causes of Death. | Ceylon. | District. | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Kandy. | Matale. | Nuwara Eliya. | Badulla. | Ratnapura. | Kegalla. | Colombo. | Kalutara. | Galle. | Matara. | Kurunegala. |
| VII.—The Puerperal State. | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 134. (a) Abortion, Miscarriage | 9 | 4 | — | 1 | 2 | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | |
| 134. (b) Ante-partum Hæmorrhage | 1 | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | |
| 134. (c) Ectopic Gestation | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | |
| 134. (d) Other Accidents of Pregnancy | 12 | 3 | — | 2 | 2 | 1 | — | — | 3 | — | — | |
| 135.—Puerperal Hæmorrhage | 14 | 5 | 2 | 1 | 1 | — | 3 | — | 1 | — | — | |
| 136.—Other Accidents of Childbirth | 111 | 42 | 5 | 3 | 17 | 8 | 16 | 3 | 6 | 6 | 2 | |
| 137.—Puerperal Septicæmia | 186 | 43 | 19 | 24 | 25 | 15 | 23 | 1 | 21 | 7 | 2 | |
| 138. (a) Puerperal Albuminuria, Nephritis, &c. | 7 | 6 | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | |
| 138. (b) Puerperal Eclampsia | 96 | 22 | 9 | 14 | 10 | 12 | 8 | 1 | 14 | 1 | 2 | |
| 139. (a) Puerperal Phlegmasia, Alba Dolens | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | |
| 139. (b) Puerperal Embolism, Sudden Death, &c. | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | |
| 140. (a) Puerperal Insanity | 3 | 2 | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | |
| 140. (b) Consequences of Childbirth (not otherwise defined) | 45 | 16 | 14 | 1 | 3 | 4 | 2 | — | 3 | — | — | |
| 141.—Puerperal Diseases of the Breast | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | |
| VIII.—Diseases of the Skin and of the Cellular Tissue. | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 142.—Gangrene | 11 | 3 | — | 1 | 3 | 3 | 1 | — | — | — | — | |
| 143. (a) Carbuncle | 3 | — | — | — | 1 | — | 1 | — | 1 | — | — | |
| 143. (b) Furuncle (Boil) | 2 | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | 1 | — | — | |
| 144. (a) Phlemon | 14 | — | 1 | 6 | 2 | — | 1 | — | 1 | — | 1 | |
| 144. (b) Acute Abscess, Abscess unqualified | 21 | 10 | 4 | 1 | 2 | 1 | — | — | 2 | — | — | |
| 145 (a) Ulcer, Bedsore | 21 | 8 | 5 | 3 | 2 | 1 | — | — | 1 | — | — | |
| 145 (b) Eczema | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | |
| 145 (c) Pemphigus | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | |
| 145 (d) Other Diseases of the Integumentary System (Elephantiasis Arabum excepted) | 5 | 1 | — | — | 2 | — | 1 | — | 1 | — | — | |
| IX.—Diseases of the Bones and of the Organs of Locomotion. | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 146.—Diseases of the Bones (Tuberculosis and Mastoid Disease excepted) | 1 | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | |
| 147.—Diseases of the Joints (Tuberculosis and Rheumatism excepted) | 3 | 1 | — | 1 | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | |
| 148.—Amputations | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | |
| 149.—Other Diseases of the Organs of Locomotion | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | |
| X.—Malformations. | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 150. (a) Congenital Hydrocephalus | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | |
| 150. (b) Congenital Diseases of the Heart | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | |
| 150. (c) Other Congenital Malformations (Stillbirths excluded) | 2 | 1 | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | |
| XI.—Diseases of Early Infancy. | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 151. (a) Premature Birth | 570 | 221 | 8 | 123 | 83 | 74 | 18 | 9 | 7 | 17 | 3 | |
| 151. (b) Debility | 2,872 | 925 | 210 | 726 | 400 | 163 | 181 | 35 | 158 | 15 | 30 | |
| 151. (c) Want of Breast Milk | 2 | 1 | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | |
| 151. (d) Atrophy, Icterus, Sclerema Neonatorum | 2 | — | — | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | |
| 152. (a) Atelectasis | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | |
| 152. (b) Injuries at Birth | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | |
| 152. (c) Other Diseases peculiar to early Infancy | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | |
| 153. Lack of care | 2 | 1 | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | |

XXIX.—Causes of Death registered on Estates, &c., in 1917—*contd.*

| CAUSES OF DEATH. | Ceylon. | DISTRICT. Kandy. | Matale. | Nuwara Eliya. | Badulla. | Ratnapura. | Kegalla. | Colombo. | Kalutara. | Galle. | Matara. | Kurunegala. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| XII.—OLD AGE. | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 154.—Senility .. .. | 750 | 238 | 48 | 139 | 100 | 87 | 58 | 14 | 42 | 8 | 6 | 1 |
| XIII.—AFFECTIONS PRODUCED BY EXTERNAL CAUSES. | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 155.—Suicide by Poison .. | 4 | 2 | — | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 156.—Suicide by Asphyxia .. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 157.—Suicide by Hanging or Strangulation .. .. | 54 | 18 | 5 | 8 | 10 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 5 | 1 | 2 | — |
| 158.—Suicide by Drowning .. | 5 | 3 | — | 2 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 159.—Suicide by Firearms .. | 4 | 1 | 1 | 1 | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 160.—Suicide by Cutting or Piercing Instruments .. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 161.—Suicide by Jumping from High Places .. .. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 162.—Suicide by Crushing .. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 163.—Suicide by other means .. | 2 | — | — | — | — | — | 2 | — | — | — | — | — |
| 164.—Poisoning by Food .. | 7 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 3 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 165.—(*a*) Snake bite .. | 4 | 3 | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 165.—(*b*) Insect Stings (Venomous) | 2 | — | — | — | 1 | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — |
| 165.—(*c*) Other Acute Poisonings.. | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — |
| 166.—Conflagration .. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 167.—Burns (Conflagration excepted) .. .. | 61 | 26 | 2 | 11 | 4 | 6 | 7 | 2 | 2 | — | — | — |
| 168.—Absorption of Deleterious Gases (Conflagration excepted) .. .. | 5 | 3 | — | — | — | — | 2 | — | — | — | — | — |
| 169.—Accidental Drowning .. | 36 | 10 | — | 7 | 8 | 2 | 1 | — | 1 | 3 | 1 | — |
| 170.—Traumatism by Firearms .. | 6 | 3 | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 171.—Traumatism by Cutting or Piercing Instruments .. | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 172.—(*a*) Traumatism by Fall from Trees .. | 9 | 3 | 1 | — | — | — | 1 | 2 | 2 | — | — | — |
| 172.—(*b*) Traumatism by Fall from Heights other than Trees | 4 | 3 | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 172.—(*c*) Traumatism by other Accidental Fall .. | 8 | 2 | — | 4 | 2 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 173.—Traumatism in Mines and Quarries .. .. | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — |
| 174.—Traumatism by Machines .. | 3 | — | — | 2 | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 175.—Traumatism by other Crushing (Vehicles, Railroad, Landslides, &c.) .. | 29 | 7 | — | 13 | 4 | 1 | — | 3 | — | — | — | — |
| 176.—Injuries by Animals .. | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — |
| 177.—Starvation .. .. | 4 | 3 | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 178.—Excessive Cold .. | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 179.—Effects of Heat .. | 3 | 1 | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — |
| 180.—Lightning .. .. | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — |
| 181.—Electricity (Lightning excepted) .. .. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 182.—Homicide by Firearms .. | 1 | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 183.—Homicide by Cutting or Piercing Instruments .. | 10 | 3 | 1 | — | 3 | — | 1 | — | 2 | — | — | — |
| 184.—Homicide by other means .. | 3 | 2 | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 185.—Fractures (cause not specified) .. .. | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 186.—(*a*) Judicial Hanging or Execution .. | 2 | 2 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 186.—(*b*) Other External Violence | 5 | 1 | — | — | 3 | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| XIV.—ILL-DEFINED DISEASES. | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 187.—(*a*) Dropsy .. .. | 258 | 79 | 33 | 47 | 41 | 22 | 10 | 4 | 8 | 3 | 2 | — |
| 187.—(*b*) Ascites .. .. | 35 | 8 | 12 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 5 | 1 | 2 | 2 | — | — |
| 187.—(*c*) Other Ill-defined Organic Disease .. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 188.—(*a*) Syncope .. | 6 | 1 | 2 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 188.—(*b*) Sudden Death (not otherwise defined) .. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 189.—(*a*) Heart-failure .. | 66 | 19 | 4 | 9 | 5 | 7 | 7 | 4 | 6 | — | — | — |
| 189.—(*b*) Atrophy, Debility, &c., three months and over | 976 | 273 | 46 | 142 | 151 | 137 | 91 | 17 | 87 | 14 | 14 | — |
| 189.—(*c*) Teething .. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 189.—(*d*) Pyrexia.. .. | 151 | 10 | 12 | 14 | 38 | 7 | 12 | 21 | 17 | 4 | 1 | — |
| 189.—(*e*) Marasmus and Asthenia.. | 58 | 17 | 2 | 9 | 6 | — | 4 | 4 | 10 | 2 | 2 | — |
| 189.—(*f*) Other Ill-defined Causes.. | 12 | 2 | — | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | — | — | 2 | — | — |
| 189.—(*g*) Diseases not specified .. | 4 | — | — | 2 | 2 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |

## XXX.—Causes of Death registered in the City of Colombo during the Year 1917.

| CAUSES OF DEATH. | City of Colombo. | WARD. | | | | | | | | | | | DEATHS AMONG ALL RACES. | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Fort and Galle Face. | Pettah. | San Sebastian. | St. Paul's. | Kotahena. | New Bazaar. | Maradana Hospitals. | Maradana (exclusive of Hospitals). | Slave Island. | Kollupitiya. | Wellawatta. | Europeans. | Burghers. | Sinhalese. | Tamils. | Moors. | Malays. | Others. |
| ALL CAUSES .. | 6280 | 36 | 62 | 202 | 472 | 1006 | 493 | 1723 | 1047 | 474 | 344 | 421 | 46 | 332 | 3174 | 1323 | 958 | 172 | 275 |
| I.—General Diseases .. | 1721 | 9 | 25 | 49 | 137 | 282 | 113 | 533 | 199 | 133 | 105 | 136 | 15 | 90 | 858 | 395 | 231 | 43 | 89 |
| 1. Epidemic Diseases .. | 605 | 4 | 15 | 13 | 51 | 109 | 39 | 143 | 63 | 32 | 51 | 85 | 4 | 30 | 267 | 168 | 87 | 13 | 36 |
| 2. Septic Diseases .. | 57 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 5 | 2 | 31 | 2 | 6 | 3 | 2 | — | 3 | 32 | 12 | 6 | — | 4 |
| 3. Tuberculous Diseases .. | 692 | 1 | 5 | 26 | 67 | 102 | 50 | 227 | 92 | 56 | 34 | 32 | 3 | 39 | 347 | 159 | 85 | 21 | 38 |
| 4. Venereal Diseases .. | 37 | — | — | — | — | 4 | 2 | 26 | 3 | — | 1 | 1 | — | 1 | 28 | 5 | 2 | — | 1 |
| 5. Cancer or Malignant Diseases .. | 73 | — | — | — | 1 | 2 | 1 | 55 | 7 | 3 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 5 | 46 | 10 | 5 | 2 | 3 |
| 6. Other General Diseases.. | 257 | 3 | 4 | 9 | 15 | 60 | 19 | 51 | 32 | 36 | 15 | 13 | 6 | 12 | 138 | 41 | 46 | 7 | 7 |
| II.—Diseases of the Nervous System and of the Organs of Special Sense .. .. | 731 | 2 | 9 | 39 | 94 | 139 | 96 | 76 | 113 | 55 | 47 | 61 | 4 | 36 | 353 | 147 | 151 | 20 | 20 |
| III.—Diseases of the Circulatory System .. .. | 157 | 5 | 4 | 9 | 14 | 15 | 13 | 44 | 20 | 9 | 15 | 9 | 3 | 17 | 60 | 35 | 31 | 3 | 8 |
| IV.—Diseases of the Respiratory System .. .. | 824 | 6 | 15 | 18 | 47 | 174 | 51 | 226 | 131 | 65 | 35 | 56 | 3 | 57 | 426 | 160 | 91 | 24 | 63 |
| V.—Diseases of the Digestive System | 924 | 2 | 4 | 24 | 51 | 125 | 63 | 336 | 161 | 50 | 53 | 55 | 4 | 53 | 489 | 205 | 114 | 17 | 42 |
| VI.—Non-venereal Diseases of the Genito-Urinary System and Annexa .. .. | 218 | 1 | — | 5 | 13 | 24 | 13 | 106 | 26 | 12 | 11 | 7 | 3 | 11 | 113 | 47 | 28 | 9 | 7 |
| VII.—The Puerperal State .. | 149 | — | 1 | 5 | 13 | 13 | 10 | 51 | 29 | 18 | 2 | 7 | — | 7 | 79 | 36 | 21 | 4 | 2 |
| VIII.—Diseases of the Skin and of the Cellular Tissue .. | 66 | — | 1 | 1 | 1 | 5 | 2 | 40 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 3 | 1 | 3 | 37 | 14 | 7 | 1 | 3 |
| IX.—Diseases of the Bones and of the Organs of Locomotion .. | 8 | — | — | — | — | 2 | 1 | 4 | — | — | 1 | — | — | 1 | 4 | 3 | — | — | — |
| X.—Malformations .. | 2 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 2 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 2 | — | — | — |
| XI.—Diseases of Early Infancy .. | 500 | 2 | — | 21 | 43 | 80 | 46 | 93 | 116 | 46 | 20 | 33 | 4 | 21 | 258 | 111 | 82 | 14 | 10 |
| XII.—Old Age .. .. | 500 | — | 1 | 23 | 31 | 104 | 38 | 72 | 133 | 40 | 28 | 30 | 4 | 20 | 233 | 87 | 124 | 22 | 10 |
| XIII.—Affections produced by External Causes .. | 126 | 7 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 9 | 4 | 55 | 33 | 4 | 2 | 7 | 4 | 3 | 80 | 17 | 10 | 1 | 11 |
| 1. Suicide .. | 15 | 2 | 1 | — | — | 3 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | — | 7 | 5 | — | — | 1 |
| 2. Homicide .. | 18 | 1 | — | 1 | — | — | — | 14 | 2 | — | — | — | 1 | — | 13 | 1 | — | — | 3 |
| 3. Judicial Hanging or Execution .. | 17 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 17 | — | — | — | — | — | 15 | 1 | 1 | — | — |
| 4. Accident and other External Violence .. | 76 | 4 | — | 1 | 2 | 6 | 3 | 40 | 11 | 3 | 1 | 5 | 1 | 3 | 45 | 10 | 9 | 1 | 7 |
| XIV.—Ill-defined Diseases .. | 354 | 2 | 1 | 6 | 26 | 34 | 43 | 85 | 82 | 38 | 20 | 17 | 1 | 13 | 184 | 64 | 68 | 14 | 10 |
| **I.—GENERAL DISEASES.** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1.—Enteric Fever .. | 170 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 10 | 36 | 13 | 54 | 23 | 9 | 6 | 14 | 1 | 13 | 96 | 26 | 18 | 4 | 12 |
| 2.—Typhus Fever .. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 3.—Relapsing Fever | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 4. (a) Malaria .. | 48 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 5 | 2 | 23 | 8 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 17 | 16 | 7 | 3 | 3 |
| 4. (b) Malarial Cachexia | 22 | 1 | — | 1 | 4 | 2 | 5 | 3 | 3 | 2 | — | 1 | — | — | 6 | 9 | 6 | — | 1 |
| 5.—Smallpox (a) Vaccinated .. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 5.—Smallpox (b) Not Vaccinated.. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 5.—Smallpox (c) Doubtful .. | 2 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 2 | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | 1 |
| 6.—Measles .. | 19 | — | — | — | — | 5 | 4 | — | 2 | 3 | 4 | 1 | — | 4 | 12 | 1 | 1 | — | 1 |
| 7.—Scarlet Fever .. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 8.—Whooping Cough .. | 3 | — | — | — | 1 | 2 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 3 | — | — | — | — |
| 9. (a) Diphtheria .. .. | 4 | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | 2 | — | 1 | 2 | 1 | — | — | — |
| 9. (b) Membranous Laryngitis .. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 9. (c) Croup .. | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — |
| 10.—Influenza .. .. | 4 | — | — | — | — | 2 | 1 | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | 3 | — | 1 | — | — |
| 11.—Miliary Fever .. .. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 12.—Asiatic Cholera.. .. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 13.—Cholera Nostras .. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 14. (a) Amœbic Dysentery .. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 14. (b) Bacillary Dysentery .. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 14. (c) Lysentery (type not distinguished) .. .. | 131 | — | 1 | — | 12 | 15 | 1 | 47 | 7 | 4 | 39 | 5 | 1 | 6 | 68 | 34 | 15 | 2 | 5 |
| 15.—Plague .. .. | 191 | 1 | 10 | 9 | 21 | 39 | 13 | 12 | 18 | 10 | — | 58 | — | 3 | 57 | 77 | 37 | 4 | 13 |
| 16.—Yellow Fever .. .. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 17.—Leprosy .. .. | 1 | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — |
| 18.—Erysipelas .. .. | 7 | — | — | — | 1 | 1 | — | 3 | — | 1 | 1 | — | 1 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 1 | — | — |
| 19. (a) Mumps .. .. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 19. (b) Varicella (Chickenpox) .. | 2 | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | 1 | — | — | — |
| 19. (c) Other Epidemic Diseases .. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 20. (a) Pyæmia .. .. | 11 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 5 | — | 3 | 2 | 1 | — | — | 8 | 1 | 1 | — | 1 |
| 20. (b) Septicæmia .. | 46 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 5 | 2 | 26 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 1 | — | 3 | 24 | 11 | 5 | — | 3 |
| 20. (c) Vaccinia .. .. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 21.—Glanders .. .. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 22.—Anthrax .. .. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 23.—Rabies, Hydrophobia .. | 6 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 4 | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | 1 | 4 | 1 | — | — | — |

Epidemic Diseases. Septic Diseases.

XXX.—Causes of Death registered in the City of Colombo during the Year 1917—*contd.*

| Causes of Death. | City of Colombo. | Ward. | | | | | | | | | | | Deaths among all Races. | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Fort and Galle Face. | Pettah. | San Sebastian. | St. Paul's. | Kotahena. | New Bazaar. | Maradana Hospitals. | Maradana (exclusive of Hospitals). | Slave Island. | Kollupitiya. | Wellawatta. | Europeans. | Burghers. | Sinhalese. | Tamils. | Moors. | Malays. | Others. |
| *Tuberculous Diseases.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 24.—Tetanus | 59 | — | — | 2 | 3 | 6 | 4 | 22 | 5 | 9 | 6 | 2 | 1 | — | 24 | 15 | 14 | 4 | 1 |
| 25.—Mycoses | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 26.—Pellagra | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 27.—Beri-Beri | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 |
| 28.—(a) Acute Pulmonary Tuberculosis | 646 | 1 | 4 | 25 | 63 | 94 | 46 | 209 | 90 | 51 | 34 | 29 | 1 | 38 | 318 | 154 | 78 | 20 | 37 |
| 28.—(b) Chronic Pulmonary Tuberculosis | 1 | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — |
| 29.—Acute Miliary Tuberculosis | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 30.—Tuberculous Meningitis | 2 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 2 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 2 | — | — | — | — |
| 31.—Abdominal Tuberculosis | 26 | — | — | 1 | 1 | 6 | 1 | 11 | 1 | 4 | — | 1 | — | — | 19 | 5 | 1 | — | 1 |
| 32.—Tuberculosis of the Spine | 2 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 2 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 2 | — | — | — | — |
| 33.—Tuberculosis of Joints | 3 | — | — | — | — | 1 | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | 1 | — | 1 | — | — |
| 34.—Tuberculosis of other Organs (Lymphatism excepted) | 9 | — | 1 | — | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | — | — | 1 | — | 3 | — | 4 | 1 | — |
| 35.—Disseminated Tuberculosis | 3 | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 2 | — | 1 | 1 | — | 1 | — | — |
| 36.—Rickets | 96 | — | — | 1 | 5 | 38 | 10 | 2 | 14 | 20 | 5 | 1 | 1 | 5 | 65 | 9 | 13 | 2 | 1 |
| 37.—Syphilis | 36 | — | — | — | — | 4 | 2 | 25 | 3 | — | 1 | 1 | — | 1 | 28 | 4 | 2 | — | 1 |
| 37a.—Parangi (Frambœsia Tropicum, Yaws) | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — |
| 38.—Gonococcus Infection | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — |
| *Cancer or Malignant Diseases.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 39.—Cancer and other Malignant Tumours of the Buccal Cavity | 11 | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | 7 | 3 | — | — | — | — | — | 6 | 3 | 1 | 1 | — |
| 40.—Cancer and other Malignant Tumours of the Stomach, Liver | 4 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 3 | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | 2 | — | 1 | — | 1 |
| 41.—Cancer and other Malignant Tumours of the Peritoneum, Intestines, Rectum | 4 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 3 | — | — | — | 1 | — | 1 | 3 | — | — | — | — |
| 42.—Cancer and other Malignant Tumours of the Female Genital Organs | 21 | — | — | — | 1 | 1 | 1 | 13 | 2 | — | 1 | 2 | — | 2 | 15 | — | 3 | 1 | — |
| 43.—Cancer and other Malignant Tumours of the Breast | 2 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | — | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | — |
| 44.—Cancer and other Malignant Tumours of the Skin | 4 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 3 | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | 2 | 1 | — | — | 1 |
| 45.—Cancer and other Malignant Tumours of other Organs or of Organs not specified | 27 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 25 | 1 | 1 | — | — | 2 | 1 | 17 | 6 | — | — | 1 |
| 46.—Other Tumours (Tumours of the Female Genital Organs excepted) | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 47.—Acute Rheumatic Fever | 8 | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | 2 | 4 | — | — | 1 | — | 1 | 1 | 2 | 4 | — | — |
| 48.—(a) Rheumatoid Arthritis | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 48.—(b) Osteo-Arthritis | 2 | — | 1 | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 2 | — | — | — | — |
| 48.—(c) Chronic Rheumatism | 4 | — | — | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | 1 | — | 2 | — | — | 1 | — | 1 |
| 48.—(d) Gout | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 49.—Scurvy | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — |
| 50.—Diabetes (Mellitus) | 43 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 5 | 10 | 2 | 9 | 4 | 4 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 24 | 6 | 9 | 1 | — |
| 51.—Exophthalmic Goitre | 3 | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | 2 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 3 | — | — | — | — |
| 52.—Addison's Disease | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 53.—(a) Leucocythæmia | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — |
| 53.—(b) Lymphadenoma | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 54.—(a) Anæmia | 16 | — | 1 | 1 | — | 4 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 2 | — | — | 5 | 3 | 5 | — | 3 |
| 54.—(b) Chlorosis | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 55.—(a) Diabetes Insipidus | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 55.—(b) Purpura | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — |
| 55.—(c) Hæmophilia | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 55.—(d) Other General Diseases | 10 | 1 | — | — | 1 | — | 1 | 5 | 1 | — | 1 | — | 1 | — | 7 | 2 | — | — | — |
| 56.—Alcoholism (acute or chronic) | 4 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | 3 | 1 | — | 1 | 2 | — | — | — |
| 57.—Chronic Lead Poisoning | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 58.—Other Chronic Poisonings (occupational) | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 59.—Other Chronic Poisonings (non-occupational) | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| **II.—Diseases of the Nervous System and of the Organs of Special Sense.** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 60.—Encephalitis | 6 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 5 | — | — | — | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 | — | 1 | — | — |
| 61.—(a) Simple Meningitis | 20 | 1 | — | — | — | 1 | — | 17 | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | 13 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 3 |
| 61.—(b) Cerebro-Spinal Fever | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 |
| 61.—(c) Septic Meningitis from various causes | 2 | — | — | 1 | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 2 | — | — |
| 62.—Locomotor Ataxia | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 63.—Other Diseases of the Spinal Cord | 10 | — | — | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | — | — | — | — | 2 | — | 6 | — | 2 |
| 64.—Cerebral Hæmorrhage, Apoplexy | 50 | — | 1 | — | 3 | 3 | 4 | 15 | 8 | 3 | 5 | 8 | — | 4 | 26 | 10 | 7 | 2 | 1 |
| 65.—Softening of the Brain | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |

XXX.—Causes of Death registered in the City of Colombo during the Year 1917—*contd.*

| CAUSES OF DEATH. | City of Colombo. | WARD. | | | | | | | | | | DEATHS AMONG ALL RACES. | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Fort and Galle Face. | Pettah. | San Sebastian. | St. Paul's. | Kotahena. | New Bazaar. | Maradana Hospitals. | Maradana (exclusive of Hospitals). | Slave Island. | Kollupitiya. | Wellawatta. | Europeans. | Burghers. | Sinhalese. | Tamils. | Moors. | Malays. | Others. |
| 66.—Paralysis without specified cause | 96 | — | 1 | 4 | 7 | 21 | 15 | 24 | 12 | 6 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 5 | 54 | 9 | 21 | 3 | 3 |
| 67.—General Paralysis of the Insane.. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 68.—Other forms of mental alienation | 4 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 3 | 1 | — | — | 4 | — | — | — | — |
| 69.—Epilepsy .. .. | 19 | — | — | — | 3 | 2 | 1 | 2 | — | 1 | 10 | — | — | — | 9 | 7 | 3 | — | — |
| 70.—Convulsions (non-puerperal) .. | 2 | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | 1 | — | 1 | — | — | — |
| 71.—Convulsions of Infants .. | 509 | — | 7 | 32 | 77 | 109 | 74 | 7 | 89 | 41 | 26 | 47 | 2 | 22 | 237 | 117 | 108 | 14 | 9 |
| 72.—Chorea .. .. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 73.—Neuralgia and Neuritis .. | 5 | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | 3 | — | — | — | 1 | — | 2 | 3 | — | — | — | — |
| 74.—Other Diseases of the Nervous System .. .. | 4 | — | — | — | 1 | 1 | — | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | 2 | — | 1 | — | 1 |
| 75.—Diseases of the Eye and their Annexa .. .. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 76. (a) Mastoid Disease .. | 2 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | 1 | — | — |
| 76. (b) Other Diseases of the Ear .. | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — |
| **III.—DISEASES OF THE CIRCULATORY SYSTEM.** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 77.—Pericarditis .. .. | 8 | — | — | — | — | 2 | — | 5 | — | — | 1 | — | — | 1 | 3 | 4 | — | — | — |
| 78. (a) Simple Acute Endocarditis .. | 3 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 2 | — | — | 1 | — | 1 | — | 1 | — | — |
| 78. (b) Infective Endocarditis .. | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — |
| 79. (a) Myocarditis .. | 8 | 1 | — | 1 | 2 | — | 3 | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | 1 | 1 | 1 | 4 | — | 1 |
| 79. (b) Valvular Disease .. | 22 | — | — | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 7 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 | — | 2 | 6 | 8 | 4 | — | 2 |
| 79. (c) Other Organic Diseases of the Heart .. .. | 81 | 3 | 3 | 5 | 7 | 7 | 6 | 21 | 8 | 5 | 9 | 7 | — | 10 | 35 | 16 | 13 | 3 | 4 |
| 80.—Angina Pectoris .. .. | 2 | — | — | 1 | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | 1 | — | — | — |
| 81. (a) Aneurism .. .. | 3 | — | — | — | — | 2 | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 2 | 1 | — | — |
| 81. (b) Atheroma, Arteriosclerosis .. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 81. (c) Other Diseases of the Arteries | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — |
| 82. (a) Cerebral Embolism and Thrombosis .. | 7 | — | — | — | 1 | 1 | — | 1 | 2 | — | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | — | 4 | — | — |
| 82. (b) Embolism and Thrombosis other than Cerebral .. | 3 | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | 2 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | 2 | — | — | — |
| 83. (a) Phlebitis .. .. | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — |
| 83. (b) Varicose Veins .. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 83. (c) Hæmorrhoids .. | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — |
| 83. (d) Other Diseases of the Veins.. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 84. (a) Lymphatism, Status Lymphaticus .. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 84. (b) Elephantiasis Arabum (Filariasis) .. .. | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — |
| 84. (c) Other Diseases of the Lymphatic System .. | 7 | — | — | — | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 | — | — | — | — | 1 | 4 | — | 2 | — | — |
| 85. (a) Hæmorrhage from any part.. | 7 | 1 | 1 | — | 1 | — | — | 3 | 1 | — | — | — | 1 | — | 4 | — | 2 | — | — |
| 85. (b) Other Diseases of the Circulatory System .. | 1 | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 |
| **IV.—DISEASES OF THE RESPIRATORY SYSTEM.** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 86.—Diseases of the Nose .. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 87. (a) Laryngismus Stridulus .. | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — |
| 87. (b) All forms of Laryngitis (Diphtheritic excepted) .. | 4 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 3 | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | 3 | 1 | — | — | — |
| 87. (c) Other Diseases of the Larynx.. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 88.—Diseases of the Thyroid Body .. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 89.—Acute Bronchitis .. | 82 | — | 1 | 5 | 4 | 20 | 3 | 3 | 22 | 14 | 3 | 7 | 1 | 13 | 33 | 10 | 12 | 10 | 3 |
| 90. (a) Chronic Bronchitis .. | 24 | — | — | — | 1 | 12 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 2 | — | — | 1 | 13 | 3 | 6 | 1 | — |
| 90. (b) Bronchiectasis .. | 4 | — | — | — | — | 2 | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 4 | — | — | — | — |
| 91.—Broncho-pneumonia .. | 276 | 1 | 3 | 7 | 27 | 93 | 32 | 16 | 55 | 15 | 11 | 16 | 1 | 27 | 161 | 40 | 38 | 3 | 6 |
| 92.—Pneumonia .. .. | 358 | 3 | 9 | 5 | 12 | 40 | 9 | 175 | 38 | 26 | 16 | 25 | 1 | 14 | 173 | 85 | 31 | 8 | 46 |
| 93. (a) Empyema .. .. | 7 | — | 1 | — | 1 | — | — | 3 | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | — | 2 | 3 | 1 | — | 1 |
| 93. (b) Other Pleurisy .. | 15 | — | — | — | — | 1 | 2 | 10 | 2 | — | — | — | — | 1 | 9 | 4 | — | — | 1 |
| 94.—Pulmonary Congestion, Pulmonary Apoplexy .. .. | 25 | 2 | — | 1 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 6 | 5 | 2 | 1 | 3 | — | — | 16 | 6 | 1 | — | 2 |
| 95.—Gangrene of the Lungs .. | 3 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 2 | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | 1 | 2 | — | — | — |
| 96.—Asthma .. .. | 24 | — | 1 | — | — | 3 | — | 4 | 6 | 4 | 2 | 4 | — | 1 | 10 | 6 | 2 | 2 | 3 |
| 97.—Pulmonary Emphysema .. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 98.—Other Diseases of the Respiratory System (Tuberculosis excepted) | 1 | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 |
| **V.—DISEASES OF THE DIGESTIVE SYSTEM.** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 99. (a) Diseases of the Teeth and Gums (Oral Sepsis) .. | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — |
| 99. (b) Thrush, Stomatitis .. | 30 | — | — | 2 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 14 | 4 | — | 1 | — | 1 | 12 | 5 | 11 | 1 | — |
| 99. (c) Parotitis (Septic) .. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 99. (d) Other Diseases of the Mouth and Annexa .. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |

## XXX.—Causes of Death registered in the City of Colombo during the Year 1917—*contd.*

| CAUSES OF DEATH. | City of Colombo. | WARD. | | | | | | | | | | | DEATHS AMONG ALL RACES. | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Fort and Galle Face. | Pettah. | San Sebastian. | St. Paul's. | Kotahena. | New Bazaar. | Maradana Hospitals. | Maradana (exclusive of Hospitals). | Slave Island. | Kollupitiya. | Wellawatta. | Europeans. | Burghers. | Sinhalese. | Tamils. | Moors. | Malays. | Others. |
| 100. (*a*) Tonsillitis (other than Diphtheritic) .. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 100. (*b*) Quinsy .. .. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 100. (*c*) Other Diseases of the Pharynx .. .. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 101.—Diseases of the Œsophagus .. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 102.—Gastric Ulcer .. .. | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — |
| 103. (*a*) Gastritis, Gastric Catarrh .. | 11 | — | — | 1 | 1 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 1 | — | — | — | — | 1 | 8 | 1 | — | 1 | — |
| 103. (*b*) Other Diseases of the Stomach (Cancer excepted) .. | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — |
| 104 & 105. (*a*) Epidemic Diarrhœa .. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 104 & 105. (*b*) Diarrhœa Infantile, Diarrhœa due to Food .. | 40 | — | — | 1 | 6 | 20 | 3 | — | 6 | 1 | 1 | 2 | — | 2 | 25 | 5 | 7 | — | 1 |
| 104 & 105. (*c*) Diarrhœa undefined .. | 92 | — | 1 | 3 | 8 | 25 | 12 | 15 | 8 | 4 | 8 | 8 | — | 7 | 41 | 27 | 13 | 1 | 3 |
| 104 & 105. (*d*) Enteritis .. .. | 301 | — | 2 | 9 | 8 | 21 | 25 | 130 | 45 | 23 | 23 | 15 | 2 | 15 | 146 | 88 | 29 | 7 | 14 |
| 104 & 105. (*e*) Gastro-enteritis .. | 55 | — | — | 2 | 7 | 11 | 7 | 10 | 14 | 1 | 2 | 1 | — | 2 | 26 | 8 | 14 | 2 | 3 |
| 104 & 105. (*f*) Colic .. .. | 3 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | 2 | — | — | — | — | — | 2 | — | 1 | — | — |
| 104 & 105. (*g*) Intestinal Ulceration, Colitis | 15 | — | — | — | 1 | 4 | — | 3 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 1 | — | 2 | 7 | 3 | 1 | — | 2 |
| 104 & 105. (*h*) Duodenal Ulcer .. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 106.—Anchylostomiasis .. | 96 | — | — | — | 2 | — | 1 | 80 | 6 | — | 6 | 1 | — | 1 | 50 | 31 | 8 | 1 | 5 |
| 107.—Intestinal Parasites .. | 130 | — | 1 | 2 | 6 | 27 | 8 | 8 | 50 | 6 | 5 | 17 | — | 9 | 85 | 14 | 16 | 3 | 3 |
| 108.—Appendicitis and Typhlitis .. | 5 | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | 4 | — | — | — | — | 1 | 1 | 3 | — | — | — | — |
| 109. (*a*) Hernia .. .. | 11 | — | — | 1 | 3 | 2 | — | 4 | — | — | — | 1 | — | 1 | 5 | 2 | 2 | — | 1 |
| 109. (*b*) Intestinal Obstruction .. | 22 | 1 | — | 1 | 2 | 1 | — | 7 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 2 | — | — | 11 | 4 | 4 | — | 3 |
| 110. (*a*) Psilosis (Sprue, or Ceylon Sore-mouth) .. | 5 | — | — | — | 1 | 1 | — | 1 | 1 | — | — | 1 | — | 1 | 2 | 1 | — | — | 1 |
| 110. (*b*) Other Diseases of the Intestine .. .. | 3 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 3 | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | 1 | 1 | — | — | — |
| 111.—Acute Yellow Atrophy of the Liver .. .. | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — |
| 112.—Hydatid Tumour of the Liver .. | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — |
| 113. (*a*) Cirrhosis of the Liver (Alcoholic) .. .. | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — |
| 113. (*b*) Cirrhosis of the Liver (Toxic) | 48 | — | — | 1 | 2 | 6 | 1 | 26 | 4 | 4 | 1 | 3 | — | 5 | 29 | 8 | 3 | — | 3 |
| 114.—Gallstones .. .. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 115.—Other Diseases of the Liver .. | 9 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 7 | 1 | — | — | 1 | — | 1 | 7 | 1 | — | — | — |
| 116.—Diseases of the Spleen .. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 117.—Peritonitis (cause unknown) .. | 38 | — | — | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 25 | 3 | 3 | 2 | — | — | 1 | 25 | 6 | 3 | 1 | 2 |
| 118.—Other Diseases of the Digestive System (Cancer and Tuberculosis excepted) .. | 4 | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | 3 | — | — | — | — | 1 | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | 1 |
| **VI.—NON-VENEREAL DISEASES OF THE GENITO-URINARY SYSTEM AND ANNEXA.** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 119.—Acute Nephritis .. | 45 | — | — | — | 2 | 5 | 1 | 22 | 9 | 3 | 1 | 2 | — | — | 21 | 14 | 8 | 1 | 1 |
| 120.—Bright's Disease .. | 142 | 1 | — | 4 | 8 | 16 | 12 | 65 | 14 | 8 | 10 | 4 | 2 | 8 | 73 | 27 | 19 | 8 | 5 |
| 121.—Chyluria .. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 122.—Other Diseases of the Kidneys and Annexa.. .. | 8 | — | — | — | — | 2 | — | 3 | 1 | 1 | — | 1 | — | 1 | 4 | 3 | — | — | — |
| 123.—Urinary Calculi .. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 124.—Diseases of the Bladder .. | 11 | — | — | 1 | 2 | 1 | — | 7 | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | 7 | 1 | 1 | — | 1 |
| 125.—Diseases of the Urethra, Urinary Abscess, &c... .. | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — |
| 126.—Diseases of the Prostate .. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 127.—Diseases of the Male Genital Organs (non-venereal) .. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 128.—Uterine Hæmorrhage (non-puerperal) .. .. | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — |
| 129.—Uterine Tumour (non-cancerous) | 2 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 2 | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | 1 | — | — | — | — |
| 130.—Other Diseases of the Uterus .. | 4 | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | 2 | 1 | — | — | — | — | 1 | 2 | 1 | — | — | — |
| 131.—Cysts and other Tumours of the Ovary .. .. | 3 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 3 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 3 | — | — | — | — |
| 132.—Salpingitis and other Diseases of the Female Genital Organs .. | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — |
| 133.—Non-puerperal Diseases of the Breast (Cancer excepted) .. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| ***VII.—THE PUERPERAL STATE.*** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 134. (*a*) *Abortion, Miscarriage* .. | 2 | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | 1 | — | 1 | — | — |
| 134. (*b*) *Ante-partum Hæmorrhage*.. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 134. (*c*) Ectopic Gestation .. | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — |
| 134. (*d*) Other Accidents of Pregnancy .. .. | 7 | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | 4 | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | 1 | 5 | — | 1 | — | — |
| 135.—Puerperal Hæmorrhage .. | 14 | — | — | — | 2 | 1 | 1 | 6 | 3 | 1 | — | — | — | 2 | 7 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 136.—Other Accidents of Child-birth.. | 12 | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | 3 | 7 | 1 | — | — | — | 1 | 7 | 2 | 2 | — | — |
| 137.—Puerperal Septicæmia .. | 73 | — | 1 | 2 | 9 | 11 | 6 | 23 | 8 | 8 | 1 | 4 | — | 3 | 38 | 19 | 9 | 3 | 1 |
| 138. (*a*) Puerperal Albuminuria, Nephritis, &c. .. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 138. (*b*) Puerperal Eclampsia .. | 21 | — | — | 1 | 1 | — | — | 12 | 5 | — | — | 2 | — | — | 12 | 5 | 4 | — | — |

XXX.—Causes of Death registered in the City of Colombo during the Year 1917—*contd.*

| Causes of Death. | City of Colombo. | Ward. | | | | | | | | | | | Deaths among all Races. | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Fort and Galle Face. | Pettah. | San Sebastian. | St. Paul's. | Kotahena. | New Bazaar. | Maradana Hospitals. | Maradana (exclusive of Hospitals). | Slave Island. | Kollupitiya. | Wellawatta. | Europeans. | Burghers. | Sinhalese. | Tamils. | Moors. | Malays. | Others. |
| 139. (*a*) Puerperal Phlegmasia, Alba Dolens | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 139. (*b*) Puerperal Embolism, Sudden Death, &c. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 140. (*a*) Puerperal Insanity | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 140. (*b*) Consequences of Child-birth (not otherwise defined) | 19 | — | — | 2 | 1 | — | 1 | 3 | 4 | 7 | 1 | — | — | — | 8 | 8 | 3 | — | — |
| 141.—Puerperal Diseases of the Breast | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| **VIII.—Diseases of the Skin and of the Cellular Tissue.** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 142.—Gangrene | 22 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 21 | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | 17 | 3 | 1 | — | 1 |
| 143. (*a*) Carbuncle | 2 | — | — | 1 | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | 1 | — | — |
| 143. (*b*) Furuncle (Boil) | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 144. (*a*) Phlegmon | 17 | — | — | — | — | 2 | 1 | 13 | — | 1 | — | — | 1 | — | 8 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 1 |
| 144. (*b*) Acute Abscess, Abscess unqualified | 6 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 2 | 1 | — | 1 | 2 | — | 1 | 3 | 2 | — | — | — |
| 145. (*a*) Ulcer, Bedsore | 14 | — | — | — | — | 3 | — | 4 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 | — | 2 | 5 | 5 | 1 | — | 1 |
| 145. (*b*) Eczema | 3 | — | 1 | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | 2 | — | 1 | — | — |
| 145. (*c*) Pemphigus | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 145. (*d*) Other Diseases of the Integumentary System (Elephantiasis Arabum excepted) | 2 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | 1 | 1 | — | — | — |
| **IX.—Diseases of the Bones and of the Organs of Locomotion.** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 146.—Diseases of the Bones (Tuberculosis and Mastoid Disease excepted) | 6 | — | — | — | — | 2 | 1 | 3 | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | 3 | 2 | — | — | — |
| 147.—Diseases of the Joints (Tuberculosis and Rheumatism excepted) | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — |
| 148.—Amputations | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 149.—Other Diseases of the Organs of Locomotion | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — |
| **X.—Malformations.** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 150. (*a*) Congenital Hydrocephalus | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — |
| 150. (*b*) Congenital Diseases of the Heart | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 150. (*c*) Other Congenital Malformations (Stillbirths excluded) | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — |
| **XI.—Diseases of Early Infancy.** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 151. (*a*) Premature Birth | 106 | — | — | — | 7 | 4 | 7 | 41 | 6 | 19 | 9 | 13 | — | 8 | 67 | 17 | 10 | 1 | 3 |
| 151. (*b*) Debility | 364 | 2 | — | 21 | 36 | 74 | 39 | 33 | 110 | 21 | 8 | 20 | 2 | 12 | 175 | 89 | 69 | 10 | 7 |
| 151. (*c*) Want of Breast Milk | 16 | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | 10 | — | 3 | 2 | — | — | 1 | 9 | 3 | 2 | 1 | — |
| 151. (*d*) Atrophy, Icterus, Sclerema Neonatorum | 2 | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | 1 | — | 1 | — | — | — | — |
| 152. (*a*) Atelectasis | 10 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 7 | — | 3 | — | — | 1 | — | 4 | 2 | 1 | 2 | — |
| 152. (*b*) Injuries at Birth | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — |
| 152. (*c*) Other Diseases peculiar to early Infancy | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — |
| 153.—Lack of care | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| **XII.—Old Age.** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 154.—Senility | 500 | — | 1 | 23 | 31 | 104 | 38 | 72 | 133 | 40 | 28 | 30 | 4 | 20 | 233 | 87 | 124 | 22 | 10 |
| **XIII.—Affections produced by External Causes.** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 155.—Suicide by Poison | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 156.—Suicide by Asphyxia | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 157.—Suicide by Hanging or Strangulation | 9 | 1 | 1 | — | — | 1 | 1 | — | 2 | 1 | — | 2 | — | — | *5 | 4 | — | — | — |
| 158.—Suicide by Drowning | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 159.—Suicide by Firearms | 1 | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 160.—Suicide by Cutting or Piercing Instruments | 3 | 1 | — | — | — | 1 | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | 1 | — | — | 1 |
| 161.—Suicide by jumping from High Places | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |

XXX.—Causes of Death registered in the City of Colombo during the Year 1917—*contd.*

| CAUSES OF DEATH. | City of Colombo. | WARD. | | | | | | | | | | | DEATHS AMONG ALL RACES. | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Fort and Galle Face. | Pettah. | San Sebastian. | St. Paul's. | Kotahena. | New Bazaar. | Maradana Hospitals. | Maradana (exclusive of Hospitals). | Slave Island. | Kollupitiya. | Wellawatta. | Europeans. | Burghers. | Sinhalese. | Tamils. | Moors. | Malays. | Others. |
| 162.—Suicide by Crushing .. | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — |
| 163.—Suicide by other means .. | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — |
| 164.—Poisoning by Food .. | 2 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 2 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 2 | — | — | — | — |
| 165.(a) Snake-bite .. | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — |
| 165.(b) Insect Stings (Venomous) .. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 165.(c) Other Acute Poisonings .. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 166.—Conflagration .. .. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 167.—Burns (Conflagration excepted) | 20 | — | — | — | 1 | 3 | — | 11 | 3 | 1 | — | 1 | — | 1 | 11 | 5 | 2 | — | 1 |
| 168.—Absorption of Deleterious Gases (Conflagration excepted) .. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 169.—Accidental Drowning .. | 8 | — | — | — | — | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 | — | — | 2 | — | — | 6 | — | — | — | 2 |
| 170.—Traumatism by Firearms .. | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — |
| 171.—Traumatism by Cutting or Piercing Instruments .. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 172.(a) Traumatism by Fall from Trees .. .. | 2 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | 1 | — | — | — |
| 172.(b) Traumatism by Fall from Heights other than Trees.. | 2 | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | 1 | — | — |
| 172.(c) Traumatism by other Accidental Fall .. | 3 | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | 2 | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | 1 |
| 173.—Traumatism in Mines and Quarries .. .. | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — |
| 174.—Traumatism by Machines .. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 175.—Traumatism by Other Crushing (Vehicles, Railroad, Landslides, &c.) .. .. | 12 | — | — | — | — | 1 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | — | — | 6 | — | 4 | — | 2 |
| 176.—Injuries by Animals .. | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — |
| 177.—Starvation .. .. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 178.—Excessive Cold .. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 179.—Effects of Heat .. | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 |
| 180.—Lightning .. .. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 181.—Electricity (Lightning excepted) | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 182.—Homicide by Firearms .. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 183.—Homicide by Cutting or Piercing Instruments .. | 3 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 3 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 2 | 1 | — | — | — |
| 184.—Homicide by other means .. | 15 | 1 | — | 1 | — | — | — | 11 | 2 | — | — | — | 1 | — | 11 | — | — | — | 3 |
| 185.—Fractures (cause not specified).. | 19 | 2 | — | 1 | 1 | — | 1 | 12 | 2 | — | — | — | 1 | — | 11 | 4 | 2 | 1 | — |
| 186.(a) Judicial Hanging or Execution .. .. | 17 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 17 | — | — | — | — | — | 15 | 1 | 1 | — | — |
| 186.(b) Other External Violence .. | 3 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 3 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 3 | — | — | — | — |
| XIV.—ILL-DEFINED DISEASES. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 187.(a) Dropsy .. .. | 7 | — | 1 | — | 1 | 2 | — | 1 | — | 1 | — | 1 | — | — | 4 | 1 | 2 | — | — |
| 187.(b) Ascites .. .. | 11 | — | — | — | 3 | 5 | 2 | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | 4 | 6 | — | — | — |
| 187.(c) Other Ill-defined Organic Disease .. .. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 188.(a) Syncope .. .. | 6 | — | — | — | — | 2 | — | 1 | 1 | 2 | — | — | — | — | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | — |
| 188.(b) Sudden Death (not otherwise defined) .. .. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 189.(a) Heart-failure .. | 35 | 1 | — | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 9 | 10 | 1 | 4 | 3 | 1 | 7 | 19 | 2 | 4 | — | 2 |
| 189.(b) Atrophy, Debility, &c., three months and over .. | 172 | 1 | — | 3 | 9 | 17 | 18 | 43 | 39 | 23 | 8 | 11 | — | 2 | 93 | 29 | 41 | 5 | 2 |
| 189.(c) Teething .. .. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 189.(d) Pyrexia .. .. | 12 | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 4 | 1 | — | 1 | 4 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 1 |
| 189.(e) Marasmus and Asthenia .. | 89 | — | — | 1 | 9 | 5 | 19 | 15 | 27 | 9 | 3 | 1 | — | 2 | 49 | 15 | 14 | 6 | 3 |
| 189.(f) Other Ill-defined Causes .. | 14 | — | — | — | 1 | — | 2 | 10 | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | 8 | 4 | 1 | — | 1 |
| 189.(g) Diseases not specified .. | 8 | — | — | — | 1 | 1 | — | 4 | 1 | — | 1 | — | — | — | 2 | 3 | 2 | — | 1 |

XXXI.—Causes of Death of Infants and Others according to Race registered during the Year 1917, in each of the Thirty-three Towns proclaimed under Sections 31–36 of the Ordinance No. 1 of 1895.

| Causes of Death. | All Thirty-three Towns. | Western Province. | | | | | Central Province. | | | | | | Southern Province. | | | | | | Northern Province. | | | | Eastern Province. | | | North-Western Province. | | | | N.C. Province. | Province of Uva. | | Province of Sabaragamuwa. | | Deaths among all Races. | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Colombo. | Negombo. | Moratuwa. | Kalutara. | Panadure. | Kandy. | Gampola. | Nawalapitiya. | Hatton and Dikoya. | Matale. | Nuwara Eliya. | Galle. | Ambalangoda. | Matara. | Weligama. | Hambantota. | Tangalla. | Jaffna. | Mannar. | Mullaittivu. | Vavuniya. | Batticaloa. | Kalmunai. | Trincomalee. | Kurunegala. | Puttalam. | Kalpitiya. | Chilaw. | Anuradhapura. | Badulla. | Lunugala. | Ratnapura. | Kegalla. | Europeans. | Burghers. | Sinhalese. | Tamils. | Moors. | Malays. | Others. |
| ALL CAUSES .. | 18043 | 6280 | 807 | 972 | 446 | 145 | 1070 | 271 | 306 | 229 | 468 | 159 | 1208 | 59 | 435 | 198 | 100 | 119 | 1288 | 139 | 50 | 36 | 489 | 108 | 268 | 498 | 257 | 52 | 171 | 229 | 379 | 289 | 356 | 162 | 61 | 491 | 8572 | 5955 | 2347 | 291 | 326 |
| I.–*Infantile Mortality* | 4029 | 1477 | 179 | 264 | 80 | 21 | 193 | 48 | 32 | 31 | 66 | 51 | 220 | 18 | 105 | 54 | 27 | 31 | 438 | 33 | 14 | 4 | 174 | 27 | 73 | 73 | 74 | 12 | 39 | 50 | 62 | 5 | 45 | 9 | 11 | 125 | 1964 | 1195 | 617 | 74 | 43 |
| (A) *One Week and under.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 Prematurity .. | 389 | 92 | 23 | 32 | — | 3 | 51 | — | 6 | 4 | — | 6 | 11 | — | 6 | 6 | — | — | 50 | — | — | — | 16 | — | 14 | 24 | 3 | — | 9 | 11 | 13 | — | 8 | 1 | — | 11 | 203 | 124 | 40 | 5 | 6 |
| 2 Debility .. | 594 | 173 | 26 | 3 | 16 | — | 10 | 12 | 8 | 1 | 34 | 11 | 51 | — | 1 | 11 | 5 | — | 92 | 18 | 4 | — | 35 | 12 | 13 | 2 | 26 | 4 | — | 4 | 6 | 3 | 12 | 1 | 1 | 13 | 215 | 246 | 108 | 7 | 4 |
| 3 Convulsions .. | 341 | 107 | 7 | 15 | 11 | 7 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 1 | — | 11 | 20 | 7 | 46 | 16 | 3 | 14 | 2 | 1 | — | — | 20 | — | 17 | 5 | — | — | 8 | 5 | 8 | — | — | 3 | — | 3 | 199 | 86 | 47 | 2 | 4 |
| 4 Diarrhœa .. | 3 | 1 | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 2 | 1 | — | — | — |
| 4*a* Enteritis ... | 3 | — | — | 2 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 2 | 1 | — | — | — |
| 5 Tetanus .. | 81 | 16 | — | 11 | — | — | 6 | — | — | — | — | — | 3 | — | — | — | — | — | 41 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 3 | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | 2 | 1 | — | — | — |
| 6 Bronchitis .. | 8 | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 2 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 4 | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 22 | 45 | 9 | 5 | — |
| 7 Pneumonia .. | 3 | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 2 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | 1 | 6 | — | — | — |
| 8 Other causes ... | 55 | 32 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 1 | 2 | — | 1 | — | 1 | 2 | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | 5 | — | — | — | 2 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | 1 | 4 | 3 | 24 | 14 | 8 | 2 | — |
| (B) *Over One Week and under One Year.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 Prematurity .. | 55 | 14 | — | 5 | — | — | 10 | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 4 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 9 | — | — | — | 7 | 5 | — | — | — | 2 | 26 | 17 | 7 | 2 | 1 |
| 2 Debility .. | 593 | 271 | 35 | 45 | 7 | — | 37 | 6 | 1 | 8 | 19 | 2 | 17 | — | 3 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 54 | 8 | 4 | 2 | 20 | 4 | 3 | 5 | 13 | 4 | 3 | 4 | 3 | 1 | 10 | — | 1 | 17 | 272 | 168 | 117 | 14 | 4 |
| 3 Convulsions .. | 827 | 300 | 30 | 35 | 32 | 4 | 25 | 19 | 5 | 9 | 1 | 4 | 90 | 10 | 45 | 18 | 16 | 16 | 19 | 2 | 5 | 1 | 50 | 1 | 20 | 23 | 6 | 3 | 9 | 10 | 11 | — | 7 | 1 | 2 | 20 | 456 | 177 | 145 | 18 | 9 |
| 4 Diarrhœa .. | 118 | 30 | 9 | 31 | — | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 | — | — | — | 4 | 1 | 3 | — | — | — | 16 | — | — | 1 | 6 | 1 | — | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | — | — | — | — | 4 | 68 | 32 | 12 | 1 | 1 |
| 4*a* Enteritis .. | 160 | 102 | 9 | 15 | 1 | — | 4 | 1 | 1 | — | — | 4 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 16 | — | — | 1 | — | — | 1 | — | 3 | — | 1 | 2 | 2 | — | — | — | 1 | 10 | 88 | 34 | 18 | 7 | 2 |
| 5 Tetanus .. | 39 | 7 | — | 4 | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | 22 | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | 3 | — | — | 1 | 2 | — | — | — | — | — | 9 | 24 | 4 | 1 | 1 |
| 6 Bronchitis .. | 133 | 40 | — | 4 | — | — | 6 | 2 | — | — | 6 | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | 62 | — | — | — | 3 | — | — | — | — | — | 3 | 1 | 3 | — | 1 | — | — | 4 | 40 | 63 | 22 | 2 | 2 |
| 7 Pneumonia .. | 286 | 133 | 20 | 41 | 2 | 2 | 26 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 5 | 7 | — | 1 | — | — | — | 4 | 2 | — | — | 7 | 9 | 3 | 1 | 1 | — | 4 | — | 4 | — | 3 | 1 | 1 | 23 | 172 | 53 | 30 | 3 | 4 |
| 8 Other causes .. | 341 | 158 | 17 | 18 | 7 | 2 | 10 | 1 | 4 | 5 | 1 | 3 | 14 | — | — | 1 | 2 | — | 47 | 2 | 1 | — | 13 | — | 2 | 3 | 15 | — | — | 5 | 4 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 14 | 163 | 103 | 50 | 5 | 5 |
| II.–*General Mortality* (*One Year and over.*) | 14014 | 4803 | 628 | 708 | 366 | 124 | 877 | 223 | 274 | 198 | 402 | 108 | 988 | 41 | 330 | 144 | 73 | 88 | 850 | 106 | 36 | 32 | 315 | 81 | 195 | 425 | 183 | 40 | 132 | 179 | 317 | 284 | 311 | 153 | 50 | 366 | 6608 | 4760 | 1730 | 217 | 283 |
| 1 Plague .. | 198 | 190 | — | 4 | 1 | — | 1 | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 1*a* Smallpox .. | 15 | 2 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 13 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 3 | 61 | 78 | 39 | 4 | 13 |
| 2 Chickenpox .. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 13 | 1 | — | 1 |
| 3 Measles .. | 34 | 17 | 2 | 2 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 9 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 4 Influenza .. | 2 | 2 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 2 | — | — | — | — | 3 | 18 | 8 | 3 | 1 | 1 |
| 5 Pyrexia or fever .. | 60 | 10 | 3 | 7 | — | 1 | 12 | 2 | 1 | 1 | — | — | 6 | — | 12 | — | — | — | 2 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | 2 | — | — | 1 | 1 | — | 1 | — | — |
| 6 Enteric fever .. | 337 | 169 | 16 | 51 | 12 | 8 | 4 | 4 | — | 2 | — | 1 | 26 | 4 | 17 | 3 | — | 3 | 2 | — | — | — | 2 | 1 | 2 | 3 | — | — | 1 | — | 3 | — | 3 | — | 1 | 13 | 242 | 37 | 24 | 7 | 13 |
| 7 Malaria .. | 383 | 48 | 20 | 8 | 3 | — | 3 | 1 | — | — | 7 | — | 11 | — | — | 13 | 11 | 19 | 158 | 7 | 5 | 5 | 2 | — | 1 | 2 | 22 | 9 | 6 | 5 | 2 | 2 | 8 | 10 | 1 | 4 | 111 | 200 | 57 | 6 | 4 |
| 8 Malarial cachexia | 318 | 22 | 39 | — | 3 | — | 4 | 3 | — | — | 16 | — | 14 | 2 | 6 | 4 | 1 | — | 24 | 10 | 3 | — | 52 | 16 | 19 | 3 | 24 | 3 | 23 | 13 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 4 | — | 2 | 91 | 171 | 52 | — | 2 |
| 9 Cholera .. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |

| | | |

XXXII.—Violent Deaths in Ceylon in the Years 1916, 1917, and the Average 1907–1916.

| ACCIDENT OR VIOLENCE. | Average for 1907–1916. | 1916. | 1917. |
|---|---|---|---|
| *Poisonings.* | | | |
| By food | 27 | 20 | 29 |
| Venomous bites and stings:— | | | |
| (*a*) Brahamin lizards | 1 | 4 | 1 |
| (*b*) Black ants | — | — | 1 |
| (*c*) Fish | — | 1 | — |
| (*d*) Hornets | 3 | 3 | 11 |
| (*e*) Rats | 1 | 1 | 3 |
| (*f*) Snakes | 215 | 221 | 212 |
| (*g*) Wasps | 4 | 2 | 2 |
| (*h*) Scorpions | — | — | 1 |
| Other acute poisonings | 13 | 3 | 3 |
| *Burns, Scalds, and Explosions.* | | | |
| Bottle lamps | 27* | 29 | 40 |
| Conflagration | 2 | 3 | 1 |
| Other burns | 171 | 181 | 191 |
| Explosions | 5 | 3 | 4 |
| *Asphyxia.* | | | |
| Drowning in pits | 17 | 35 | 31 |
| Drowning in wells | 77 | 147 | 160 |
| Other drowning | 320 | 258 | 244 |
| Foreign body in air passage | 3 | 6 | 8 |
| Mother overlying child | 1 | — | — |
| Other suffocation | 9 | — | — |
| *Weapons and Implements.* | | | |
| Firearms | 56 | 40 | 46 |
| Cutting or piercing instruments | 9 | 6 | 7 |
| *Crushing.* | | | |
| Bicycle | 1 | 1 | 5 |
| Cart or carriage | 26 | 28 | 31 |
| Fall of heavy substances | 89 | 102 | 97 |
| Landslides | 22* | 9 | 14 |
| Motor cars | 11 | 22 | 23 |
| Motor lorry | — | — | 1 |
| Rickshaw | — | 1 | — |
| Railway | 31 | 42 | 31 |
| Roller | — | 1 | — |
| Tram car | 1 | 1 | — |
| Trolly | — | — | — |
| Collision of boats | — | 1 | — |
| *Falls.* | | | |
| From trees | 392 | 373 | 379 |
| From heights other than trees | 39 | 48 | 63 |
| Other falls | 56 | 48 | 29 |
| *Injuries by Animals.* | | | |
| Bear | 2 | 2 | 4 |
| Buffalo | 8 | 7 | 5 |
| Cattle | 7 | 8 | 12 |
| Cheetah | — | 2 | 3 |
| Crocodile | 16 | 23 | 26 |
| Cat | — | 1 | 1 |
| Dog | 2 | 1 | 3 |
| Elephant | 9 | 11 | 12 |
| Elk | 2 | — | 1 |
| Pig | — | 1 | — |
| Wild boar | — | 1 | 1 |
| Leech | — | — | 1 |
| *Weather Agencies.* | | | |
| Excessive cold | 3 | 2 | 6 |
| Sunstroke | 4 | 8 | 4 |
| Lightning | 15 | 22 | 14 |
| *Other Ill-defined Causes.* | | | |
| Mine and quarry accident | 17 | 13 | 21 |
| Wire shoot accident | 3 | 1 | — |
| Machinery | 5 | 10 | 9 |
| Fractures | 23 | 27 | 33 |
| Prick of nails | — | 1 | — |
| Caught in a trap | — | — | 1 |
| *Suicide.* | | | |
| Poison | 20 | 21 | 20 |
| Hanging | 118 | 139 | 160 |
| Firearms | 16 | 14 | 13 |
| Cutting or piercing instruments | 8 | 10 | 4 |
| Otherwise | 41 | 40 | 43 |
| *Homicide.* | | | |
| Firearms | 33 | 18 | 15 |
| Cutting or piercing instruments | 93 | 83 | 96 |
| Other means | 80 | 69 | 72 |
| *Execution.* | | | |
| Hanging | 35 | 26 | 38 |

* Average for 3 years.

# COLOMBO PORT COMMISSION.

## CONSTITUTION.

Chairman, or Chief Port Commissioner: Hon. Mr. F. Bowes, C.M.G., Principal Collector of Customs.

*Official Members.*

Principal Civil Medical Officer: Hon. Dr. G. J. Rutherford.
General Manager of the Railway: Mr. G. P. Greene.
Deputy Collector of Customs, Colombo: Mr. W. T. Southorn.
Master Attendant, Colombo and Galle: Lieut.-Commander C. E. Stainer, R.N.
Harbour Engineer: Mr. A. D. Prouse, M.I.C.E.
*Unofficial Members nominated by the Ceylon Chamber of Commerce:* Mr. E. S. Clark, Mr. J. Lochore, Mr. R. S. Philpott, Mr. W. Philps, Mr. J. A. Ridge.
Unofficial Member nominated by His Excellency the Governor: Mr. C. Namasivayam.
Secretary: Mr. H. K. Hillyer.

DEPARTMENTS.

*General Administration.*

Chairman, or Chief Port Commissioner: Hon. Mr. F. Bowes, C.M.G., Principal Collector of Customs.
Secretary: Mr. H. K. Hillyer.
Accountant and Cashier: Mr. C. W. Musgrave.

*Master Attendant's Department.*

Master Attendant (Colombo and Galle): Lieut.-Commander C. E. Stainer, R.N.
Assistant Master Attendant: Lieut.-Commander G. F. Hole, R.N.

*Harbour Engineer's Department.*

Harbour Engineer: Mr. A. D. Prouse, M.I.C.E.
Assistant Engineer: Mr. A. H. M. Morgan.
Assistant Engineer and Surveyor: Mr. H. P. Heap.
Mechanical Superintendent: Mr. W. Whyte.

Consulting Engineers to the Port of Colombo: Messrs. Coode, Matthews, Fitzmaurice, and Wilson, M.M.I.C.E.

## REPORT OF THE CHAIRMAN FOR 1917.

DURING the year 1917 the general scheme of warehouse accommodation was completed, and the various plans for future development mentioned in last year's report were studied, although no definite decision was come to, events making the undertaking of any new works of development out of the question.

2. Progress was, however, made in connection with the lake to harbour canal and with the harbour railway, and the preparation of a site for the storage of oil in bulk away from the harbour was begun.

3. The work of upkeep was more than usually exacting, owing to the lack of material and the need for economy, and was largely transformed in character when the Department was put in charge of the material required for the outer defences of the port.

4. In February circumstances made it necessary to take measures to protect shipping approaching the port from the danger of mines. The equipment of the port was accordingly strengthened, both in material and personnel, so as to be capable of dealing with any emergency likely to result from enemy action in Ceylon waters.

5. The work indicated in the two preceding paragraphs, and in recruiting mechanics and motor boat drivers for service in the field by officers of the Department, is only mentioned as a record of work done. When the varied nature and details can be published, it will be possible to appreciate the effort made.

### ADDITIONAL WAREHOUSE ACCOMMODATION.

6. In the Administration Report for 1916 the measures taken to provide additional warehouse accommodation at the port were described. The only warehouses then requiring completion were those between the canal basin and the patent slip, and the shed for oil and plumbago. The former warehouses, which it has been decided to call the "Baghdad Warehouses," were completed in April. They provide an additional 81,000 square feet of floor area.

7. A corrugated iron shed has been erected on the east bank of the canal basin for dealing with oil and plumbago. It provides an additional area of 8,600 square feet, and is served by two electric cranes, four hand cranes, and one steam crane.

8. Two jetties to serve the Pettah warehouses were also built, and the scheme of development of the warehouse area is thus in practical working order; while there is ample space for further warehouses to the eastward of those erected.

### DREDGING THE LAKE-HARBOUR CANAL BASIN.

9. This work was begun, and has been completed to a line about 80 feet north of and parallel to the new railway bridge. The basin has been excavated to a depth of 6 feet, and can now be used by cargo lighters. It is anticipated that the calm water in this basin will greatly facilitate the loading of the heavy casks of oil exported from this port.

GOODS TRAFFIC ON THE PORT COMMISSION RAILWAY.

10. A Committee of the Colombo Port Commission was appointed in June, in consultation with the Ceylon Government Railway officials, to draw up rules regarding the working of goods traffic and the interchange of traffic between the Ceylon Government Railway and the Port Commission, and any other relevant matters. The subject has been fully considered, and it is hoped to issue a notice to the public shortly.

QUARTERS FOR THE MASTER ATTENDANT.

11. The erection of quarters for the Master Attendant, near the Signal Station, Colombo, and his office, was commenced by the Public Works Department in March ; good progress has been made.

MISCELLANEOUS.

12. *Booklet regarding the Port of Colombo.*—An illustrated booklet regarding the port of Colombo has been prepared, but its publication has been postponed until after the war.

13. *Fumigatorium at Kochchikade.*—Alterations and improvements to the fumigatorium at Kochchikade, at a cost of Rs. 2,600, have been effected, providing improved and more expeditious methods of dealing with the fumigation and re-packing of tea seed, &c. A spacious roofed-in area has been provided, upon which the operations of unpacking and re-packing seed can be carried out in all weathers.

14. *Motor Launch "Witch."*—The motor launch "Witch," which previously belonged to an enemy firm, was purchased from the Custodian of Enemy Property.

15. *Sheds.*—Four corrugated iron sheds, which belonged to an enemy firm, were taken over by the Port Commission under the provisions of the Order of Her Majesty in Council dated October 26, 1896. One shed has been erected as the mine-sweeping shed and office, and another as a naval shelter.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

16. The centralization of all work not of a technical character was further continued in 1917, and the accounting work of the Master Attendant's Department was transferred to the Secretary's office in May. In April a new temporary department, called the Mine-sweeping Department, was opened under the administration of the Port Commission, to deal with matters connected with mine-sweeping. In December the work of excavation at Kolonnawa for an oil installations depôt was begun ; this means the addition of another Department to the work of the Port Commission. As a consequence, the work of the Port Commission office has greatly increased during the past year. The correspondence has more than doubled during the past four years. Both these new departments are properly organized and running smoothly. Owing to the increase of work and staff in the Port Commission office the want of accommodation is much felt, but the provision of additional office accommodation will probably have to be postponed until after the war.

MASTER ATTENDANT'S DEPARTMENT.

17. In April, 1917, Lieut.-Commander G. F. Hole, R.N., Assistant Master Attendant, was deputed to assist in the Mine-sweeping Department. Representations were made by the pilots that their pay was inadequate ; their scale of salaries has been increased. A report of the Master Attendant on the work of his Department appears as an appendix to this report.

HARBOUR ENGINEER'S DEPARTMENT.

18. During the past year the Harbour Engineer and his officers have frequently had to work long hours, to cope with the special war work thrown on the Department, and have by the rapidity and excellence of their work earned the thanks of the Naval Authorities. The number of vessels docked has increased from 37 in 1916 to 59 in 1917. The electric light installation belonging to the Admiralty is about to be taken over by the Port Authority.

MINE-SWEEPING DEPARTMENT.

19. The work of mine-sweeping was placed under a separate Department in April, 1917. Lieut. I. T. White, R.N.R., was officer in charge of the sea work till December, 1917. He has been succeeded by Lieut. J. Hunter Allan, R.N.R. Lieut.-Commander G. F. Hole, R.N., is the officer of the Ceylon Government in charge.

OIL INSTALLATIONS DEPOT, KOLONNAWA.

20. An area of 35 acres of land was acquired at Kolonnawa in 1917. The work of excavation for an oil installations depôt was commenced in December, under the direction of the Harbour Engineer as Controlling Engineer, with Mr. H. P. G. Young, District Engineer, Public Works Department (seconded for service), as his assistant. The provision of facilities for the berthing of oil ships, and for bunkering vessels visiting the port, was still under consideration at the end of the year.

PASSENGER JETTY SCHEME AND LAKE TO HARBOUR CANAL.

21. A report by the Chief Engineer, Colombo Lake Development Scheme, on the progress of the passenger jetty scheme and the lake to harbour canal appears as an appendix to this report.

RECRUITING OF STAFF FOR WORK IN MESOPOTAMIA.

22. In October, 1916, a Committee, styled the Colombo Rivercraft Committee, was appointed, to act in conjunction with the Indian Rivercraft Board, whose headquarters were at Calcutta, with a view to supplying plant, floating craft, and material for service on the river Tigris. The resources of Colombo did not enable the Committee to offer any regular supplies of material, so, with small exceptions,

the Indian Rivercraft Board did not take advantage of the offers it was possible for the Colombo Committee to make. In October, 1916, however, a request was made by the Government of India that a number of motor boat drivers and mechanics should be recruited in Ceylon for service in Mesopotamia. The recruiting was entrusted to the Colombo Rivercraft Committee, and has been carried out under the direction of the Secretary, from the Port Commission office. The numbers have been sufficient to render it necessary to engage a special clerical staff to cope with the large amount of work thereby thrown on the Secretary and Accountant. Altogether a total of 542 men have been recruited and sent to Mesopotamia during the past nineteen months. The numbers of each class are as follows :—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 73 motor boat drivers. | 10 tinsmiths. | 30 carpenters. |
| 10 motor mechanics. | 13 blacksmiths. | 28 steersmen. |
| 55 motor boat driver-mechanics. | 107 marine ratings. | 12 clerks (10 for East Africa). |
| 7 turners. | 8 engine drivers for railway. | 2 stationary engine drivers. |
| 119 fitters. | 30 firemen for railway. | 11 miscellaneous. |
| 6 machinemen. | 15 boilersmiths for railway. | |
| 2 coppersmiths. | 4 electricians. | |

Of the above, 34 have returned as time-expired, and a few have returned declared medically unfit for further service. The men appear to have acquitted themselves with credit, judging by the testimonials given to the time-expired men, and by the further demands for men made by the Adjutant-General in India, under whose direction the recruiting of all staff for work overseas has now been placed ; while the men appear to have adapted themselves readily to the conditions, if one may judge from the fact that several have renewed their engagement after a short spell of leave.

### MEMBERS AND STAFF.

*23. There were no changes in the membership of the Colombo Port Commission in 1917. Mr. C. W. Musgrave assumed duties as Accountant and Cashier on January 9, 1917.*

### FINANCIAL.

24. A statement is annexed as an appendix showing the revenue and expenditure of the Colombo Port Commission for the twelve months ended September, 1917. The sum allotted to the Colombo Port Commission in the estimates of expenditure during the financial year 1916–17 was Rs. 2,005,649. The actual expenditure during the financial year was Rs. 1,732,267. The estimated revenue of the port during the same period was Rs. 2,668,284. The actual revenue amounted to Rs. 2,427,850. A sum of Rs. 2,006,612, exclusive of Rs. 185,000 for the oil installations depôt at Kolonnawa, was provided in the estimates of expenditure for the financial year 1917–18, and the estimated revenue for the same year is Rs. 2,583,699.

### SHIPPING.

25. Arrangements were made with the various shipping agents for the more expeditious working of shipping in Colombo, as in other ports, in order to assist in the speeding up of shipping throughout the Empire. Rules were promulgated penalizing the master or agent of any vessel wilfully delaying his ship. The arrangements made have met with great success, owing to the readiness with which the shipping agents and lighterage companies have assisted in effecting the desired object.

26. The usual returns are published in the report of the Principal Collector of Customs.

F. BOWES,
Chairman, Colombo Port Commission.

Colombo, May 29, 1918.

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## APPENDICES.

### REPORT OF THE MASTER ATTENDANT FOR 1917.

*General.*—The work of this Department for the year has been satisfactory. The attendance, conduct, and health of the officers and employees were as satisfactory as in the previous year.

The accounts work of this Department was transferred to the Accountant's Branch of the Colombo Port Commission from May 1, 1917, and Mr. V. S. Ratnam, Second Clerk of this office, was transferred there to attend to the work.

Mine-sweeping was started on February 21, 1917, and was carried on by this Department until April 11, 1917, when a separate Department was formed, with Lieut. I. T. White, R.N.R., as officer in charge, and Lieut.-Commander G. F. Hole, R.N., as assistant.

*Tugs.*—Both the tugs worked as mine sweepers from February 21, 1917, to June 10, 1917. Owing to the increase in cost of coal and stores, the scale of charges for the use of the tugs was raised with effect from September 1, 1917. In order that the tugs may be ready with the full complement of crew for emergency calls, four lascars and four firemen were added to each tug from June 11, 1917. The control and supervision of the engine room establishment of the tugs were transferred to the Harbour Engineer from December 1, 1917.

*Lighthouses.*—The defect in the Colombo light was rectified by Lieut. R. Cuthbert, Inspector of Lighthouses, Madras, and brought to thorough working order from February 23, 1917. The Foul Point light, Trincomalee, was found defective, and arrangements were made to have the same rectified early in 1918 by the Factory Engineer.

*Signal Station, Colombo.*—Arrangements were made to engage the services of Master Gunner C. W. Trickett, R.G.A., and Corporal Grisley, R.G.A., to give the signalmen a regular course of training from January, 1918.

*Pearl Banks.*—There was no inspection of the pearl banks in 1917. The last pearl fishery was held in 1907. Notice was given to the agents of the brig "Rengasamy Puravi" to terminate the charter party with effect from May 1, 1918.

*The Master Attendant's Department and Signal Station, Galle,* were worked satisfactorily during the year.

*Pilots.*—The salaries of the pilots at Colombo and Galle were raised with effect from December 1, 1917. The present scale is £450 per annum minimum, £650 maximum. The senior pilot on duty is given a duty allowance of £50 per annum.

To ensure efficient working of the pilot boats, the coxswains of the boats, who were drawn from the boatmen on first class pay, were allowed to draw salary at Re. 1·15 a day from October 1, 1917.

*Appointments.*—Mr. J. Olsson was appointed Pilot, Colombo and Galle, from August 1, 1917. Mr. A. A. Crane was appointed Master of the tug "Samson" from August 1, 1917. Mr. J. T. Green was appointed Additional Mate, Tugs, from February 12, 1917. Mr. R. Appleton was appointed Additional Mate, Tugs, from June 11, 1917, and Mate, Tugs, from August 1, 1917. Mr. I. B. Perera was appointed Fourth Clerk from December 17, 1917.

*On Leave.*—Mr. H. Fisher, who was granted three months' vacation leave, five months' commuted full-pay leave, and one month's half-pay leave from February 10, 1917, returned to the Island and resumed duties on November 13, 1917. Mr. A. Harvie, Senior Pilot, was granted three months' vacation leave from May 1, 1917, preparatory to retirement. Mr. J. Sorenson was granted three months' vacation leave and six months' commuted full-pay leave from December 1, 1917.

*On War and other Services.*—Mr. G. A. V. Howes, Pilot, Colombo and Galle, is still on war service. Mr. J. J. Hamilton, Pilot, Colombo and Galle, who was on leave till July 25, 1917, has taken up war service, leave on no pay having been granted till the end of the war.

Lieut.-Commander G. F. Hole, R.N., Assistant Master Attendant, and Mr. G. E. Appelbe, Pilot, Colombo and Galle, have been attending to mine-sweeping duties.

*Retirements: On Medical Grounds.*—Mr. A. Harvie, Senior Pilot, from August 1, 1917. Mr. M. Shanks, Chief Engineer, Tugs, from February 23, 1917. Mr. M. Vanniasingham, Third Clerk, from November 28, 1917. Mr. A. Abeyagoonewardena, Assistant Signalman, Galle, from September 22, 1917. M. K. Abraham, Quartermaster, Galle, from October 1, 1917.

*On Account of Age.*—Mr. C. Musster, Diver, from May 1, 1917. Abdulla, Head Driver, Tug "Samson," from April 1, 1917. Saverimuttu, Leading Lightkeeper, from March 1, 1917. Croos Muttu, Leading Lightkeeper, from March 1, 1917.

*Resignations.*—Mr. W. H. Sparke, Pilot, resigned from November 25, 1917. Mr. F. Dolton, Pilot, resigned from December 1, 1917.

*Dismissals.*—Mr. J. T. Green, Additional Mate, Harbour Tugs, dismissed, from June 10, 1917.

Master Attendant's Office,
Colombo, May 17, 1918.

C. E. STAINER,
Lieut.-Commander, R.N., Master Attendant.

## REPORT OF THE HARBOUR ENGINEER FOR 1917.

THE work of the Harbour Engineer's Department becomes more extended year by year, mainly owing to the increased facilities required for dealing with the trade of the port in a satisfactory manner.

In the year 1917 the Department, however, had an entirely new call made upon its resources, namely, in meeting the outer defence requirements of the port, the provision of a building for the mine-sweeping establishment, and the re-fitting and maintenance of mine-sweeping trawlers. The demands made in this direction upon the mechanical branch of the Department were extremely severe, but the results obtained, I believe, have been satisfactory.

The working of the graving dock was another branch in which the activities of the Department were called upon for exceptional work. Of the 59 vessels which used the dock, a large majority were engaged on war service. The speed with which these vessels were dealt with was praiseworthy, most of the vessels having been docked, cleaned, painted, and undocked within twenty-four hours, and this despite the fact that during a considerable period of the year lighting restrictions were rigidly enforced. Two years back the foregoing work occupied at least twice the time now required, and therefore, under present conditions, the delay of an extra day is saved to the ship. The cleaning and painting of these ships have been recently executed in a manner which shows a great improvement on similar work done during past years. The reason for this is that the labour, owing to the larger number of dockings, was more continually employed, and consequently was better trained and organized.

It is a point of interest to note that the "Empress of Britain," the largest vessel ever docked at Colombo, made use of the graving dock in August, 1917. This vessel has a draught of 28½ feet, namely, 18 inches less than the depth of water over the sill at low water ordinary spring tide, and, although the tides were below normal, the docking was safely carried out. The weight of the ship, namely, 21,000 tons, did not in any way adversely affect the floor of the dock—a testimony to the good workmanship put into the construction of the dock, and the sound design of the same provided by the Consulting Engineers.

The completion of Baghdad warehouses is also a matter for congratulation, both for the speed with which those warehouses were built, and for the low cost at which this extensive accommodation was provided during war time, namely, at practically pre-war rates, owing to the fact that the design of the building was specially arranged to exclude materials which at that date had either risen seriously in price or were practically unobtainable.

Another facility which has been made available during the past year, and which will considerably assist in the handling of the trade of the port, is the excavation of the canal basin—lake to harbour canal—which is now available for use by cargo lighters.

A further development of the duties of this Department was caused by the working of the railway facilities connected with the opening of the Chalmers granaries to rice traffic. The convenience of transporting rice by train direct from the warehouse to its destination has been largely made use of; and this traffic is showing a continued growth.

The large volume of correspondence disposed of continued to be the feature of the working of the office. It was believed that the transference of the accounting branch of the Department to the office of the Secretary, Colombo Port Commission, would lead to a reduction of correspondence, but, practically, there has been no such diminution of work. This has been mainly due to the rapid expansion of the Department, simultaneously with which a thorough systematization of the whole internal administration has been effected. It has also been found necessary, in actual working, to carry on within the Department a proportion of accounting duties. The figures given below show the volume of correspondence dealt with in 1912 (the year preceding the establishment of the Colombo Port Commission) and in the years 1914 and onwards till 1917 (the year following the separation of the accounting branch) :—

*1912*, 6,666; *1914*, 8,799; *1915*, 11,937; *1916*, 16,789; *1917*, 14,779.

## RECURRENT WORKS.

The works executed under this head were as follows :—

*Breakwaters.*—A small portion of the necessary repairs to the concrete surface of the south-west breakwater was taken in hand and completed during the month of January.

*Lighthouses.*—The occulting gear of the Colombo revolving light was thoroughly overhauled, and the mercury bath was cleaned out and re-filled under the superintendence of the Inspector of Lighthouses, Madras Presidency.

*Dredging Inner Harbour.*—The usual annual soundings of the harbour bed were taken during the year, and showed little alteration in the depths of the harbour from those recorded the previous year, with the exception of those places where the dredger had been at work.

*Patent Slip.*—The slip was used on 59 occasions, of which 15 were for the I. L. S. "Beacon," private tugs, native sailing vessels, and Admiralty lighters, and 44 for harbour tugs, mine-sweeping trawlers, launches, water-boats, and block barges belonging to the Harbour Engineer's Department. The cost of working the slip amounted to Rs. 9,763, and the revenue earned was Rs. 9,819. In July the hoist wire of the patent slip, which had become unsafe, was removed, and a new wire was fitted.

*Graving Dock.*—The dock was made use of on 59 occasions, 23 of which were for the accommodation of ships of His Majesty's Navy, Admiralty transports, and Admiralty chartered vessels, and 2 of vessels belonging to the Ceylon Government. The remaining 36 vessels were merchant ships. The cost of working the dock for the year amounted to Rs. 73,688, and the revenue earned was Rs. 90,597. The internal feed pipes of graving dock boilers were renewed in March. In July the thrust block of pumping engine No. 1, graving dock, was opened up, inspected, and overhauled. Special repairs to furnaces of boiler No. 2 were undertaken and completed.

*Cranes.*—A 2½-ton departmental steam crane was erected at Baghdad jetty, and on several occasions departmental steam cranes were provided to enable heavy shipments of cargo to be despatched.

*Buoys and Moorings.*—All the mooring buoys were removed, repaired, replaced, and painted twice during the year. The due proportion of mooring chains and shackles were changed and made good.

*Workshop Machinery.*—During the New Year holidays the workshop boilers were opened up, cleaned, and inspected, engines and workshop machinery were overhauled, and the necessary repairs were carried out.

*Working of Colombo Port Commission Railway.*—There was a marked development of traffic on the Colombo Port Commission railway. The tonnage worked during 1917 was as under :—

| | Tons. | | Tons. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Ceylon Government Railway coal .. | 100,431 | Rice .. .. .. | 36,833 |
| Oil .. .. .. | 17,137 | Other goods .. .. | 788 |
| Manure .. .. | 3,494 | Total .. | 158,683 |

A Sub-Committee of the Colombo Port Commission drew up rules, in consultation with the Ceylon Government Railway officials, for the working of goods traffic on the Port Commission railway. These rules will shortly be made public.

As it was impossible to deal with the increased traffic by the locomotives available in the Department, and as the delivery of the additional locomotive already on order could not be expected owing to war conditions, the use of a Ceylon Government Railway engine was obtained, largely to deal with the coal traffic for that Department. An indent has now been forwarded to the Crown Agents for two shunting engines, in place of the one previously ordered, to be delivered as soon as possible after the war.

*Roads and Buildings.*—Only absolutely necessary work of maintenance was carried out.

*Fumigation.*—Two Royal Navy ships, 23 merchant vessels and transports, 8 trawlers, and 1 departmental vessel were fumigated with the Clayton apparatus. The Clayton apparatus was also used to extract the fumes from damaged drums of chloride of lime in the holds of an American steamer.

*Other Recurrent Works* carried out by the Department comprised the surveying and sounding of the harbour, maintenance of quays, wharves, jetties, and the barge-repairing basin, repairs to rolling stock, upkeep of the Colombo Port Commision railway lines, working and maintenance of steam and electric cranes, repairs to and working of departmental barges and punts, working of electric light and plant, conservancy and watching of all harbour premises, repairs to tugs "Samson" and "Goliath," and the upkeep of all Government launches in the port.

NEW WORKS.

The works which were classed under "Special Expenditure" during the year consisted of the following :—

*Deepening Harbour.*—The deepening of the harbour was proceeded with throughout the year by the dredger "Sir John Coode" dredging to 33 feet below low water ordinary spring tide, and good progress was made with this work. The dredger was laid up for the usual overhaul and repairs for about two weeks in June, and again for about six weeks in November and December. During the latter time somewhat extensive repairs, both to the hull and machinery, were undertaken and completed.

*Sanitation.*—In conformity with the Colombo Port Commission sanitation scheme, latrines were built at the following places during the year, viz. :—

(*a*) At Kochchikade, for coolies and clerks working at the grain sheds ;
(*b*) At the barge-repairing basin, for men and clerks working in that area ; and
(*c*) Opposite Alutmawatta road junction, for coolies engaged on the coaling lots.

*Water Supply to Port Commission Area.*—A branch fire hydrant and standpipe system from the main water supply has been installed to serve the new Baghdad warehouses, and a water service for Government craft was installed at the patent slip. An emergency supply for shipping has also been provided at the root of the south-west breakwater. The 3-inch service to the block jetty has been thoroughly overhauled and connected to the 10-inch main.

*Mahara Quarry.*—This quarry was maintained for the supply of rubble, metal, and stone setts for the works carried out by the Department. The quantity of rubble sent to Colombo from Mahara during the year was 7,068 tons. The average number of convicts employed during 1917 was 315.

In view of the fact that the existing reserve of rubble will not last for more than about twelve to eighteen months, additional land was acquired to meet future requirements. A new railway line, half a mile in length, was constructed for working the new quarry.

*Mutwal Stone-breaking Ground.*—This ground was used for breaking rubble into metal for concrete and other works and the storing of these materials.

*Baghdad Warehouses (Export).*—The construction of the two warehouses between the lake-harbour canal and the patent slip, which was commenced at the end of August, 1916, was completed during the year. The first warehouse was handed over to the Customs for use on February 14, and the second on April 28, 1917. These warehouses provide 81,000 square feet of floor area.

The scheme for lighting the warehouses, both inside and outside along the quay, with electric light was completed on July 21, 1917.

The dredging of the water area in front of the warehouses to a depth of 7 feet below low water ordinary spring tide was undertaken by the 10-ton grab digger, and completed at the same time as the warehouses.

*Development of Foreshore between Patent Slip and Block Jetty.*—Owing to wave action at the quay wall, now named Pettah quay, it was found difficult to load und unload lighters at this wall during the north-east monsoon. It was therefore decided to erect two jetties constructed on concrete cylinders to facilitate the handling of cargo. The first jetty was commenced in April, and completed by the end of September. The second, which was started in August, was nearly complete by the end of December.

*Lake-Harbour Canal Basin.*—The excavation of this basin to a depth of 6 feet below low water ordinary spring tide was commenced during the year 1917 by the 10-ton grab, and practically completed to a line about 80 feet north of, and parallel to, the new railway bridge across the canal. The work of excavation was necessarily intermittent, as the grab was required at times in other parts of the harbour, and progress was somewhat retarded by the fact that the greater part of the material to be removed consisted of large boulders and hand rubble.

*Accommodation Road from Graving Dock to Petroleum Jetty.*—The construction of this road, 21 feet wide, which will give immediate access to the petroleum jetty, barge-repairing basin, and coal grounds, was commenced on August 21, 1917, and considerable progress was made. Access to this road from Korteboam street is afforded at the south end by the approach road to the barge-repairing basin, completed in 1916, and at the north end by the road to the graving dock.

*35-ton Crane Road on Guide Pier, Graving Dock.*—Owing to the necessity of facilities for dealing with heavy loads on the north guide pier of the graving dock, sanction was obtained to transfer thereto the 35-ton construction crane from the south-west breakwater. The work was put in hand in August, and the crane road, which consisted of 550 feet of railway line, was completed by the end of the year. Good progress was made with the dismantling and transference of the crane to the north guide pier.

*New Hopper and Digger Barges.*—The Public Works Department (Government Factory) completed three steel hopper barges for use in inner harbour dredging. The building of two 50-ton hopper barges of timber by this Department was sanctioned in December, 1917, and the work was immediately taken in hand. The construction of a flat-bottomed timber digger barge, to contain the 5-ton grab for dredging purposes, was also carried out during the year.

*New Boats.*—The following boat-building programme was executed :—1 gig for the Customs Department, 1 dingy for tugs, 2 gigs for the Police Department, 2 boats for pilots, 2 mooring boats for the Master Attendant's Department, and 4 boats for the Harbour Engineer's Department.

*Motor Engine for Port Surgeon's Motor Launch.*—A new engine was received from England during the year and was fitted to a hull built by the Department, and the launch was completed within the year.

STAFF.

The engagement of Mr. G. E. Morrish, Building Foreman, was terminated in June, 1917, in consequence of the reduction of building operations in the Department, and the Foreman Carpenter, Mr. W. J. Kingston, was temporarily made responsible for the maintenance of roads and buildings.

Captain J. H. Campbell, of the dredger " Sir John Coode," retired in August, 1917, after twenty-one years' meritorious service in connection with the harbour. Captain W. E. Gordon-Brown was appointed to succeed him.

Mr. O. Jensen, Relieving Captain, resigned his appointment, with effect from March 10, 1917.

A scheme of salaries was sanctioned by Government for the subordinate staff of the Department, the scale for the clerical branch being based on that of the Customs Department and for the draughtsmen's branch on that of the Public Works.

The engine room establishment of the harbour tugs was placed under the control of this Department as from December 1, 1917.

It gives me the greatest pleasure to record the able assistance rendered at all times by the staff. The greater the pressure, the more willingly the various members of the staff concerned rose to the occasion, and by strenuous endeavours carried out the work entrusted to them. I am especially indebted to those by whose efforts the work of port defence, docking of ships, and railway working was so efficiently executed, as well as to the clerical and drawing office division of the Department.

Harbour Engineer's Office,
Colombo, May 18, 1918.

A. D. PROUSE,
Harbour Engineer.

## REPORT OF THE CHIEF ENGINEER, COLOMBO LAKE DEVELOPMENT SCHEME, ON WORKS CARRIED OUT BY HIM DURING THE YEAR 1917.

### NEW CUSTOMS HOUSE AT THE PASSENGER JETTY.

DURING the year the progress has been satisfactory.

2. The new 100 feet wide bridge has been completed as far as is possible until traffic is diverted over the new portion. This will be done as soon as York street and Church street are raised to approach the new bridge. Arrangements for this raising are being made.

3. The lowering of Wharf road and the consequent re-arrangement of drains, pipes, &c., are in hand.

4. The railway has been extended from the west end to the new bridge, and is being continued in an easterly direction, so as to give a direct line from the root of the south-west breakwater eventually to the Mutwal railway, but meanwhile to the present railway system.

Estimated cost, Rs. 527,500 ; expenditure, Rs. 188,537·87.

### CANAL, LAKE TO HARBOUR, INCLUDING LAKESIDE BASIN AND LAKESIDE WAREHOUSES.

1. The work has been delayed by the impossibility of obtaining steel work.

2. The east set of duplicate and tandem locks is nearing completion.

3. The bridges over the locks are in hand.

4. From the locks to the harbour the canal walls have been built to the required level, with the exception of the abutments under Norris road bridge. The excavation between the walls is proceeding.

5. The additional basin has been completed, with the exception of a small amount of excavation over the area.

6. *Bridge under Norris Road.*—The abutments and piers on the north side of the bridge have been built for a sufficient length to take a roadway 24 feet wide. The steel work for this portion is in hand, but cannot be completed until further steel work is received.

7. *Bridge under Main Street.*—The abutments and piers have been built to the required height. The steel work and decking for the east span is completed, with the exception of a width of 8 feet, which is in hand. The traffic has been temporarily diverted over the southern portion of the bridge.

8. The northern portion is ready for steel work, which cannot be obtained.

9. *Bridge carrying Mutwal Railway over the Canal.*—The piers and abutments are built, and the work is waiting for steel work, which is not available.

Estimated cost, Rs. 2,860,000 ; expenditure, Rs. 1,372,230·86.

J. STRACHAN,
Chief Engineer, Colombo Lake
Development Scheme.

## STATEMENT SHOWING THE REVENUE OF THE COLOMBO PORT COMMISSION FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR 1916-17.

| | Rs. | c. | | Rs. | c. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Harbour dues .. .. | 1,331,604 | 40 | Rent of barge-repairing basin .. | 17,625 | 0 |
| Single warehouse rent .. | 399,602 | 42 | Rent of coal grounds .. | 209,362 | 23 |
| Double warehouse rent .. | 68,893 | 48 | Rent of other lands and buildings .. | 26,675 | 32 |
| Pilotage .. .. | 74,970 | 0 | Hire of cranes and locomotives .. | 9,395 | 39 |
| Harbour tugs (hire of) .. | 18,084 | 60 | Fumigation of vessels .. .. | 5,486 | 55 |
| Commission on salved coal .. | 5,687 | 48 | Sale of stores .. .. | 202 | 29 |
| Fees for survey of native vessels and for examination of tindals, &c. .. | 725 | 0 | Other collections .. .. | 159,119 | 45 |
| Patent slip .. .. | 9,818 | 87 | Total .. | 2,427,849 | 60 |
| Graving dock and guide pier .. | 90,597 | 12 | | | |

## STATEMENT SHOWING THE EXPENDITURE OF EACH DEPARTMENT OF THE COLOMBO PORT COMMISSION DURING THE FINANCIAL YEAR 1916-17.

| | General Administration. | Master Attendant's Department. | Harbour Engineer's Department. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. |
| Personal Emoluments .. .. | 18,086 63 | 199,679 46 | 157,541 3* | 375,307 12 |
| **Annually Recurrent Charges:—** | | | | |
| Stores, fuel, clothing for boatmen .. | — | 69,044 69 | — | 69,044 69 |
| Surveying and sounding harbour .. | — | — | 4,707 76 | 4,707 76 |
| Maintenance of breakwaters and light-houses, including Clock Tower .. | — | — | 13,190 51 | 13,190 51 |
| Maintenance of jetties (other than Customs) and barge-repairing basin .. | — | — | 29,328 54 | 29,328 54 |
| Dredging inner harbour .. .. | — | — | 11,039 91 | 11,039 91 |
| Working the patent slip .. .. | — | — | 9,763 2 | 9,763 2 |
| Working the graving dock .. | — | — | 73,687 71 | 73,687 71 |
| Preparation, handling, and distribution of stores and fuel .. .. | — | — | 13,989 68 | 13,989 68 |
| Maintenance of buoys and moorings .. | — | — | 13,899 17 | 13,899 17 |
| Working and maintenance of workshops and shop machinery .. .. | — | — | 51,977 15 | 51,977 15 |
| Working trains and locomotives and repairs to rolling stock .. .. | — | — | 40,552 72 | 40,552 72 |
| Working and maintenance of departmental plant .. .. .. | — | — | 35,220 8 | 35,220 8 |
| Maintenance of railways .. .. | — | — | 21,258 38 | 21,258 38 |
| Maintenance of barges .. .. | — | — | 6,736 14 | 6,736 14 |
| Watching Port Commission premises on shore | — | — | 8,890 10 | 8,890 10 |
| Maintenance of roads in Port Commission premises .. .. | — | — | 8,870 65 | 8,870 65 |
| Maintenance of Port Commission buildings | — | — | 16,573 92 | 16,573 92 |
| Maintenance of passenger jetty and other Customs wharves and jetties .. | — | — | 24,539 11 | 24,539 11 |
| Working and maintenance of Customs cranes, electric light, and plant .. | — | — | 15,174 14 | 15,174 14 |
| Conservancy of harbour and Port Commission premises .. .. | — | — | 17,435 65 | 17,435 65 |
| Repairs to harbour tugs .. .. | — | — | 13,454 10 | 13,454 10 |
| Maintenance of launches, boats, and boat-house premises .. .. | — | — | 58,131 42 | 58,131 42 |
| Fumigation of vessels .. .. | — | — | 8,720 59 | 8,720 59 |
| Repairs to Colombo revolving light .. | — | — | 4,536 7 | 4,536 7 |
| Restoring foreshore of Fishery Harbour .. | — | — | 989 96 | 989 96 |
| Booklet *re* port of Colombo .. | — | — | 184 69 | 184 69 |
| Incidental expenses .. .. | 1,155 83 | 508 21 | 4,753 84 | 6,417 88 |
| **New Works:—** | | | | |
| Deepening Colombo Harbour .. | — | — | 85,116 88 | 85,116 88 |
| Enclosing Port Commission premises .. | — | — | 1,888 88 | 1,888 88 |
| Approach road to barge-repairing basin .. | — | — | 1,120 15 | 1,120 15 |
| Latrines .. .. .. | — | — | 21,079 90 | 21,079 90 |
| Water service to Port Commission premises | — | — | 3,572 94 | 3,572 94 |
| Working Mahara quarry and Mutwal stone-breaking yard .. .. | — | — | 36,574 1 | 36,574 1 |
| Warehouse on old coal grounds .. | — | — | 350,843 62 | 350,843 62 |
| Bungalows for departmental officers .. | — | — | 5 89 | 5 89 |
| Quarters for Master Attendant .. | — | — | 6,910 26 | 6,910 26 |
| Extension of roof to boat shed .. | — | — | 11,583 9 | 11,583 9 |
| Acquisition of land at Mahara .. | — | — | 46,777 64 | 46,777 64 |
| Dredging harbour entrance to lake-harbour canal .. .. .. | — | — | 11,626 33 | 11,626 33 |
| Minor works and improvements .. | — | — | 19,202 15 | 19,202 15 |
| Quay wall .. .. | — | — | 7,365 89 | 7,365 89 |
| Boatmen's shelter .. .. | — | — | 912 39 | 912 39 |
| New jetty at quay wall .. .. | — | — | 76,809 40 | 76,809 40 |
| New hopper and digger barges .. | — | — | 48,741 46 | 48,741 46 |
| New cranes .. .. | — | — | 6,349 36 | 6,349 36 |
| New boats and punts .. .. | — | — | 3,110 22 | 3,110 22 |
| New boats for Master Attendant, Customs, and Police Departments .. | — | — | 8,872 62 | 8,872 62 |
| New hull and motor engine for Port Surgeon's launch .. .. | — | — | 3,383 6 | 3,383 6 |
| New machinery .. .. | — | — | 8,298 54 | 8,298 54 |
| New chains and shackles .. .. | — | — | 17,473 46 | 17,473 46 |
| New weighing machines .. .. | — | — | 1,028 54 | 1,028 54 |
| Total .. | 19,242 46 | 269,232 36 | 1,443,792 72* | 1,732,267 54 |

* Includes cost of Accounting Branch transferred to General Administration (Port Commission Office) in October, 1916.

# IMMIGRATION AND QUARANTINE.

## ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE CHAIRMAN, PLAGUE COMMITTEE, FOR 1917.

### MEMBERS.

THE Principal Collector of Customs, the Hon. Mr. F. Bowes, C.M.G., C.C.S., Chairman; the Principal Civil Medical Officer, the Hon. Dr. G. J. Rutherford; the Government Agent, Western Province, the Hon. Mr. J. G. Fraser, C.M.G., C.C.S.; the Chairman, Municipal Council, Colombo, Mr. R. W. Byrde, C.C.S.; the Master Attendant, Colombo, Lieutenant-Commander C. E. Stainer, R.N.; the Chairman, Chamber of Commerce, Mr. William Moir from January 1 to February 22, 1917, Sir J. Thomson Broom from February 23 to December 31, 1917. The Unofficial Member, Mr. F. H. Layard, who represented the planting interests, resigned in June, and Mr. C. M. Gordon was appointed in his place on July 24. The Plague Committee held nine meetings during the year.

### STAFF.

2. Dr. G. A. Rode, Medical Officer, Convict Establishment, was appointed Port Surgeon, Colombo, on March 19, in place of Dr. Donald Schokman, who was transferred to Mandapam Camp as Quarantine Medical Officer, with effect from April 1, 1917, on the transfer of Dr. Brinley Fernando to Ratnapura.

Mr. H. Gordon Cran, the Superintendent, Mandapam Camp, went on leave with a view to joining the Army (he has since received a Commission in the Royal Field Artillery), and Dr. Schokman, the Quarantine Medical Officer, assumed duties on September 11 as Acting Superintendent. Mr. Cran was responsible for the successful working of the temporary camp from the date of the opening of the new route from India, and the practical nature and completeness of the arrangements for the accommodation of passengers in the new camp are largely the result of his suggestions. Mr. Cran, throughout a time of peculiar difficulty, showed tact and great consideration in dealing with the various persons with whom he was brought in contact, and he is entitled to share with the medical authorities and engineers who designed and constructed the camp the credit for the success of the institution.

On the resignation of Mr. F. Whale, the Assistant Superintendent, in October, Dr. C. D. Wickremasinghe, the Port Surgeon, Talaimannar, was appointed as Second Assistant Quarantine Medical Officer, and Dr. J. P. Subramanian was appointed Port Surgeon, Talaimannar. Dr. W. Samarasinghe, the Assistant Quarantine Medical Officer, was succeeded by Dr. T. K. Jayaram in November.

Mr. S. E. Hancox, C.C.S., the Office Assistant to the Principal Collector of Customs, who attended to Plague Committee papers, went on leave on October 27, 1917, and has received a Commission in the Royal Naval Air Service. He was succeeded by Mr. R. O. de Saram.

Mr. R. M. S. Mudaliyar, the Fumigation Inspector, died on October 11, and was succeeded by Mr. Sheik Mogdeen on November 1, 1917.

### RESTRICTIONS ON PASSENGER TRAFFIC FROM INDIA.

3. By an order of the Madras Government of March 30, 1917, third class passenger traffic from India to Ceylon was restricted to those travelling with their families and to single men returning to previous employment in Ceylon. The Tuticorin route was for a time absolutely closed to third class passengers, while others were required to procure passports. The transit of estate labourers is still limited to the Mandapam route, but a Permit Issuing Officer has been appointed by the Madras Government at Tuticorin as well as at Mandapam, and third class passengers going to work in the Colombo harbour and steamer crews are allowed to travel by either route. Owing to these restrictions the number of passengers has been greatly reduced, and it has been necessary to reduce establishments and discharge many men who had comparatively long service under this Government.

### MANDAPAM CAMP.

4. The reduction in the numbers owing to these regulations made the transfer of the quarantine camp from the temporary to the permanent camp on May 1, 1917, a matter of comparative ease.

Owing to the war it was not thought desirable to mark the occasion with any formality, particularly as the camp is in some respects still incomplete, but it is hoped that on the completion of the electric lighting installation an opportunity will be given to as large a proportion as possible of those interested to see the arrangements made for the accommodation and comfort of the passengers from the infected districts of South India.

### CHALMERS GRANARIES.

5. The granaries are now almost complete, and provide sufficient accommodation for all the principal importers. Owing to financial reasons but little progress has been made in the building of similar warehouses for the merchants known as the retail dealers, who still occupy premises in Fourth and Fifth Cross streets in the plague-infected area of the Pettah. Until this group of warehouses situated on the site of the old Pettah railway station is complete, the dissemination of plague throughout the Island along the channels of the rice trade is a real danger. Rice bags sent by these dealers by rail are sunned under the supervision of the Police, but the control is not infallible, and the method itself is not perfect.

6. In 1917 23 cases of plague were detected outside Colombo at the following places, in most of which the infection was traceable to Colombo :—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1 Kurunegala railway station. | 5 Koralawella, Moratuwa.* | 1 Dhanushkodi. |
| 1 Mabima, Siyane korale. | 1 Nawalapitiya. | 2 Beruwala. |
| 1 Hinatiyangala, Kalutara. | 1 Mattumagala. | 1 Maha Paiyagala. |
| 1 Gorakana, Panadure. | 1 Piliyandara. | 1 Kalutara. |
| 1 Hinkenda, near Mahara rest-house. | 2 Katubedda. | 1 Dinagoda Beruwala. |
| | 1 Peradeniya road. | 1 Molliyamale, Beruwala. |

* Of these 5, 3 were removed to the Infectious Diseases Hospital, Kanatta.

7. As regards Colombo itself, the Medical Officer of Health reports :—

*Plague.*—There was an improvement as regard the prevalence of this disease during the year, 207 cases being recorded, as against 291 during 1916 and an average of 281 during the three years 1914–16. The total for 1917 includes 10 cases which, although infected in Colombo, had escaped from the town and were detected elsewhere. That the reduction in the number of cases during 1917 was in no way due to the virulence of the infection having abated is indicated by the steady rise in the case mortality. Thus, the total case mortality, which was 92·2 per cent. in 1914, 92·8 in 1915, and 93·8 in 1916, rose to 94·7 in 1917. From January to the middle of April the number of cases recorded was considerably above the average for the same period of the three previous years, but from then onwards there was a marked improvement, the numbers subsequently recorded being much below the average. As hitherto, the largest number of cases occurred amongst young adults, males being attacked much more frequently than females. The disease was, as usual, almost entirely confined to the occupants of insanitary tenements.

The principal centre of infection was, as hitherto, in the area which lies around the Town Hall, viz., Sea street, Wolfendahl, Fourth and Fifth Cross streets, &c. There were one or two subsidiary centres, *e.g.*, Modera, Nagalagam, Grandpass, Vincent street, Symonds road, and Java lane. Elsewhere the disease was distinctly sporadic in character. The better class and more sanitary parts of the town entirely escaped infection.

Out of a total of 23,382 rats examined bacteriologically during the year, only 70 or 0·3 per cent. were infected, by far the largest number being found in the Fourth and Fifth Cross street area, which is the chief centre of the petty trade in grain. The highest rates of infection amongst rats occurred during the months of February, March, and April, during which period the greatest number of human cases also occurred.

It is of special interest to record that three out of six cats examined were found to be heavily infected.

The same preventive measures as hitherto were carried out, reliance being placed chiefly upon isolation of patients in hospital, segregation of contacts, evacuation and closure of insanitary tenements in infected localities pending the carrying out of structural improvements by the owners, pesterining of infected and adjacent houses, sulphur fumigation of rat tunnels, capture and poisoning of rats. Of these measures, the most effective are evacuation and improvement of insanitary dwellings and fumigation of rat tunnels.

The following are the chief statistical data for the four years since plague appeared here :—

| | 1914. | 1915. | 1916. | 1917. | | 1914. | 1915. | 1916. | 1917. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Total cases | 413 | 139 | 291 | 207 | Total case mortality per cent. | 92·2 | 92·8 | 93·8 | 94·7 |
| Total deaths | 381 | 128 | 273 | 196 | | | | | |
| Septicæmic cases | 247* | 81* | 159 | 124 | Septicæmic mortality per cent. | 99·6* | 98·7* | 100 | 100 |
| Septicæmic deaths | 246 | 80 | 159 | 124 | | | | | |
| Bubonic cases | 166 | 58 | 132 | 83 | Bubonic mortality per cent. | 81·3 | 82·7 | 86·4 | 86·7 |
| Bubonic deaths | 135 | 48 | 114 | 72 | | | | | |

* The cases for 1914 and 1915 each include one septicæmic recovery, but the diagnosis was not in either case confirmed bacteriologically and may have been erroneous.

Monthly Incidence of Cases.

| | 1914. | 1915. | 1916. | 1917. | | 1914. | 1915. | 1916. | 1917. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| January | 4 | 19 | 17 | 25 | September | 18 | 21 | 25 | 3 |
| February | 67 | 6 | 18 | 40 | October | 23 | 24 | 24 | 7 |
| March | 58 | 3 | 18 | 61 | November | 24 | 10 | 25 | 10 |
| April | 28 | 3 | 14 | 34 | December | 26 | 24 | 25 | 6 |
| May | 29 | 3 | 11 | 11 | | | | | |
| June | 49 | 1 | 36 | 3 | Total | 413 | 139 | 291 | 207 |
| July | 47 | 5 | 43 | 6 | | | | | |
| August | 40 | 20 | 35 | 1 | Monthly mean | 34·4 | 11·5 | 24·2 | 17·2 |

## SMALLPOX.

8. Five cases of smallpox were admitted to the Infectious Diseases Hospital, Kanatta, during the year 1917; all these were imported, and there were no local cases. In the Northern Province smallpox prevailed continuously from 1916 till the beginning of April, 1917. Again it occurred in several districts of the Northern Province about the latter part of August and prevailed till December. The total number treated for the year in the Northern Province was 98. The infection of the second outbreak was also traced to India, and there were one or two cases which occurred on native vessels. In February and March, 1917, three cases of smallpox were reported from the following estates of the Province of Sabaragamuwa: Galatura estate, Mahawala estate, and Pussella estate.

## CHOLERA.

9. No cholera cases have been reported from any of the outstations, nor have any cases been admitted to the Infectious Diseases Hospital, Colombo, for treatment.

May 1, 1918.

F. BOWES,
Chairman, Plague Committee.

# APPENDIX.

## I.—REPORT OF THE PORT SURGEON, COLOMBO, FOR 1917.

I HAVE the honour to submit the annual report of the work done by the Port Health Department for the year ended December 31, 1917.

During the year 1,802 steamers and 331 native sailing craft called at this port and were inspected, as compared with 2,458 and 317, respectively, of the previous year. The largest number was during the month of January, viz., 205.

In granting pratique the precautions adopted since the outbreak of plague in Colombo in 1914 are still adopted. There were eight vessels placed in strict quarantine during the year, against 17 in 1916 and 26 in the year 1915. The details and ports of origin of the eight vessels referred to are as follows :—

| | Smallpox. | Plague and Suspected Plague. | Spotted Fever. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Hong Kong .. .. | 1 | — | 1 |
| Calcutta .. .. | 1 | 1 | — |
| Bombay .. .. | 3 | — | — |
| Singapore .. .. | 1 | — | — |
| Total .. | 6 | 1 | 1 |

Smallpox cases occurred on the following ships, viz., "Dumbea," "City of Naples," "Shirala," "Ban Whatt Hin," and "Novara." The ss. "Queda" arrived here on May 30, 1917, having landed a case of smallpox at Tuticorin the previous day. All precautionary measures were adopted.

*Plague.*—The ss. "City of York" from Calcutta developed a case of plague as she was about to leave this port. The patient was sent to the Infectious Diseases Hospital, the ship disinfected, and allowed to proceed on her voyage.

*Cholera.*—No cases of cholera occurred on any vessel calling at this port during the year.

*Spotted Fever.*—The ss. "Atlantique" arrived at this port on October 22 last with cases of suspected cerebro-spinal meningitis on board, and was placed in strict quarantine. One Japanese fireman died the same day on board. The body was brought ashore, disinfected, and buried with all precautions. Eleven sick Annamites and one French sailor suspected of spotted fever were sent to the Infectious Diseases Hospital. As a precaution, it was decided to clear the ship, segregate the contacts, and thoroughly disinfect the ship. 776 Annamites in charge of 9 French officers were therefore despatched by a special train to Ragama. Throat swabs of all these were made by the Bacteriologist, and 31 were found infected. They were sent to the Infectious Diseases Hospital. Of the passengers, officers, and crew, who were also bacteriologically examined on board, only one Arab fireman was found infected and sent to the Infectious Diseases Hospital. After thorough disinfection of the vessel and removal to hospital of all suspected cases, the vessel was allowed to work healthy in quarantine on October 25, 1917. The ss. "Atlantique" left Colombo on October 30, 1917, taking with her all those not infected. She returned to Colombo on January 3, 1918, and reported that no case of spotted fever developed on board during her voyage to Marseilles and back.

*Measles.*—28 cases of measles were inspected on board; of these, 21 were isolated on board, and 7 sent to the Infectious Diseases Hospital. The largest number of cases occurred on the transport "Boorara" from Sydney.

*Chickenpox.*—15 cases of the disease occurred on vessels; of these, 9 were well isolated on board, and 4 sent to the Infectious Diseases Hospital.

*Diphtheria.*—One case of this disease occurred on board the ss. "Novara." The patient was a lady for Bombay; she was sent to the isolation ward of the General Hospital. Her cabin was thoroughly disinfected.

The following is a summary of the work done at the disinfecting and vaccinating station :—

*Disinfection.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Passengers .. .. .. .. | 25,878 |
| Cargo coolies .. .. .. .. | 53,032 |
| Coal coolies .. .. .. .. | 29,824 |
| Tally clerks .. .. .. .. | 5,150 |
| Total for 1917 .. | 113,884 |
| Total for 1916 .. | 110,738 |

*Vaccination.*—245 persons were vaccinated.

*Fumigation.*—Cargo lighters were regularly fumigated, and rat destruction has been systematically carried out during the year.

Statement of Rats caught during the Years 1916 and 1917 in the Customs Premises and Chalmers Granaries.

| | 1916. | 1917. |
|---|---|---|
| Customs premises .. .. .. | 6,538 .. | 5,827 |
| Granaries .. .. .. | 2,019 .. | 2,024 |
| Total .. | 8,557 | 7,851 |
| Total expenditure .. .. | Rs. 4,854·56 .. | Rs. 4,700·94 |
| Cost .. .. .. | 57 cents a rat .. | 60 cents a rat |
| Number of rats destroyed by fumigation of boats .. .. .. | 1,752 .. | 1,679 |
| Total expenditure .. .. | Rs. 910·25 .. | Rs. 926 |
| Cost .. .. .. | 52 cents a rat .. | 55 cents a rat |

*Water Boats.*—The tanks of these boats were periodically cleaned, disinfected, and certificates issued by the Port Surgeon after inspection.

*Mental Unsoundness.*—Two cases of unsoundness of mind were allowed to land and go to the Lunatic Asylum under the usual guarantee of the ship's agents.

*Breach of Regulations.*—There were a few prosecutions during the year for failure to report; no case of false personation.

*Revenue.*—1,256 bills of health were issued during the year, and the amount realized was Rs. 7,318·50. The amount realized from the disinfection of soiled linen was Rs. 383·70.

*Improvements.*—A new motor launch was built by the Harbour Engineer's Department and put to use in August last.

*Quarantine Hulk.*—The present one is old and leaky, and should be replaced by a new and modern one.

In addition to the ordinary work of this port, nearly 400 artisans, motor boat drivers, and mechanics destined for Mesopotamia were examined by the Port Health Officers.

Port Surgeon's Office,
Colombo, January 22, 1918.

G. A. RODE,
Port Surgeon.

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*Annexure.*

Arrivals of Steamers, Sailing Ships, and Native Craft, with Native Traders and Immigrant Coolies, in the Port of Colombo, from January 1 to December 31, 1917.

| | January. | February. | March. | April. | May. | June. | July. | August. | September. | October. | November. | December. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Steamers .. .. | 205 | 191 | 188 | 166 | 119 | 120 | 120 | 117 | 115 | 151 | 154 | 156 | 1,802 |
| Native craft .. | 29 | 32 | 31 | 29 | 25 | 13 | 20 | 21 | 21 | 31 | 42 | 37 | 331 |
| *Traders.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Men .. .. | 882 | 1,269 | 436 | 142 | 110 | 4 | 47 | 274 | 1,467 | 1,148 | 1,119 | 479 | 7,377 |
| Women .. .. | 41 | 83 | 48 | 7 | 17 | — | 12 | 12 | 48 | 76 | 48 | 26 | 418 |
| Children .. .. | 60 | 90 | 31 | 9 | 9 | — | 2 | 24 | 81 | 104 | 71 | 19 | 500 |
| Infants .. .. | 15 | 42 | 20 | 3 | 6 | — | 1 | 5 | 15 | 32 | 19 | 10 | 168 |
| | 998 | 1,484 | 535 | 161 | 142 | 4 | 62 | 315 | 1,611 | 1,360 | 1,257 | 534 | 8,463 |
| *Coolies.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Men .. .. | 151 | 258 | 157 | 11 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 577 |
| Women .. .. | 64 | 83 | 57 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 204 |
| Children .. .. | 23 | 40 | 26 | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 90 |
| Infants .. .. | 23 | 36 | 16 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 75 |
| | 261 | 417 | 256 | 12 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 946 |
| Vessels placed in strict quarantine .. | 1 | — | 1 | — | 4 | — | — | — | — | 2 | — | — | 8 |
| Number of cases of small-pox sent to hospital .. | 1 | — | 1 | — | 2 | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | 5 |
| Number of cases of chicken-pox sent to hospital .. | 2 | — | 2 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 4 |
| Number of cases of chicken-pox isolated on board .. | — | 3 | — | 1 | — | 2 | 3 | — | — | — | — | — | 9 |
| Number of cases of measles sent to hospital .. | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 6 | 7 |
| Number of cases of measles isolated on board .. | — | 1 | — | — | — | 19 | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | 21 |
| Number of cases of plague sent to hospital .. | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 |
| *Fees.* | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. |
| Dr. D. Schokman .. | 330 75 | 162 75 | 49 87½ | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 543 37½ |
| Dr. G. A. Rode .. | — | — | 49 87½ | 52 50 | 68 25 | 42 0 | 68 25 | 63 0 | 31 50 | 63 0 | 42 0 | 63 0 | 543 37½ |
| Dr. T. de Kretser .. | 165 37½ | 81 37½ | 49 87½ | 26 25 | 34 12½ | 21 0 | 34 12½ | 31 50 | 15 75 | 31 50 | 21 0 | 31 50 | 543 37½ |
| Dr. V. R. Schokman .. | 165 37½ | 81 37½ | 49 87½ | 26 25 | 34 12½ | 21 0 | 34 12½ | 31 50 | 15 75 | 31 50 | 21 0 | 31 50 | 543 37½ |

## II.—REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT, MANDAPAM CAMP, FOR 1917.

THE total number of persons who passed through the camp *en route* to Ceylon during the year was 93,148. Of these, 46,881 were miscellaneous passengers and 46,267 estate labourers. The number in 1916 was 161,556, of whom 53,430 were miscellaneous passengers and 108,126 estate labourers. There has been a considerable falling off in the passenger and cooly traffic, due, in some measure, to the restrictions imposed by the Government of Madras on emigration from India. A Permit Issuing Officer appointed by the Indian Government was posted to Mandapam in April, and he works at the camp daily issuing permits to all third class passengers for Ceylon, while rejecting single male unskilled labourers who are emigrating for the first time unaccompanied by their families.

2. May 1, 1917, marked the opening of the permanent quarantine camp at Mandapam. The temporary camp, which served a useful purpose since its inception in March, 1914, has been demolished.

3. The new camp comprises two separate divisions :—

(*a*) *Estate Coolies.*—There are twenty buildings; each building is designed to accommodate 150 coolies, and is complete in its own compound with latrine and water service. The buildings have half walls, the sides are open, and the eaves low, as a protection from the sun.

(*b*) *Passengers.*—There are eighteen buildings in three groups, for Hindus, Brahmins, and Muhammadans, there being six sheds for each, or one for each day's arrivals. Two buildings of six units each are provided for upper class passengers, the accommodation in each unit consisting of two rooms, verandah, kitchen, and bathroom, with the necessary furniture, so that passengers are able to have their meals cooked separately if they so desire.

4. *Offices and Staff Quarters.*—These comprise the Camp Superintendent's office, the Quarantine Medical Officer's office, together with arrival and departure sheds for the accommodation of passengers and coolies, and a registration office. Here also are the office of the Ceylon Labour Commission and the camp police station. The quarters of the staff comprise bungalows for the Camp Superintendent, Quarantine Medical Officer, Assistant Medical Officer, and Ceylon Labour Commission Assistant; also quarters for the Superintendent's staff of clerks and peons, the Ceylon Labour Commission staff, and the feeding contractors' resident manager and staff, and quarters for the Police Sub-Inspector and constables. The Public Works Department, too, have an office, storerooms, and quarters for the Engineer and staff. A resthouse for officials on circuit will be provided. A railway station has been built on the main line of the South Indian Railway, at which the Boat Mail for Ceylon and the Cooly Express trains stop.

5. *Water Supply.*—The water supply is obtained from wells, and is pumped up to a reservoir and distributed to the buildings by the usual water mains and house connections. The quantity available will be 20 gallons per head for 6,000 persons when the whole system is completed. Some anxiety was felt shortly after the opening of the new camp on the score of an inadequate water supply, but steps have been taken to effect an improvement both as regards quality and quantity, and it is hoped that an ample supply of good drinking water will always be available in the future.

6. *Sewage Disposal.*—A water-carriage system of sewage has been laid down. The crude sewage is at present disposed of by pumping direct into the sea. Septic tanks with the usual detritus tanks are being installed, to which the whole of the sewage will be pumped on completion.

7. *Sanitation.*—The general sanitary condition of the camp is excellent. There are two camp overseers in charge of a sanitary staff, who attend to the daily disinfection of the latrines, bathrooms, and buildings. An incinerator has been provided, in which the dry sweepings and rubbish are disposed of.

8. *Feeding.*—Three caste kitchens are provided, for Hindus, Brahmins, and Muhammadans, respectively, from which cooked food is supplied to passengers and coolies. The feeding is in the hands of Messrs. Spencer & Co., and throughout the year the service has been most satisfactory. The steam cookers which are in use in the Hindu kitchen have given excellent results.

9. *Lighting.*—Electric lighting is to be provided throughout the camp. At present auto-lux incandescent lamps and torpedo lamps are in use, and have proved fairly satisfactory, but expensive.

10. *Rainfall.*—The total rainfall for the year amounted to 20·73 inches. November was the wettest month, with a fall of 8·05 inches. The first quarter of the year registered 5·05 inches, the second quarter was the driest, with a fall of only half an inch, the third quarter registered 3·92 inches, while 11·26 inches of rain fell in the last three months of the year.

11. *Rejected Cases.*—34 estate coolies were rejected by the Medical Department, 17 being found to be suffering from leprosy and 17 being cholera convalescents. Ten passengers were rejected: 6 on account of leprosy, 1 for smallpox, and 3 for chickenpox.

12. *Claimed and Refused Cases.*—332 cases were dealt with during the year, as against 986 in 1916.

## MEDICAL REPORT.

13. *Hospitals.*—The general hospital contains 20 beds, consisting of male ward 10 beds, female ward 6 beds, and two observation wards of 2 beds each for males and females, respectively. There is an isolation hospital of 10 beds for the treatment of infectious diseases, besides additional temporary buildings for cases of cholera and plague. There is a dispensary for the treatment of out-patients. There are eight segregation wards for the segregation of contacts.

14. *Infectious Diseases: (a) Plague.*—One case of bubonic plague occurred in the temporary camp in an estate labourer from the Salem district. The left inguinal glands were affected, and the case proved fatal.

(*b*) *Cholera.*—There were 26 cases of cholera during the year, with 8 deaths. Twenty-two of these cases were among the coolies, 3 were miscellaneous passengers, and 1 occurred in a scavenger of the temporary camp. Cholera was widely prevalent in South India during the latter part of the year. All the cases in camp were imported ones, and no case of secondary infection occurred within the camp.

(*c*) *Smallpox.*—Three cases occurred, 2 of which were estate coolies and 1 an Afghan passenger. They made a good recovery.

(*d*) Nine cases of chickenpox, 13 cases of measles, and 3 cases of mumps occurred during the year, all of which recovered under treatment.

15. *General Diseases.*—Twelve cases of pneumonia, 2 cases of appendicitis, 1 case of enteric fever, and a large number of cases of scabies and other skin diseases and of conjunctivitis were under treatment during the year. 495 cases of malarial fever were treated, with 2 deaths. The out-patient department was kept very busy, the number treated being 8,326, as compared with 5,291 in the previous year.

16. *Deaths.*—The total number of deaths was 19, of which 12 were among the 46,267 estate coolies who passed through the camp, or ·025 per cent. There were 4 deaths among the third class passengers, 3 of which were due to cholera and 1 to malaria.

17. *Births.*—There were 17 births during the year, 1 among the estate coolies and 16 among the camp staff.

18. *Disinfection.*—There are two high pressure steam disinfectors of the "improved Lyons" type worked at a pressure of 30 lb. per square inch and vacuum of 22 inches mercury. The vacuum is broken several times, and superheated air from the "clean room" passed through. The whole operation

takes about 15 minutes for each cradle of clothes. There are bathrooms and dressing-rooms attached to the disinfecting station for males and females. All coolies and passengers on arrival at camp undergo personal disinfection and disinfection of bedding and wearing apparel. The camp apothecary, who is responsible for the supervision of this important section of the work, has carried out his duties in an efficient manner.

19. *Vaccination.*—Fresh calf lymph is received three times a week from the Vaccine Institute at Colombo. 31,613 estate coolies and 20,993 passengers were vaccinated during the year, with very satisfactory results.

20. *Visitors.*—The following visitors inspected the camp during the year :—

*From Ceylon.*

The Chairman, Plague Committee.
The Principal Civil Medical Officer.
The Director of Public Works.
The Inspector-General of Police.
The Deputy Director, Public Works Department.
The Chairman, Planters' Association.
The Senior Sanitary Officer.
The Government Agent, Northern Province.
The Assistant Government Agent, Mannar.
The Government Analyst.
J. B. Coles, Esq.
W. Coombe, Esq.

*From India.*

The Hon. the Surgeon-General, Madras.
The Chief Sanitary Commissioner, Madras.
The Sanitary Engineer, Madras.
The Collector, Ramnad District.
The Ceylon Labour Commissioner.
The Superintendent of Police, Ramnad District.
The Sub-Collector, Ramnad.
The Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Southern Range.
The Managing Director of the "Madras Times."
Khan Bahadur A. T. Maricair, Member, Legislative Council, Madras.

21. *Staff.*—Mr. H. G. Cran, Superintendent, left for Europe in September on leave. He has been granted a Commission in the Royal Field Artillery. Mr. F. Whale, Assistant Superintendent, resigned his appointment at the end of September.

I took up duties as Quarantine Medical Officer in April, and on the departure of Mr. Cran I took over charge as Acting Superintendent.

Drs. C. D. Wickremasinghe and T. K. Jayaram were appointed Assistant Medical Officers, and assumed duties in October and November, respectively.

The camp staff discharged their duties throughout the year in the most satisfactory manner, the Head Clerk, in particular, assisting in the work with conspicuous ability and willingness.

DONALD SCHOKMAN,
Acting Superintendent and Quarantine Medical Officer, Mandapam Camp.

*Annexures.*

Table I.—Statement of Estate Coolies who passed through Mandapam Camp during 1916 and 1917.

| Month. | 1916. | | | | | 1917. | | | | | Difference between 1916 and 1917. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Men. | Women. | Children. | Infants. | Total. | Men. | Women. | Children. | Infants. | Total. | |
| January .. | 2,564 | 834 | 400 | 335 | 4,133 | 1,779 | 641 | 285 | 252 | 2,957 | — 1,176 |
| February .. | 2,947 | 1,080 | 619 | 467 | 5,113 | 2,187 | 870 | 413 | 326 | 3,796 | — 1,317 |
| March .. | 3,934 | 1,495 | 875 | 690 | 6,994 | 2,663 | 1,057 | 562 | 415 | 4,697 | — 2,297 |
| April .. | 4,759 | 1,957 | 1,183 | 919 | 8,818 | 2,243 | 1,097 | 578 | 457 | 4,375 | — 4,443 |
| May .. | 7,859 | 3,233 | 2,150 | 1,398 | 14,640 | 2,638 | 1,442 | 743 | 386 | 5,209 | — 9,431 |
| June .. | 7,866 | 3,302 | 2,189 | 1,494 | 14,851 | 2,577 | 1,431 | 756 | 580 | 5,344 | — 9,507 |
| July .. | 7,439 | 3,055 | 2,048 | 1,396 | 13,938 | 2,263 | 1,213 | 586 | 496 | 4,558 | — 9,380 |
| August .. | 5,996 | 2,318 | 1,342 | 968 | 10,624 | 1,917 | 1,075 | 578 | 457 | 4,027 | — 6,597 |
| September .. | 5,806 | 2,286 | 1,305 | 911 | 10,308 | 1,825 | 1,015 | 502 | 401 | 3,743 | — 6,565 |
| October .. | 4,292 | 1,502 | 773 | 619 | 7,186 | 1,630 | 822 | 432 | 342 | 3,226 | — 3,960 |
| November .. | 3,645 | 1,306 | 684 | 530 | 6,165 | 1,157 | 481 | 255 | 176 | 2,069 | — 4,096 |
| December .. | 3,292 | 1,097 | 584 | 383 | 5,356 | 1,222 | 589 | 227 | 228 | 2,266 | — 3,090 |
| Total .. | 60,399 | 23,465 | 14,152 | 10,110 | 108,126 | 24,101 | 11,733 | 5,917 | 4,516 | 46,267 | — 61,859 |

Table II.—Statement of Miscellaneous Passengers who passed through Mandapam Camp during 1916 and 1917.

| Month. | 1916. | | | | | 1917. | | | | | Difference between 1916 and 1917. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Men. | Women. | Children. | Infants. | Total. | Men. | Women. | Children. | Infants. | Total. | |
| January .. | 2,259 | 246 | 179 | 46 | 2,730 | 3,481 | 333 | 205 | 57 | 4,076 | + 1,346 |
| February .. | 2,460 | 253 | 234 | 58 | 3,005 | 3,525 | 282 | 240 | 80 | 4,127 | + 1,122 |
| March .. | 2,824 | 316 | 219 | 82 | 3,441 | 3,617 | 392 | 254 | 100 | 4,363 | + 922 |
| April .. | 3,274 | 345 | 312 | 86 | 4,017 | 3,571 | 355 | 273 | 71 | 4,270 | + 253 |
| May .. | 4,309 | 473 | 424 | 111 | 5,317 | 3,242 | 300 | 194 | 59 | 3,795 | — 1,522 |
| June .. | 4,414 | 476 | 395 | 125 | 5,410 | 2,209 | 295 | 147 | 71 | 2,722 | — 2,688 |
| July .. | 4,134 | 441 | 351 | 92 | 5,018 | 2,680 | 269 | 143 | 86 | 3,178 | — 1,840 |
| August .. | 3,287 | 316 | 335 | 74 | 4,012 | 3,219 | 277 | 219 | 87 | 3,802 | — 210 |
| September .. | 4,420 | 404 | 434 | 106 | 5,364 | 4,083 | 382 | 280 | 110 | 4,855 | — 509 |
| October .. | 3,991 | 351 | 290 | 92 | 4,724 | 4,124 | 318 | 217 | 80 | 4,739 | + 15 |
| November .. | 4,695 | 335 | 344 | 80 | 5,454 | 3,181 | 301 | 169 | 92 | 3,743 | — 1,711 |
| December .. | 4,161 | 396 | 292 | 89 | 4,938 | 2,608 | 313 | 206 | 84 | 3,211 | — 1,727 |
| Total .. | 44,228 | 4,352 | 3,809 | 1,041 | 53,430 | 39,540 | 3,817 | 2,547 | 977 | 46,881 | — 6,549 |

Table III.—New and Old Routes: Comparison of Years 1915, 1916, and 1917.

| Route. | 1915. | 1916. | 1917. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Tuticorin .. | 39,164 | 36,581 | 11,874 |
| Mandapam Camp .. | 137,073 | 161,556 | 93,148 |
| Total .. | 176,237 | 198,137 | 105,022 |

Table IV.—New Route Figures: Immigrants and Emigrants compared, January to December, 1917.

| Month. | To Ceylon. | From Ceylon. | Excess of Latter over Former. |
|---|---|---|---|
| January .. | 7,033 | 13,468 | + 6,435 |
| February .. | 7,923 | 10,464 | + 2,541 |
| March .. | 9,060 | 12,400 | + 3,340 |
| April .. | 8,645 | 10,221 | + 1,576 |
| May .. | 9,004 | 8,425 | — 579 |
| June .. | 8,066 | 7,286 | — 780 |
| July .. | 7,736 | 6,342 | — 1,394 |
| August .. | 7,829 | 6,905 | — 924 |
| September .. | 8,598 | 7,244 | — 1,354 |
| October .. | 7,965 | 6,659 | — 1,306 |
| November .. | 5,812 | 7,076 | + 1,264 |
| December .. | 5,477 | 7,382 | + 1,905 |
| Total 1917 .. | 93,148 | 103,872* | + 10,724 |
| Total 1916 .. | 161,556 | 133,557 | — 27,999 |

* 103,872 Indian Customs figures. } Difference due to Indian authorities counting children as halves and omitting
111,335 Ceylon Customs figures. } infants altogether.

Table V.—Statement of Claimed, Refused, and Rejected Cases for the Year 1917.

| Month. | Claimed and Refused Coolies. | Rejected by Quarantine Medical Officer. Coolies. | Rejected by Quarantine Medical Officer. Passengers. | Rejected by Ceylon Labour Commissioner and Permit Issuing Officer. Coolies. | Rejected by Ceylon Labour Commissioner and Permit Issuing Officer. Passengers. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| January .. | 58 | — | 1 | 4 | —* |
| February .. | 27 | — | 4 | 13 | —* |
| March .. | 76 | 2 | 1 | 16 | —* |
| April .. | 39 | 1 | 2 | 60 | —* |
| May .. | 47 | 3 | 1 | 72 | —* |
| June .. | 18 | 4 | — | 96 | —* |
| July .. | 7 | 1 | — | 58 | —* |
| August .. | 25 | 15 | — | 47 | 103 |
| September .. | 12 | 1 | — | 51 | 142 |
| October .. | 9 | 2 | — | 68 | 217 |
| November .. | 6 | 3 | — | 92 | 253 |
| December .. | 8 | 2 | 1 | 43 | 135 |
| Total .. | 332 | 34 | 10 | 620 | 850 |

* Figures not available.

Table VI.—Return showing the Districts from which Coolies (who passed through Mandapam Camp to Ceylon) arrived during the Year 1917.

| District. | Coolies. | District. | Coolies. | District. | Coolies. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Anantapur .. | 15 | Guntur .. | 139 | Quilon .. | 17 |
| Arcot North .. | 1,790 | Hyderabad .. | 13 | Ramnad .. | 4,809 |
| Arcot South .. | 2,691 | Kolar .. | 2 | Salem .. | 2,211 |
| Bangalore .. | 20 | Madras .. | 147 | South Canara .. | 16 |
| Bellary .. .. | 8 | Madura .. | 4,516 | Tanjore .. | 5,496 |
| Chinglepet .. | 1,256 | Malabar .. | 351 | Tinnevelly .. | 3,425 |
| Chittoor .. | 232 | Mysore .. | 169 | Trichinopoly .. | 15,046 |
| Cochin .. .. | 21 | Nellore .. | 115 | Trivandrum .. | 87 |
| Coimbatore .. | 894 | Nilgiris .. | 8 | Vizagapatam .. | 16 |
| Cuddappah .. | 72 | Padmanabhapuram .. | 94 | | |
| Ganjam .. | 8 | Pondicherry .. | 10 | Total .. | 46,267 |
| Godavery .. | 10 | Pudukottai .. | 2,563 | | |

Table VII.—Return showing the Districts from which Passengers (who passed through Mandapam Camp to Ceylon) arrived during the Year 1917.

| District. | Number of Passengers. | District. | Number of Passengers. | District. | Number of Passengers. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Afghanistan .. | 1 | Devikulam .. | 7 | Nilgiris .. .. | 632 |
| Agra .. .. | 2 | Dharwar .. | 1 | Northern Provinces .. | 15 |
| Ahmedabad .. | 12 | Federated Malay States .. | 563 | North-Western Provinces | 2 |
| Ahmednagar .. | 2 | Ganjam .. | 1 | Orissa .. .. | 6 |
| Ajmere .. .. | 5 | Goa .. .. | 31 | Padmanabhapuram .. | 358 |
| Allahabad .. | 1 | Godavery .. | 24 | Peshawar .. | 9 |
| Anjengo .. | 21 | Guntur .. .. | 4 | Pondicherry .. | 177 |
| Arcot North .. | 96 | Guzarat .. | 2 | Poona .. .. | 45 |
| Arcot South .. | 547 | Gwalior .. | 1 | Pudukottai .. | 436 |
| Assam .. .. | 18 | Hindustan .. | 5 | Punjab .. .. | 34 |
| Baluchistan .. | 143 | Howrah .. | 1 | Quilon .. .. | 439 |
| Bangalore .. | 352 | Hyderabad .. | 52 | Raichur .. | 3 |
| Baroda .. .. | 5 | Jaipur .. .. | 4 | Rajaputana .. | 4 |
| Behar .. .. | 2 | Jubbulpur .. | 4 | Ramnad .. | 10,674 |
| Bellary .. .. | 4 | Karachi .. | 13 | Rangoon .. | 52 |
| Benares .. | 11 | Karaikal .. | 2 | Salem .. .. | 110 |
| Bengal .. .. | 13 | Katch .. .. | 4 | Secunderabad .. | 33 |
| Bimlipatam .. | 1 | Kathiawar .. | 295 | Simla .. .. | 19 |
| Bombay .. | 2,280 | Kolar .. .. | 1 | Sindh .. .. | 2 |
| Burma .. .. | 30 | Kottayam .. | 87 | Sittapur .. | 1 |
| Calcutta .. | 2,766 | Krishna .. | 6 | South Canara .. | 89 |
| Cawnpore .. | 1 | Kurnool .. | 3 | Surat .. .. | 3 |
| Central Provinces .. | 18 | Lahore .. .. | 2 | Tanjore .. | 3,679 |
| Chandranagore .. | 2 | Madura .. .. | 2,684 | Tinnevelly .. | 11,470 |
| Chinglepet .. | 52 | Madras .. .. | 1,684 | Trichinopoly .. | 1,616 |
| Chittoor .. | 33 | Mahi .. .. | 331 | Trivandrum .. | 572 |
| Cochin .. .. | 882 | Malabar .. | 3,098 | United Provinces .. | 4 |
| Coimbatore .. | 138 | Mirzapur .. | 1 | Vizagapatam .. | 2 |
| Cuddappah .. | 1 | Mysore .. .. | 23 | | |
| Deccan .. .. | 3 | Nagpur .. .. | 1 | Total .. | 46,881 |
| Delhi .. .. | 7 | Nellore .. .. | 5 | | |

Table VIII.—Statistics of Mandapam Camp Hospital for the Year 1917.

| Disease. | In-patients. | | | | | | | | Out-patients. | | | | | | | | Total Number of In- and Out-patients. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Coolies. | | Passengers. | | Staff. | | Total. | | Coolies. | | Passengers. | | Staff. | | Total. | | | |
| | Cases. | Deaths. | Cases. | Deaths. | Cases. | Deaths. | Cases. | Deaths. | Cases. | Deaths. | Cases. | Deaths. | Cases. | Deaths. | Cases. | Deaths. | Cases. | Deaths. |
| Plague .. | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | — | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | 1 |
| Cholera .. | 22 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 26 | 8 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 26 | 8 |
| Smallpox .. | 2 | — | 1 | — | — | — | 3 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 3 | — |
| Chickenpox .. | 8 | — | 1 | — | — | — | 9 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 9 | — |
| Measles .. | 11 | — | 2 | — | — | — | 13 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 13 | — |
| Mumps .. | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | 2 | — | 2 | — | 3 | — |
| Fever, Enteric .. | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — |
| Malaria .. | 47 | — | 15 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 65 | 2 | 208 | — | 17 | — | 205 | — | 430 | — | 495 | 2 |
| Rheumatism .. | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | 56 | — | 6 | — | 72 | — | 134 | — | 135 | — |
| Bright's Disease .. | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — |
| Dysentery .. | 16 | 1 | — | — | 4 | — | 20 | 1 | 20 | — | 4 | — | 57 | — | 81 | — | 101 | 1 |
| Diarrhœa .. | 8 | — | 3 | — | 2 | 1 | 13 | 1 | 46 | — | 7 | — | 67 | — | 120 | — | 133 | 1 |
| Appendicitis .. | — | — | — | — | 2 | — | 2 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 2 | — |
| Pneumonia .. | 7 | 2 | 3 | — | — | — | 10 | 2 | — | — | — | — | 2 | — | 2 | — | 12 | 2 |
| Other Diseases of the Respiratory System .. | 13 | — | 2 | — | — | — | 15 | — | 279 | — | 31 | — | 173 | — | 483 | — | 498 | — |
| Syphilis .. | 2 | — | — | — | — | — | 2 | — | 30 | — | 1 | — | 7 | — | 38 | — | 40 | — |
| Gonorrhœa .. | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | 1 | — | 34 | — | 4 | — | 22 | — | 60 | — | 61 | — |
| Other Diseases of the Generative System .. | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | 15 | — | 1 | — | 32 | — | 48 | — | 49 | — |
| Diseases of the Nervous System .. | 6 | 1 | — | — | — | — | 6 | 1 | 88 | — | 5 | — | 65 | — | 158 | — | 164 | 1 |
| Diseases of the Eye .. | 14 | — | 1 | — | 1 | — | 16 | — | 612 | — | 24 | — | 185 | — | 821 | — | 837 | — |
| Diseases of the Ear .. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 53 | — | 2 | — | 43 | — | 98 | — | 98 | — |
| Diseases of the Digestive System .. | 18 | — | 3 | — | 3 | — | 24 | — | 427 | — | 31 | — | 456 | — | 914 | — | 938 | — |
| Diseases of the Skin .. | 4 | — | — | — | 1 | — | 5 | — | 1,748 | — | 24 | — | 293 | — | 2,065 | — | 2,070 | — |
| General Debility .. | 5 | 3 | — | — | — | — | 5 | 3 | 80 | — | — | — | 26 | — | 106 | — | 111 | 3 |
| Worms .. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 18 | — | 1 | — | 48 | — | 67 | — | 67 | — |
| Guinea Worm .. | 9 | — | — | — | — | — | 9 | — | 18 | — | — | — | — | — | 18 | — | 27 | — |
| Injuries .. | 3 | — | — | — | 9 | — | 12 | — | 164 | — | 21 | — | 217 | — | 402 | — | 414 | — |
| Ulcers .. .. | 13 | — | — | — | — | — | 13 | — | 872 | — | 53 | — | 535 | — | 1,460 | — | 1,473 | — |
| Abscesses and Boils, &c. | 7 | — | — | — | — | — | 7 | — | 263 | — | 13 | — | 212 | — | 488 | — | 495 | — |
| Partus .. | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | 7 | — | 7 | — | 8 | — |
| All other General Diseases | — | — | 2 | — | — | — | 2 | — | 256 | — | 32 | — | 36 | — | 324 | — | 326 | — |
| Total .. | 220 | 12 | 36 | 4 | 29 | 3 | 285 | 19 | 5,287 | — | 277 | — | 2762 | — | 8,326 | — | 8,611 | 19 |

Table IX.—Return of Cholera among Estate Labourers and Passengers during 1917.

| No. | Name of Patient. | Name of Estate. | District. | Date of Admission. 1917. | Date of Recovery. 1917. | Date of Death. 1917. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Kristan | Pallekelle group | Dumbara (Kandy) | Aug. 12 | Aug. 21 | — |
| 2 | Alagiri | Sirinidula | Kalutara | do. | do. | — |
| 3 | Ramadu | Nivitigala | Ratnapura | do. | do. | — |
| 4 | Chenchyadu | do. | do. | do. | do. | — |
| 5 | Ramadu | do. | do. | do. | do. | — |
| 6 | Rangasamy | Pallekelle group | Dumbara | do. | do. | — |
| 7 | Ramasamy | Glenlyon | Agrapatana | do. | do. | — |
| 8 | Rangusamy | Gulanegoda | Kalutara | Aug. 14 | do. | — |
| 9 | Chinniah | do. | do. | do. | do. | — |
| 10 | Kamanal | do. | do. | do. | do. | — |
| 11 | Perumal | do. | do. | do. | do. | — |
| 12 | Kadirvel | Hatbawa | Kegalla | Aug. 15 | Aug. 24 | — |
| 13 | Periakarupen | Lellapitiya | Ratnapura | Aug. 17 | do. | — |
| 14 | C. Karupen | Adam's Peak | Maskeliya | do. | do. | — |
| 15 | Maruden | Wariagalla | Nilambe (Pussellawa) | do. | do. | — |
| 16 | Chellamal | Theberton | Ambegamuwa | Aug. 19 | — | Aug. 20 |
| 17 | *Abdul Hamid* | *(Passenger)* | *Mannar* | *Oct. 19* | — | Oct. 20 |
| 18 | Palaniyandy | Sandringham | Agrapatana | Nov. 3 | — | Nov. 3 |
| 19 | Mohamed Abdul Cader | (Passenger) | Colombo | do. | — | do. |
| 20 | Sandanam | St. Heliers | Lower Dikoya | Nov. 5 | Nov. 13 | — |
| 21 | Thomas | Greenwood | Kotmale | Nov. 18 | — | Nov. 18 |
| 22 | Abdul Rahiman | (Passenger) | Colombo | do. | — | do. |
| 23 | Kandan | Karandana | Kelani Valley | Dec. 1 | Dec. 10 | — |
| 24 | Karupaya | Ganapala | do. | Dec. 8 | — | Dec. 9 |
| | | | | | 1918. | |
| 25 | Kuppusamy | Rogart | Kalutara | Dec. 24 | Jan. 7 | — |

Return of Smallpox for 1917.

| No. | Name of Patient. | Name of Estate. | District. | Date of Admission. | Date of Recovery. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Kanden | Roscrea | Dikoya | Mar. 2, 1917 | Mar. 27, 1917 |
| 2 | Suppan | Pita Ratmalie | Haputale | Nov. 20, 1917 | Dec. 18, 1917 |
| 3 | Athor Mohamed (Afghan) | (Passenger) | Slave Island | Nov. 25, 1917 | Dec. 6, 1917 |

Return of Plague for 1917.

| Name of Patient. | Name of Estate. | District. | Date of Admission. | Date of Death. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Muthusamy | Spring Valley 6th Division | Badulla | Mar. 15, 1917 | Mar. 18, 1917 |

Table X.—Vaccination of Miscellaneous Passengers at Mandapam Camp during the Year 1917.

| Month. | Number Vaccinated. | Number Exempted. | Number Successful (in Camp). | Month. | Number Vaccinated. | Number Exempted. | Number Successful (in Camp). |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| January | 1,693 | 2,460 | 760 | September | 2,190 | 2,509 | 986 |
| February | 1,867 | 2,364 | 474 | October | 2,499 | 2,017 | 953 |
| March | 1,826 | 2,271 | 658 | November | 2,048 | 1,444 | 686 |
| April | 2,289 | 1,986 | 608 | December | 1,606 | 1,436 | 610 |
| May | 1,557 | 1,241 | 497 | | | | |
| June | 315 | 1,066 | 469 | Total | 20,993 | 22,142 | 7,964 |
| July | 1,384 | 1,159 | 552 | | | | |
| August | 1,719 | 2,189 | 711 | | | | |

Percentage to total successful vaccination, 39·75.

Table XI.—Vaccination of Estate Coolies at Mandapam Camp during the Year 1917.

| Month. | Primary Vaccination. | | | | | | | | | | Secondary Vaccination. | | | | | | | | | | Total. | | Exemptions. | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number Vaccinated. | | | | | Number Successful. | | | | | Number Vaccinated. | | | | | Number Successful. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Men. | Women. | Children. | Infants. | Total. | Men. | Women. | Children. | Infants. | Total. | Men. | Women. | Children. | Infants. | Total. | Men. | Women. | Children. | Infants. | Total. | Number Vaccinated. | Number Successful. | Men. | Women. | Children. | Infants. | Total. |
| January .. | — | — | 1 | 117 | 118 | — | — | — | 102 | 102 | 1,144 | 413 | 173 | — | 1,730 | 771 | 277 | 130 | — | 1,178 | 1,848 | 1,280 | 621 | 211 | 124 | 148 | 1,104 |
| February .. | — | — | — | 133 | 133 | — | — | — | 101 | 101 | 1,506 | 634 | 246 | — | 2,386 | 677 | 291 | 148 | — | 1,116 | 2,519 | 1,217 | 629 | 209 | 152 | 161 | 1,151 |
| March .. | — | — | — | 217 | 217 | — | — | — | 161 | 161 | 1,973 | 821 | 365 | 1 | 3,160 | 998 | 406 | 190 | — | 1,594 | 3,377 | 1,755 | 915 | 336 | 222 | 245 | 1,718 |
| April .. | — | — | — | 267 | 267 | — | — | — | 213 | 213 | 1,492 | 850 | 539 | 22 | 2,903 | 623 | 380 | 267 | 3 | 1,273 | 3,170 | 1,486 | 718 | 287 | 71 | 205 | 1,281 |
| May .. | — | — | — | 262 | 262 | — | — | — | 176 | 176 | 2,014 | 1,171 | 706 | 2 | 3,893 | 819 | 535 | 328 | — | 1,682 | 4,155 | 1,858 | 601 | 272 | 76 | 155 | 1,104 |
| June .. | — | — | — | 281 | 281 | — | — | — | 239 | 239 | 1,781 | 1,102 | 687 | 6 | 3,576 | 811 | 529 | 378 | 2 | 1,720 | 3,857 | 1,959 | 767 | 316 | 55 | 342 | 1,480 |
| July .. | — | — | — | 225 | 225 | — | — | — | 197 | 197 | 1,372 | 844 | 531 | — | 2,747 | 714 | 534 | 354 | — | 1,602 | 2,972 | 1,799 | 816 | 306 | 77 | 254 | 1,453 |
| August .. | — | — | — | 190 | 190 | — | — | — | 172 | 172 | 1,240 | 823 | 420 | — | 2,483 | 658 | 511 | 273 | — | 1,442 | 2,673 | 1,614 | 711 | 284 | 92 | 264 | 1,351 |
| September .. | — | — | — | 185 | 185 | — | — | — | 161 | 161 | 1,233 | 781 | 465 | — | 2,479 | 578 | 426 | 258 | — | 1,262 | 2,664 | 1,423 | 618 | 163 | 66 | 202 | 1,049 |
| October .. | — | — | — | 152 | 152 | — | — | — | 106 | 106 | 1,009 | 528 | 251 | — | 1,788 | 394 | 270 | 126 | — | 790 | 1,940 | 896 | 550 | 237 | 135 | 163 | 1,085 |
| November .. | — | — | — | 87 | 87 | — | — | — | 51 | 51 | 657 | 290 | 131 | — | 1,078 | 245 | 134 | 59 | — | 438 | 1,165 | 489 | 357 | 150 | 93 | 67 | 667 |
| December .. | — | — | — | 98 | 98 | — | — | — | 78 | 78 | 696 | 358 | 121 | — | 1,175 | 339 | 199 | 71 | — | 609 | 1,273 | 687 | 484 | 225 | 103 | 112 | 924 |
| Total .. | — | — | 1 | 2,214 | 2,215 | — | — | — | 1,757 | 1,757 | 16,117 | 8,615 | 4,635 | 31 | 29,398 | 7,627 | 4,492 | 2,582 | 5 | 14,706 | 31,613 | 16,463 | 7,787 | 2,996 | 1,266 | 2,318 | 14,367 |

## III.—REPORT ON THE TATAPARAI IMMIGRATION AND QUARANTINE DEPÔT FOR 1917.

ON March 30, 1917, the Madras Government issued an order prohibiting the emigration from Tuticorin from April 1 of all estate labourers, Colombo coolies, and of all ordinary third class passengers. Such people were forced to go *viâ* Dhanushkodi. This order was modified a few months later by the reopening of the port to third class passengers. Even now no coolies are allowed to go by this route, an exception, however, having been made in the case of coolies employed in connection with the Colombo harbour. In the case of the ordinary third class passengers, the Inspector of Customs, Tuticorin, was appointed Permit Issuing Officer. Since the appointment of this officer there has been an increase in the number of people passing through the camp. During the months of April, May, June, and July the number had gone down. Tuticorin is the most convenient route for the people of Tinnevelly and Travancore, and for those living south of Madura.

*Changes in the Staff.*—It is with great regret that I have to record the death of Mr. Symonds Yesudian, who was the Depôt Overseer from the inception of the camp under Dr. Bawa. Previous Superintendents had a high opinion of him. He worked under me for only about nine months, and I must express my appreciation of his services. It was decided to abolish the post temporarily. Consequent on the restrictions imposed by the Madras Government on emigration, it was decided to reduce the staff, and the services of Mr. Jesudoss, the Apothecary, and the Clerks, Messrs. Thangaya and Sabhapathy, were dispensed with. The Head Clerk, Mr. Ephraim, in addition to his work, has been looking after the overseer's duties, and Mr. Doraiyappah, the Registration Clerk, who was formerly the dispenser, after the apothecary's. I am indebted to both of them for the satisfactory way in which they have been attending to the extra work. In connection with the reduction of the staff, the services of three peons, one water cart driver, one gatekeeper, two gardeners, four scavengers, two sweepers, one female attendant, one segregation patrol, and one night watchman were dispensed with. This has effected a saving annually of Rs. 2,650·80 in the salaries alone.

*Immigration.*—The total number of people who passed through the camp in 1917 was 11,874; of these, 10,926 were miscellaneous passengers and petty traders, 948 estate labourers. The figures for 1916 were 36,581, of whom 28,253 were ordinary passengers and 8,328 estate labourers. This great falling off in the number has been due to the restriction imposed by the Indian Government and closing of Tuticorin port for over four months. Since April 1, 1917, no estate labourers have been passing this way.

*Expenditure.*—The total expenditure in connection with the working of the camp for 1917 was Rs. 17,216·74, as compared with Rs. 19,221·94 of 1916. There was thus the saving of Rs. 2,005·20.

*Buildings.*—The buildings were all maintained in a good state of repair.

*Water Supply.*—The South Indian Railway used to supply the camp with a tank of water from Maniyatchi at a monthly cost of about Rs. 120. This was stopped on April 1, and the drinking water was obtained from a well situated at Puthiamputhur, in the S. P. G. Mission compound, which is under the personal charge of the Missionary. A small fee is paid to the Mission.

*Food.*—The feeding was carried on as in previous years. Raw and cooked provisions are inspected by me every day. There have been no complaints. A Sivite and a Muhammadan kitchen were maintained for caste Hindus and Muhammadans.

*Visitors.*—Mr. Gawne, I.C.S., Subdivisional Officer at Tuticorin, paid a surprise visit on October 28, 1917; a copy of his report is annexed:—"Visited the camp to-day when checking the issue of passports by the Customs Officer, Tuticorin. Everything is in good order; food appears excellent."

### MEDICAL REPORT OF THE TATAPARAI CAMP.

The health and the sanitary conditions of the camp continued to be very satisfactory. No cases of cholera or smallpox occurred during the course of the year, though cholera had been raging in the Tinnevelly district during the last two months of the year. No cases of chickenpox, measles, or mumps were reported.

*Vaccination.*—All the ordinary passengers passing through the camp are vaccinated, the only exceptions being made in the case of those with well-marked scars of vaccination or pitting of smallpox. Fresh calf lymph is obtained regularly from the Vaccine Establishment at Colombo. The total number vaccinated during the year was 8,580.

*Disinfection.*—Disinfection of the clothing and personal effects of passengers continued to be carried out by a Manlove-Alliott high pressure disinfector. It has worked very satisfactorily. This machinery is inspected once a year by the Madras Government Boiler Inspector and a certificate granted. A fee of Rs. 15 is paid for every examination.

*Rainfall.*—The total rainfall for the year was 33·74 inches, as compared with 12·46 inches in 1916.

Mr. S. D. Jesudoss, the Apothecary, continued to be in sub-medical charge of the camp till June 30, when, owing to the reduction, his services were dispensed with. Since then the work has been attended to by Mr. Doraiyappah, the Registration Clerk, who was formerly the dispenser.

### QUARANTINE WORK AT TUTICORIN.

The port was closed from December 6 to the close of the year owing to an outbreak of cholera in Tuticorin. 22 cases and 13 deaths were officially reported. Smallpox continued to be reported by the Municipality all through the year; the numbers were 140 cases, with 14 deaths.

Passengers were only allowed to travel on board after vaccination, exception being made in the case of those who were able to give satisfactory proof of vaccination within the last three years. The Port Health Officer, Dr. Thomas, very kindly undertook to have the effects and luggage of the passengers disinfected at the Madras Government Disinfecting Station at Tuticorin.

*Steamer Crews.*—148 lascars from Bombay and Calcutta were passed under special instruction to join their steamer in Colombo. The number in 1916 was 1,823.

*Annexures.*

**Cause of Rejection.**

| | Estate Labourers. | Ordinary Passengers. |
|---|---|---|
| Debility and unfit for estate work | 3 | — |
| Anæmia | 2 | — |
| Insanity | 1 | — |
| Leprosy | — | 3 |
| Total | 6 | 3 |

Classification of other than Estate Labourers passed through the Port of Tuticorin during the Year 1917.

| Period. | Men. | Women. | Children. | Infants. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| January | 1,484 | 97 | 116 | 37 | 1,734 |
| February | 1,012 | 66 | 84 | 32 | 1,194 |
| March | 505 | 50 | 33 | 22 | 610 |
| April | 378 | 26 | 16 | 9 | 429 |
| May | 312 | 16 | 17 | 10 | 355 |
| June | 29 | — | — | — | 29 |
| July | 144 | 12 | 4 | 1 | 161 |
| August | 508 | 24 | 26 | 11 | 569 |
| September | 1,732 | 77 | 116 | 30 | 1,955 |
| October | 1,402 | 107 | 119 | 38 | 1,666 |
| November | 1,440 | 67 | 89 | 31 | 1,627 |
| December | 529 | 33 | 23 | 12 | 597 |
| Total | 9,475 | 575 | 643 | 233 | 10,926 |

Return showing Districts from which other than Estate Labourers arrive *en route* to Ceylon *viâ* Tuticorin during the Year 1917.

| District. | | District. | | District. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Tinnevelly | 9,831 | Travancore | 587 | Pondicherry | 1 |
| Ramnad | 192 | Malabar | 38 | Punjab | 14 |
| Madura | 25 | Cochin | 2 | Singapore | 1 |
| Trichinopoly | 16 | Madras | 17 | | |
| Tanjore | 27 | Mahi | 4 | Total | 10,926 |
| South Arcot | 2 | Goa | 1 | | |
| North Arcot | 3 | Bombay | 45 | | |
| Coimbatore | 5 | Calcutta | 115 | | |

Classification of Estate Coolies passed through Tataparai Camp during the Year 1917 (up to March 31, 1917).

| Period. | Men. | Women. | Children. | Infants. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| January | 221 | 77 | 26 | 25 | 349 |
| February | 190 | 70 | 37 | 34 | 331 |
| March | 156 | 58 | 26 | 16 | 256 |
| April | 11 | — | 1 | — | 12 |
| Total | 578 | 205 | 90 | 75 | 948 |

Total number of coolies passed during the year 1916, 8,326.

Cooly Statistics for the Year 1917 arranged according to the District.

| District. | | District. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Tinnevelly | 518 | South Arcot | 4 |
| Ramnad | 128 | Chinglepet | 4 |
| Madura | 36 | Coimbatore | 2 |
| Trichinopoly | 111 | Cochin | 3 |
| Tanjore | 4 | | |
| Travancore | 133 | Total | 948 |
| North Arcot | 5 | | |

K. EAPEN,
Assistant Superintendent of Immigration, Tuticorin.

# GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.

## REPORT OF THE GOVERNMENT PRINTER FOR 1917.

THE total expenditure on the Government Printing Office during 1917 amounted to Rs. 340,542, compared with Rs. 276,889 expended during 1916, as follows :—

| 1916. Rs. | Heads of Service. | 1917. Rs. |
|---|---|---|
| 76,979 | Personal Emoluments | 85,246 |
| 190,127 | Other Charges | 242,095 |
| 9,783 | Material for manufacturing Stamped Stationery | 13,201 |
| Rs. 276,889 | | Rs. 340,542 |

A departmental classification gives the following figures :—

| 1916. Rs. | | 1917. Rs. |
|---|---|---|
| 244,122 | Book and Job Printing | 301,136 |
| 14,934 | Stamp Printing, &c. | 19,251 |
| 16,198 | Binding | 19,580 |
| 1,635 | Plant and Material | 575 |
| Rs. 276,889 | | Rs. 340,542 |

### I.—BOOK AND JOB PRINTING.

Of the 1917 expenditure, the Bookwork Department cost Rs. 135,106 and the Jobwork Department Rs. 166,030, the details for the past two years being as follows :—

| 1916. Bookwork. | 1916. Jobwork. | 1916. Total. | Work Charges. | 1917. Bookwork | 1917. Jobwork. | 1917. Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| 10,200 | 5,476 | 15,676 | Superintendence | 13,840 | 7,903 | 21,743 |
| 34,170 | 7,653 | 41,823 | Composing Branch | 35,999 | 6,722 | 42,721 |
| 17,655 | 1,613 | 19,268 | Monotype Branch | 17,348 | 2,156 | 19,504 |
| 8,913 | 4,893 | 13,806 | Reading and Revising | 8,941 | 5,052 | 13,993 |
| 8,779 | 19,192 | 27,971 | Printing Branch | 8,697 | 21,343 | 30,040 |
| 1,019 | 4,800 | 5,819 | Warehouse Branch | 1,438 | 4,579 | 6,017 |
| — | 2,233 | 2,233 | Stereotyping, &c. | — | 3,594 | 3,594 |
| 2,133 | — | 2,133 | Engraving | 2,422 | — | 2,422 |
| — | 789 | 789 | Ruling | — | 866 | 866 |
| 4,782 | 2,813 | 7,595 | Clerical Staff | 4,413 | 3,454 | 7,867 |
| 956 | 761 | 1,717 | Casual Expenses | 1,318 | 1,250 | 2,568 |
| 3,825 | 2,157 | 5,982 | Leave | 3,954 | 2,247 | 6,201 |
| 92,432 | 52,380 | 144,812 | Total Work Charges | 98,370 | 59,166 | 157,536 |
| 23,631 | 75,679 | 99,310 | Cost of Paper | 36,736 | 106,864 | 143,600 |
| 116,063 | 128,059 | 244,122 | Total, including Paper | 135,106 | 166,030 | 301,136 |

### THE BOOKWORK DEPARTMENT.

During 1917 a total of 24,783 pages of bookwork of different sizes were printed, as compared with 25,916 in 1916. Converted to a common size of foolscap folio, the comparison is: for 1916, 20,694 pages; for 1917, 20,013 pages, a decrease of 681 foolscap folio pages for the year.

Of the *Gazette*, 73 numbers, comprising 10,148 pages, were issued, equivalent to 195 pages per week, the number of copies struck off ranging from 678 to 922 per issue. The sales realized Rs. 5,268, and the advertisements Rs. 18,154.

Of "The New Law Reports," 376 pages were printed, Rs. 3,206 being realized by sales to 117 subscribers, &c.

The Post Office Guide for 1917 (260 pages) was published on April 24, and the Civil List (356 pages) on February 2, 1917.

The Blue Book for 1916 (1,082 pages) was published on July 13, 1917.

The volume of Administration Reports for 1916 (610 pages) was issued on September 25, 1917.

Of school books, 202,776 readers, &c., varying in size from 16 to 220 pages and in price from 5 cents to 60 cents per copy, were printed and bound.

For the Land Settlement Department 638 pages of final settlement reports were dealt with, and 1,522 preliminary and final notifications prepared and published in the *Gazette*, for which 2,420 maps were engraved on metal.

The following statement shows the work of the Bookwork Branch for 1916 and 1917 :—

| Year. | Pages of various sizes printed. | Equivalent in Foolscap Folio. | Cost of Composition alone. Rs. | Total Cost. Rs. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1916 .. | 25,916 .. | 20,694 .. | 51,825 .. | 116,063 |
| 1917 .. | 24,783 .. | 20,013 .. | 53,347 .. | 135,106 |

During the past year 387 examination papers were confidentially dealt with, the number of copies struck off ranging from 25 to 425 per paper.

### THE JOBBING DEPARTMENT.

During 1917 the number of printed forms despatched amounted to 55,300,300, against 53,169,150 in 1916.

In line-ruling nearly 6 million forms, involving 8½ million rulings, were dealt with; while the perforations made (5 or 6 sheets being treated at each perforation) totalled 4¼ million.

Letter paper, envelopes, and cards to the number of 130,420 were embossed in colours with the royal arms, &c.

During the year 86 new printed forms were added to the standard files, 110 old forms were amended, and 10 forms were cancelled. The number of authorized forms now in use is about 5,450; the majority of them have been stereotyped, only a few are kept "standing in type."

The following is a summary of the work of the Jobbing Branch for the past two years :

| 1916. | | | 1917. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 53,169,150 .. | Number of printed forms issued .. | .. | 55,300,300 |
| Rs. 52,380 .. | Printing charges .. | .. | Rs. 59,166 |
| Rs. 75,679 .. | Cost of paper .. | .. | Rs. 106,864 |
| Rs. 128,059 .. | Total cost of printed forms | .. | Rs. 166,030 |
| Rs. 2·40 .. | Cost of printed forms per 1,000 | .. | Rs. 3 |
| 5,501,660 .. | Number of forms ruled | .. | 5,823,440 |
| 8,037,770 .. | Number of rulings involved | .. | 8,349,000 |
| 4,003,720 .. | Number of perforations made | .. | 4,246,330 |
| 121,590 .. | Number of forms embossed in colours | | 130,420 |

The following table, giving the number of "impressions" taken at the power letterpress printing machines and at the hand presses during the past three years, shows the volume of work dealt with in the Machine and Press Department :—

| Year. | Number of "Formes" made ready. | Average Impressions taken of each Forme. | Average Impressions taken Daily. | | | Aggregate Number of Impressions taken during the Year. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | At Machines. | At Presses. | Total. | At Machines. | At Presses. | Total. |
| 1915 .. | 22,760 | 1,130 | 84,790 | 3,120 | 87,910 | 24,927,460 | 919,050 | 25,846,510 |
| 1916 ... | 23,260 | 1,140 | 86,820 | 3,410 | 90,230 | 25,524,130 | 1,002,630 | 26,526,760 |
| 1917 .. | 24,150 | 1,200 | 88,220 | 3,530 | 91,750 | 26,025,690 | 1,041,220 | 27,066,910 |

The outturn and cost of Jobwork during the past three years are thus summarized :—

| Year. | Printed Forms issued. | Cost of Paper alone. Rs. | Total Cost. Rs. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1915 .. .. | 54,553,700 .. | 63,154 .. | 120,184 |
| 1916 .. .. | 53,169,150 .. | 75,679 .. | 128,059 |
| 1917 .. .. | 55,300,300 .. | 106,864 .. | 166,030 |

## II.—THE MONOTYPE BRANCH.

During 1917 the Monotype machines worked well, few repairs or replacements being necessary, the whole of the new bookwork dealt with having been set and cast in this Branch.

Of the 24,783 pages printed in 1917, 7,580 foolscap folio pages of entirely new matter, weighing 37 tons, were cast at the Monotype machines, at a cost for supervision, wages of operators and casters, correcting the proofs, loss in melting and re-melting the metal, oil, fuel, power, &c., of Rs. 17,348. Adding Rs. 2,156, the cost of casting type for correcting the 7,580 pages, the total outlay works out at Rs. 2·57 per foolscap folio page of 10-point type, as compared with Rs. 2·16, which would be the amount paid to a piecework compositor for composing and correcting a similar-sized page in the same type by hand.

In addition to the 7,580 pages turned out by the ten Monotype casting machines, they produced nearly 4½ tons of loose bookwork and display type for setting by hand in the Jobbing Branch and for correcting purposes.

The following is a summary of the work done in the Monotype Branch during the past three years :—

| Year. | No. of Ens cast. | Total Weight in lb. | Total Cost. Rs. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1915 .. .. | 54,209,120 .. | 86,806 .. | 14,489 |
| 1916 .. .. | 57,344,880 .. | 98,084 .. | 19,268 |
| 1917 .. .. | 55,935,310 .. | 82,608 .. | 19,504 |

## III.—THE STAMP-PRINTING BRANCH.

Stamped stationery to the face value of Rs. 173,789 was manufactured and supplied to the Commissioner of Stamps during the year, as follows :—

| | Number supplied. | Bearing a Face Value of Rs. c. | Produced at a Cost of Rs. c. | Rate per 1,000. Rs. c. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2-cent Local Post Cards | 3,378,150 | 67,563 0 | 7,580 93 | 2 28 |
| 5-cent Letter Cards | 21,910 | 1,095 50 | 123 2 | 5 61 |
| 2-cent Commercial Envelopes | 109,875 | 2,197 50 | 490 71 | 4 47 |
| 5-cent Commercial Envelopes | 524,030 | 26,201 50 | 2,601 10 | 4 96 |
| 5-cent cheap Envelopes | 198,650 | 9,932 50 | 632 30 | 3 18 |
| 5-cent square Envelopes | 274,605 | 13,730 25 | 2,393 69 | 8 72 |
| 5-cent foolscap Envelopes | 43,850 | 2,192 50 | 700 74 | 15 98 |
| 6-cent Foreign Envelopes | 24,940 | 1,496 40 | 222 21 | 8 91 |
| 2-cent Printed Matter Wrappers | 1,398,550 | 27,971 0 | 3,828 97 | 2 74 |
| Do. for "Times of Ceylon" | 640,450 | 12,809 0 | 153 90* | 0 24* |
| 5-cent Printed Matter Wrappers | 70,000 | 3,500 0 | 239 1 | 3 41 |
| 6-cent Printed Matter Wrappers | 85,000 | 5,100 0 | 284 8 | 3 34 |
| Total | 6,770,010 | 173,789 15 | 19,250 66 | |

* This is exclusive of the cost of the paper, which was supplied by the proprietors of the "Times of Ceylon."

The following statement gives the total number of stamped post cards, letter cards, envelopes, and wrappers manufactured by this Department for the Commissioner of Stamps during the past three years, with their face value and actual cost to the Colony :—

| Year. | Post Cards, &c., manufactured. | Face Value. Rs. | Total Cost. Rs. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1915 | 6,643,095 | 150,175 | 9,220 |
| 1916 | 7,241,525 | 181,003 | 14,934 |
| 1917 | 6,770,010 | 173,789 | 19,251 |

## IV.—THE BINDERY.

The book-binding is almost wholly done by Prison labour. The work was prepared for them, and they were supervised by the Free Staff, but except where skilled labour was required in finishing off, &c., the whole of the output of the Bindery for 1917 must be placed to the credit of the Convict Establishment.

| 1916. | | 1917. |
|---|---|---|
| 36,290 | Books bound in leather or cloth | 44,900 |
| 44,270 | Books bound in stiff covers | 33,610 |
| 205,450 | Books wire-stitched and bound in paper covers | 331,360 |
| 41,490 | Blocks of forms mounted | 70,110 |
| 81,000 | Envelopes made | 167,940 |
| 16,800 | Printed forms cloth-lined | 19,100 |
| 332,500 | Other miscellaneous binding work | 461,950 |
| 9,741,410 | Impressions at consecutive numbering machines | 11,693,420 |

The following tabulated statement shows the work of the Bindery during the past three years :—

| Year. | Books bound. | Books wire-stitched. | Consecutive numberings. | Other Work. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1915 | 72,590 | 326,590 | 8,821,730 | 483,460 |
| 1916 | 80,560 | 205,450 | 9,741,410 | 471,790 |
| 1917 | 78,510 | 331,360 | 11,693,420 | 719,100 |

## V.—THE FOUNDRY.

The total outlay on the Foundry was Rs. 3,594. Small as the expenditure is on this Branch, it continues to be one of the most useful departments of the Office, without the aid of which it would not be possible, except with a very much larger annual expenditure on materials and wages than is now necessary, to grapple with the work which passes through the Jobbing Department.

*Stereotyping.*—The plates cast weighed 7,216 lb., their cost, including metal, working out at 33 cents per pound.

*Leads and Metal Furniture.*—The outturn in 1917 amounted to 2,340 lb., the cost, allowing for wastage of metal, being 42 cents per pound.

The following table summarizes the work produced in the Foundry during the past three years :—

| Year. | Total Foundry Expenditure. Rs. | Stereotyping. Weight of Plates cast. lb. | Stereotyping. Cost per lb. for Labour. Cents. | Leads and Metal Furniture. Weight cast. lb. | Leads and Metal Furniture. Cost per lb. for Labour. Cents. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1915 | 2,299 | 9,946 | 6·57 | 3,920 | 12·05 |
| 1916 | 2,233 | 7,456 | 10·58 | 3,417 | 10·66 |
| 1917 | 3,594 | 7,216 | 9·27 | 2,340 | 18·96 |

*Engraving.*—In addition to the usual miscellaneous work, 2,420 maps were engraved, at a cost of Rs. 2,422, for illustrating the Land Settlement Department notices published in the *Gazette*.

## VI.—PLANT AND MACHINERY.

The expenditure on Plant and Machinery amounted to Rs. 575 only. Of this snm, Rs. 279 was for a small fount of Sinhalese type.

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## VII.—CASH RECOVERIES.

The contributions to revenue, including the sales of forms and books at the Government Record Office and by the Government Agents, &c., were as follows :—

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| Subscriptions to and sales of the *Gazette* .. .. .. | 5,268 |
| Advertisements in the *Gazette* .. .. .. .. | 18,154 |
| Subscriptions to and sales of the *New Law Reports* .. .. | 3,206 |
| Sales of the *Supreme Court Circular* .. .. .. | 6 |
| Sales of unserviceable articles, &c. .. .. .. | 32 |
| Fines for absence without leave .. .. .. .. | 65 |
| Sales of books at the Record Office, supplied by the Government Printer .. | 5,312 |
| Sales of forms and books by the Government Agents, supplied by the Government Printer .. .. .. .. .. | 4,584 |
| Sales of books by the Railway Department, supplied by the Government Printer.. | 1,131 |
| Sales of books in Post Offices, supplied by the Government Printer .. | 2,233 |
| Sales of books in the Colombo Museum, supplied by the Government Printer .. | 218 |
| Sales of books by the Department of Agriculture, supplied by the Government Printer .. .. .. .. .. | 607 |
| Sales of books by the Excise Department, supplied by the Government Printer .. | 382 |
| Sales of school books by Messrs. W. E. Bastian & Co. and Mr. J. D. Fernando, supplied by the Government Printer .. .. .. | 19,472 |
| Receipts from Municipalities, Local Boards, &c., for work executed by the Government Printer .. .. .. .. .. | 18,198 |
| Rs. | 78,868 |

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## VIII.—MISCELLANEOUS.

The number of men and boys on the roll of the Office on December 31, 1917, was 294. In addition, a daily average of 246 prisoners from Welikada Jail were employed throughout the year. The prisoners work 8½ hours per day on five days of the week and 4½ hours on Saturday. During 1917 they made 8⅓ million red and blue rulings on printed forms ; they perforated, consecutively numbered, and afterwards checked the numberings of 3 million receipts, licenses, &c., *in foil and counterfoil* ; they completely bound 78,510 books of all sizes ; stitched and then paper-covered 331,360 school and other books ; made 167,940 brown-paper envelopes ; and handled nearly three-quarters of a million other items of work. They were employed in folding sheets of bookwork, sewing, pasting, punching, and eyeletting. They attended to the whole of the receiving and despatching of the Office : unloaded the carts and stacked the blank paper, &c. ; took over the printed forms and books as they were completed, checked and counted them, made them into parcels according to indents, addressed, advised, and sent them away in carts to their destination ; the material thus passing through their hands, first in the raw and then in the manufactured or finished state, weighing 625 tons, or rather more than 2 tons each working day. In addition, Prison Parties kept the Office floors, walls, and windows clean, and the extensive grounds free from weeds and rubbish. The results are satisfactory, the Free Staff having been reduced in number from 369 in 1911 to 294 in 1917.

The weight of printing paper, cardboard, &c., used during the year amounted to 312½ tons. Of this, 1,391 packages weighing 20 tons were sent to their destination through the Government Stores, 908 packages weighing 28 tons through the agency of the Railway, miscellaneous parcels weighing 34 tons were distributed by the Post Office, the balance 230½ tons having been delivered by carts, tricycle carriers, &c., to Departments in Colombo : 863 carts were hired during the year at a cost of Rs. 1,538, while Messenger Boys made 815 journeys to the Fort and back by tramcar.

Letters and memoranda addressed direct to the Government Printer during the year numbered 15,435, while 4,273 were despatched, in addition to 13,568 advice notes, 1,365 bills, and 4,394 receipts for payments. As the advice notes are returned receipted, the total number of documents dealt with outwards and inwards, exclusive of papers constantly passing to and from the Secretariat, amounted to 52,540.

Three queries were raised by the Colonial Auditor on the accounts of the Office during the year.

987 orders for advertisements were forwarded to the local newspapers through the medium of the Government Printer, who endeavours to allot to each approved paper an equal share of the Government advertising ; of these orders, 283 were for notices under the Waste Lands Ordinances.

Comparatively few fines for absence without leave and misconduct were imposed during 1917, the average amount deducted per month being Rs. 6·16. Of the Rs. 74·20 collected during the year, by far the greater part (or Rs. 65) was for absence without leave. With a labour force of 294 men and boys, such a result is satisfactory.

On October 1, 1917, " The Ceylon Government Printing Office Co-operative Credit Society " was established, its objects being to encourage thrift and to assist members by granting them loans at a reasonable rate of interest. The capital is Rs. 2,500, in 500 shares of Rs. 5 each, of which 459 have been taken up. The Society has a deposit of Rs. 480 in the Ceylon Savings Bank, and has already granted loans to the amount of Rs. 2,720, of which Rs. 1,146 has been repaid to date.

Government Printing Office,
Colombo, March 4, 1918.

H. C. COTTLE,
Government Printer.

# PART II.—REVENUE.

# CUSTOMS AND SHIPPING.

## REPORT OF THE PRINCIPAL COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS FOR 1917.

### *PART I.—ADMINISTRATION.*

INTRODUCTION.

THROUGHOUT the twelve months under review the war has once more been the controlling factor in the work of the Customs Department; this report is consequently of little value for comparative purposes, though of some interest as showing how the trade of the Colony has been maintained at a high level in spite of difficulties. Shortage of freight has affected both imports and exports; high prices, difficulties of production, and restrictions on export in the United Kingdom and other supplying countries have tended to reduce the former; while the latter have been curtailed by the rigid control over the destinations of all important exports, and particularly by the prohibitions of imports into the United Kingdom, which came into force in February, 1917. The export trade was further hampered by the exchange difficulties, which, first appearing in the last days of December, 1916, quickly became acute, and although measures were taken to minimize the inconvenience, the financing of the export trade of the Colony remained a matter of serious difficulty throughout the year. The real nature of the difficulty is apparent from the following table, which shows that, whereas our imports from the United Kingdom have decreased from 50 to 32 million rupees in value and from India from 80 to 66 million rupees, our exports have largely increased since the war, and the general balance has risen to 65 per cent. over the value of our imports. As India is the channel of exchange between the United Kingdom and Ceylon, and is herself in a similar position, it is not difficult to realize that financial stringency is inevitable.

A.—Value of Imports, excluding Specie.

| Year. | United Kingdom. Rs. | British India. Rs. | Year. | United Kingdom. Rs. | British India. Rs. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1912 | 50,420,300 | 80,319,476 | 1915 | 35,427,669 | 67,400,976 |
| 1913 | 54,318,638 | 75,967,118 | 1916 | 46,761,667 | 74,125,083 |
| 1914 | 49,248,583 | 61,915,549 | 1917 | 32,595,206 | 66,077,264 |

Value of Exports, excluding Specie.

| Year. | United Kingdom. Ceylon Produce. Rs. | United Kingdom. Imports exported. Rs. | British India. Ceylon Produce. Rs. | British India. Imports exported. Rs. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1912 | 94,412,294 | 3,343,897 | 5,452,891 | 1,601,216 |
| 1913 | 102,127,322 | 3,484,821 | 5,369,503 | 1,748,864 |
| 1914 | 113,523,009 | 2,035,820 | 4,372,066 | 1,782,001 |
| 1915 | 146,275,207 | 786,608 | 6,339,824 | 2,140,346 |
| 1916 | 130,714,726 | 1,003,492 | 7,208,018 | 3,285,127 |
| 1917 | 120,184,218 | 1,290,880 | 13,624,593 | 4,011,532 |

Excess of Exports over Imports.

(Figures are exclusive of Specie and the Value of Coal supplied to Steamers.)

| Year. | Rs. | Or an Excess of— Per Cent. | Year. | Rs. | Or an Excess of— Per Cent. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1908 | 6,541,763 | 5·3 | 1913 | 46,913,868 | 25·2 |
| 1909 | 21,458,034 | 17·1 | 1914 | 46,046,297 | 26·7 |
| 1910 | 16,275,959 | 10·8 | 1915 | 109,738,229 | 67·1 |
| 1911 | 23,540,853 | 15 | 1916 | 86,005,152 | 40·7 |
| 1912 | 23,631,923 | 13·5 | 1917 | 120,036,471 | 65·2 |

In spite of these adverse factors, however, the effects of which were most acutely felt in the coconut industry, the total value of Ceylon trade in 1917 remained at the high figure of 4,983¼ lakhs of rupees, a figure greater than that of any previous year, except 1916. Making due allowance for the fact that an increase in values has in some cases counterbalanced a decrease in quantity, the total trade of the Island is a fair measure of its well-being, and goes to show that at the end of 3½ years of war the general prosperity of the Colony still continues to increase.

In the returns for 1916 certain tables showing the imports of rice, curry stuffs, and the more important luxuries were given to illustrate the fact that the purchasing power and general prosperity of the Colony had not up to that time been seriously impaired by the war. The tables are repeated this year for the purposes of comparison. It will be seen that not only have the imports of rice, curry stuffs, and the cheaper cotton goods remained constant during the last four years, but the total value of the goods enumerated in this table has not appreciably decreased, and it may be inferred from the balance of trade that the decreases in the importation of biscuits, confectionery, motor cars, pianos, &c., are not due to lack of ability to purchase, but to the impossibility of procuring supplies to meet the demand.

B.—Statement showing the Quantity of Rice imported during the Years 1914–17.

| | 1914. Cwt. | 1915. Cwt. | 1916. Cwt. | 1917. Cwt. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| British India .. | 4,930,578 | 4,528,658 | 3,729,099 | 3,586,642 |
| Burma .. | 968,517 | 1,060,916 | 3,109,478 | 3,641,861 |
| Maldive Islands .. | 25 | 3 | 21 | — |
| Straits Settlements .. | 1,269,084 | 1,503,089 | 1,147,661 | 486,754 |
| China .. | 5 | 3 | 34 | — |
| India, excluding British | 55,393 | 33,484 | 51,730 | 38,745 |
| Japan .. | 48 | 4 | 2 | 7 |
| Siam .. | 176,619 | 47,621 | 35,939 | 112 |
| Total .. | 7,400,269 | 7,173,778 | 8,073,964 | 7,754,121 |

C.—Statement showing Quantities of Curry Stuffs imported during the Years 1914-17.

| | 1914. Cwt. | 1915. Cwt. | 1916. Cwt. | 1917. Cwt. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Chillies .. | 83,603 | 95,167 | 92,926 | 87,598 |
| Coriander seed .. | 33,526 | 37,659 | 35,811 | 35,831 |
| Cummin seed .. | 8,223 | 11,715 | 11,168 | 9,681 |
| Fennel seed .. | 3,865 | 3,982 | 5,531 | 3,903 |
| Garlic .. | 13,987 | 13,168 | 15,814 | 14,754 |
| Mathe seed .. | 5,706 | 6,293 | 4,785 | 5,236 |
| Turmeric .. | 8,867 | 10,777 | 9,755 | 10,154 |
| Maldive fish .. | 71,764 | 78,594 | 81,857 | 77,543 |
| Onions .. | 294,371 | 257,947 | 317,086 | 292,095 |

D.—Statement showing the Quantity and Value of Luxuries imported during the Years 1914–17.

| Articles. | | Quantity. | | | | Value. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 1914. | 1915. | 1916. | 1917. | 1914. | 1915. | 1916. | 1917. |
| | | | | | | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| Biscuits .. | lb. | 1345490 | 666395 | 1397744 | 160174 | 527478 | 386832 | 759070 | 85552 |
| Confectionery | lb. | 1052870 | 952612 | 1017441 | 353001 | 382137 | 390936 | 547366 | 182233 |
| Apparel .. | pkgs. | 13828 | 10914 | 19892 | 18007 | 1284808 | 902062 | 1841053 | 1279269 |
| Cars, motor | No. | 459 | 273 | 522 | 77 | 2603769 | 1669954 | 1707400 | 247909 |
| Cycles, motor | No. | —* | 91 | 213 | 219 | —* | 87080 | 159559 | 155363 |
| Cycles, ordinary | No. | 1887 | 791 | 1487 | 1000 | 447663 | 160907 | 185179 | 149880 |
| Gramophones | No. | 662 | 360 | 480 | 372 | 38471 | 21194 | 29587 | 17900 |
| Pianos and pianolas | No. | —* | — | 132 | 77 | —* | — | 93,469 | 51766 |
| Perfumery | cases | 1459 | 1261 | 1616 | 2766 | 196845 | 145952 | 288919 | 233132 |
| | gals. | 3145 | 1761 | 4858 | 1489 | | | | |
| Petrol .. | gals. | 701082 | 607774 | 776092 | 884093 | 593946 | 566534 | 715996 | 1491293 |
| Plate, silver and silver-gilt | pieces | 9045 | 3655 | 2233 | 1548 | 70583 | 89715 | 37331 | 70441 |
| Sewing machines | No. | 4373 | 3394 | 6975 | 11861 | 177573 | 155254 | 463615 | 911099 |
| Silk and satin— | | | | | | | | | |
| Broad stuff | yds. | 447576 | 410041 | 485237 | 222819 | 425829 | 413186 | 539303 | 383803 |
| Handkerchiefs, &c. | doz. | 13639 | 10510 | 19481 | 6842 | 148272 | 72406 | 164089 | 63710 |
| Lace .. | yds. | 38116 | 19539 | 82280 | 17888 | 12880 | 9331 | 30867 | 7990 |
| Ribbons .. | yds. | 184525 | 228530 | 270119 | 65147 | 30579 | 56891 | 65494 | 17274 |
| Velvet .. | yds. | 5910 | 7953 | 8302 | 3147 | 6091 | 8349 | 11790 | 7111 |
| Soap, toilet | cwt. | 4536 | 4142 | 6339 | 2422 | 335969 | 315302 | 531274 | 286370 |
| Typewriters | No. | 353 | 197 | 389 | 220 | 54353 | 39001 | 73543 | 45310 |
| Umbrellas | doz. | 21760 | 22238 | 28753 | 15255 | 348492 | 348451 | 540438 | 468031 |
| | Total .. | | | | | 7685708 | 5839337 | 8785342 | 6155436 |
| Diamonds .. .. | | | | | | 272727 | 172768 | 260293 | 293471 |
| Jewellery .. .. | | | | | | 495226 | 426200 | 410704 | 393061 |
| Pearls and precious stones (excluding Diamonds) | | | | | | 342378 | 138677 | 88789 | 71807 |
| | Total .. | | | | | 1110331 | 737645 | 759786 | 758339 |
| Cotton, lace, and net .. | | | | | | 249365 | 190699 | 332263 | 166771 |
| Piece goods, bleached .. | | | | | | 4052122 | 2312666 | 2258470 | 3908991 |
| Do. dyed .. | | | | | | 4614001 | 3593244 | 5002911 | 5757459 |
| Do. gray .. | | | | | | 917991 | 952489 | 622777 | 849887 |
| Do. muslin .. | | | | | | 42553 | 13453 | 32638 | 17281 |
| Do. printed .. | | | | | | 1399977 | 935753 | 2220499 | 2088497 |
| Do. other cotton goods | | | | | | 1089240 | 587449 | 1249248 | 1424066 |
| | Total .. | | | | | 12365249 | 8585753 | 11718806 | 14212952 |

* Not shown separately.

The Customs tariff for imports was revised with a view to providing for a contribution towards the expenses of the war, and the new tariff came into force on June 9, 1917. The general *ad valorem* duties were raised from 5½ to 7½ per cent., and a corresponding increase was made in the rated duties, while the list of exemptions was considerably curtailed. Aided by the new tariff the Customs revenue for 1917 amounted to Rs. 24,891,362, as against Rs. 25,488,407 in 1916, being thus very little short of the previous record year. Refunds of duty to the value of Rs. 415,001·30 were paid during the year.

The Customs revenue for the last five years was as follows :—

E.—Statement of Customs Revenue collected at the several Ports in the Island of Ceylon during the last Five Years, 1913–1917.

| Heads of Receipts. | 1913. | 1914. | 1915. | 1916. | 1917. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Imports.* | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. |
| Grain .. .. | 4181963 19 | 4071681 9 | 3910501 82 | 4493038 50 | 4298249 56 |
| Cotton, Manufactured .. .. | 581545 87 | 499917 99 | 419578 86 | 547843 62 | 735523 12 |
| Spirits and Cordials .. .. | 2158835 11 | 2045214 56 | 1881294 89 | 1859945 10 | 1175645 50 |
| Sugar .. .. | 1626993 43 | 1433476 43 | 1331786 39 | 1240842 13 | 1127658 64 |
| Kerosine Oil .. .. | 1499998 85 | 1712643 93 | 1733002 49 | 1756296 1 | 1526438 19 |
| Other Goods .. .. | 3937887 28 | 3459757 95 | 3356195 99 | 4377841 90 | 4154800 72 |
| *Sundries.* | | | | | |
| Fines and Forfeitures .. .. | 10262 58 | 12443 84 | 8124 63 | 25416 50 | 12976 12 |
| *Exports.* | | | | | |
| Plumbago .. .. | 143342 12 | 71143 98 | 109091 45 | 446729 26 | 655409 80 |
| Elephants .. .. | 200 0 | — .. | 1600 0 | 600 0 | 600 0 |
| Chanks .. .. .. | 3656 15 | 3737 61 | 3025 90 | 12405 56 | 15987 64 |
| Arrack .. .. .. | 567 7 | — .. | 186 44 | — .. | — |
| Tea, Cacao, Cardamoms, and Rubber .. | — .. | — .. | 1679181 90* | 6688642 17 | 7513731 81 |
| Cocoanuts, Desiccated Cocoanuts, Copra, and Cocoanut Oil .. .. | — .. | — .. | 309918 4* | 1009659 2 | 975046 90 |
| *Port and Harbour Dues.* | | | | | |
| Colombo Harbour Dues .. | 2034784 46 | 1899876 73 | 1727168 82 | 1681044 15 | 1330546 28 |
| Port Dues at Outports .. .. | 32335 34 | 26677 78 | 29654 11 | 20458 70 | 15547 30 |
| Other .. .. | 5563 43 | 3836 81 | 3470 6 | 4001 43 | 3606 41 |
| *Reimbursements.* | | | | | |
| Medical Aid Dues .. .. | 177790 53 | 552401 89 | 518744 36† | 743179 96 | 834857 47 |
| Warehouse Rent .. .. | 600951 59 | 622284 85 | 566099 2 | 580463 46 | 514736 99 |
| | 16996677 0 | 16415095 44 | 17588625 17 | 25488407 47 | 24891362 45 |

* For three months ended December. † For nine months ended September.

The reduction of over three lakhs in Colombo Harbour Dues is largely due to the unusual number of Government and *quasi*-Government vessels, which were exempted from Port and Harbour Dues.

## STAFF AND ADMINISTRATION.

The only changes in the personnel of the Supervising Staff were caused by the departure of Mr. S. E. Hancox, Office Assistant and Second Landing Surveyor, who left on war service in October, 1917. Mr. R. O. de Saram, Third Landing Surveyor, filled Mr. Hancox's place, and Mr. M. M. Anthonisz was transferred from the post of Assistant Collector, Galle, to take Mr. de Saram's place. The control of shipping has still further concentrated in Colombo the overseas trade of the Colony, and the trade of the port of Galle has, for the present, so far diminished as to justify a reduction in the staff.

The subordinate staff suffered the loss of two officers of long service and valued experience in the deaths of Mr. P. J. de Vos, Sub-Collector of Beruwala, on February 4, and Mr. G. F. Herft, Sub-Collector of Point Pedro, on December 19, 1917.

No increase was made in the Customs Subordinate Staff, and no changes of special importance took place during the year. The total establishment charges were : Personal Emoluments, Rs. 295,722·53; Other Charges, Rs. 14,191·22.

Owing to the exchange difficulties, permission was given in January, 1917, for the payment of export duties in sterling by demand drafts on London. Exporters eagerly availed themselves of this concession, and duty to the amount of Rs. 6,880,887·55 was paid in this way. This led to a considerable extension of the system introduced in 1916, by which merchants pay Customs charges from a deposit specially made for the purpose with the Customs Department. There are now twenty-five firms availing themselves of this concession.

The export of specie above Rs. 100 was prohibited on March 19, 1917.

The payment of a penalty by ships working on Sundays was abolished on July 2, 1917, as being a hindrance to the rapid working of ships, which had become a matter of prime importance owing to the shortage of tonnage.

The publication of the monthly returns was suspended from July, 1917, and will probably not be resumed until after the end of the war.

## EXTENSION OF CUSTOMS PREMISES.

Full details of the progress of the Colombo harbour improvements will be found in the report of the Colombo Port Commission.

The two large warehouses south of the Harbour Engineer's premises were completed during the year and were named the Baghdad Warehouses, as the completion synchronized with the capture of Baghdad by the British Forces. The warehouses south of the Harbour Engineer's premises have been named the Pettah Warehouses, and two jetties have been built to serve them. These four warehouses proved of the utmost value during the latter half of the year, the Pettah Warehouses being utilized for large import cargoes of rice, and the Baghdad Warehouses for individual ships taking large export cargoes. An interesting development in the export trade has been the arrival of vessels to load full cargoes of five to seven thousand tons of Ceylon cargo. The existence of the Baghdad Warehouses enabled these large cargoes to be handled with rapidity, and with a minimum of inconvenience to the general export work.

Two travelling electric cranes were completed at the Delft Warehouses.

The dredging of the canal basin was continued so far as to allow the quay walls to be utilized, and the erection of a shed for the reception of oil and plumbago on the northern side was commenced. The transfer of all export work from the present warehouses west of the Passenger Jetty and from the Delft premises to the premises north of the canal basin was intended to take effect from January 1, 1918, but had to be postponed owing to the impossibility of removing the temporary rice stores, which have to remain until the necessary accommodation has been provided elsewhere.

Work was continued on the Railway Extensions within harbour premises and on the railway line to connect the harbour with the main line.

At the end of December the Harbour Engineer commenced work on the new site for the oil and petrol installations at Kolonnawa.

## PREVENTIVE WORK.

No additions were made to the Preventive Staff during the year. No new methods of smuggling of special interest were discovered. There were 138 prosecutions for Customs offences, resulting in fines to the amount of Rs. 1,587·50, and various sentences of imprisonment varying from 1 week to 18 months' rigorous imprisonment. Twenty-one cases were dealt with departmentally, in which penalties amounting to Rs. 4,636 were recovered, while the proceeds of the sale of forfeited goods amounted to Rs. 3,231·60. Rewards to the value of Rs. 1,000 were distributed among the subordinate staff.

## THE TALAIMANNAR ROUTE TO AND FROM INDIA.

The dispute between the Ceylon and Indian Railways remained unsettled throughout the year, and continues to hamper the full development of this route, it being still impossible to arrange for the delivery of "goods" traffic from India except *viâ* Colombo. The facilities afforded by this route proved of very considerable value during the period of scarcity of tonnage, and the traffic carried shows a gratifying increase. The total collections of Customs duty on goods from India *via* Talaimannar for the last three years were as follows :—

| Year. | Rs. c. |
|---|---|
| 1915 .. .. .. .. | 827,858 59 |
| 1916 .. .. .. .. | 1,071,195 11 |
| 1917 .. .. .. .. | 1,364,989 36 |

Grain (almost entirely rice) provided Rs. 1,195,776 (+ Rs. 202,118), Cotton Manufactures Rs. 18,666 (+ Rs. 9,911), and Other Goods Rs. 150,543 (+Rs. 82,000).

The monthly imports of rice *viâ* Talaimannar for the last two years are shown in the following table :—

| Month. | 1916. Number of Bags. | 1917. Number of Bags. | Month. | 1916. Number of Bags. | 1917. Number of Bags. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| January .. | 78,319 | 108,753 | September .. | 107,934 | 142,835 |
| February .. | 91,590 | 104,292 | October .. | 113,567 | 131,191 |
| March .. | 100,841 | 105,592 | November .. | 127,064 | 143,348 |
| April .. | 94,618 | 107,522 | December .. | 103,433 | 89,474 |
| May .. | 110,009 | 105,121 | | | |
| June .. | 95,771 | 103,933 | | 1,194,511 | 1,421,848 |
| July .. | 66,251 | 118,309 | | | |
| August .. | 105,114 | 161,478 | | | |

There was a considerable increase in the exports *viâ* Talaimannar, due largely to exports of copra, which, owing to the fall in prices, was purchased in considerable quantities by Indian merchants for conversion into edible fat and into oil for lamps. In 1916 4,791 tons of merchandise were exported to India *viâ* Talaimannar. In 1917 the exports rose to 25,378 tons.

## PARCEL POST.

The number of postal parcels imported as compared with 1916 fell in 1917 from 227,139 to 216,583, but the duty collected rose from Rs. 267,471·46 to Rs. 297,519·92.

The figures for registered and ordinary letter packets detained for examination are as follows :—

| Year. | Registered Packets. No. | Duty. Rs. c. | Letter Packets. No. | Duty. Rs. c. | Total Packets. No. | Total Duty. Rs. c. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1915 .. | 3,880 .. | 1,366 33 .. | 5,800 .. | 851 0 .. | 9,680 .. | 2,217 33 |
| 1916 .. | 4,676 .. | 9,961 72 .. | 7,018 .. | 785 63 .. | 11,694 .. | 10,747 35 |
| 1917 .. | 4,649 .. | 9,073 92 .. | 8,322 .. | 1,098 12 .. | 12,971 .. | 10,172 4 |

The figures show a negligible decline from those of 1916, due probably to the restriction on exports from the United Kingdom.

Four parcels of ganja and nine of opium were detected and forfeited. Twenty-eight parcels were taken over for under-valuation of contents. Five parcels were forfeited for misdescription. 150 parcels were detained for Customs irregularities, but were released after settlement departmentally.

## COMMERCIAL TRAVELLERS.

The number of declarations made in 1917 was 110, as compared with 162 in 1916 and 173 in 1915. The use of the parcel post for the carriage of samples was specially noticeable. There were 29 declarations for general merchandise covering 195 parcels. Only two travellers in diamonds visited Ceylon during 1917, and both in the first quarter, at a time when the diamond market had been fully supplied by a traveller who had arrived at the end of the previous December. Diamonds were imported during the year to the value of Rs. 84,613·38, on which duty of Rs. 5,684·94 was recovered.

## CUSTOMS TARIFF CHANGES.

A comprehensive revision of the import tariff was undertaken in the earlier half of the year, with a view to raising additional revenue to pay for a further contribution to the United Kingdom towards the expenses of the war.

The most important changes were a considerable reduction in the list of exempted goods, a new duty of 2½ per cent. *ad valorem* on metals (except sheet and pig lead and tin plates), the raising of the duty on spirits from Rs. 9·37 to Rs. 11·25 a proof gallon with a minimum of Rs. 9·60, of the duty on cotton goods from 4 to 5½ per cent., and on articles not otherwise classified from 5½ to 7½ per cent. *ad valorem*. The tariff on rated goods generally was raised in proportion to the raising of the general *ad valorem* duty, but the duty on rice was left unchanged. The new tariff came into force on June 9, 1917, and it is at present too early to express any opinion on its effect.

A small change was introduced on February 15, 1917, when the *ad valorem* duty of 5½ per cent. on lubricating oils other than castor oil was replaced by a rated duty of ten cents a gallon.

The duty of 33⅓ per cent. *ad valorem* imposed on motor cars in 1916 to check importations and conserve freight for more essential imports not having had the full effect desired, the duty on motor cars (other than motor lorries and motor cycles) was raised to 100 per cent. on February 12, 1917. This has practically stopped the importation of ordinary motor cars, the only importations since that date being a few private cars, and a few cars imported under special license at a reduced rate. There were only seven cars on which 100 per cent. duty was paid.

The export duties remained unchanged, except that the duty on tea purchased by the War Office on contracts with local producers was remitted. The duty on contracts running from March to August was paid by the exporters, and was subsequently refunded to the War Office, a sum of Rs. 84,810 being thus contributed to the Imperial Exchequer. Tea purchased on the September-December contracts was allowed to be exported free of duty, the sum thus saved to the Imperial Government being Rs. 70,473.

*The export duty on copra was remitted, subject to certain conditions, for six months from December 1, 1917, owing to the extreme depression in the copra trade, but the effect was not appreciable up to the close of the year under review.*

## WAR TRADE REGULATIONS.

The volume of these regulations continued to grow, and a list of the more important Proclamations, Notifications, and Ordinances will be found in Appendix 25. The most important, so far as Ceylon is concerned, are the prohibitions of import into the United Kingdom, by which the import of tea, cacao, and "nuts used for fruit" (*i.e.*, desiccated coconut) into the United Kingdom were restricted as from February 23, 1917, the first to about two-thirds, and the others to one-half of the imports during the previous twelve months, and the prohibition of export from Ceylon as from November 10, 1917, of a large number of imported articles which was found necessary in order to conserve local stocks. The operations necessary to enforce these prohibitions caused a large increase in the work of this Department; the effects of the prohibitions will be referred to when dealing with the specific articles concerned.

The ready assistance and constant co-operation of the Chairman and Committee of the Chamber of Commerce enabled this Department to enforce these complicated regulations with the minimum of hardship to all concerned. Not only the officers of this Department, but the whole mercantile community owe them a debt of gratitude for the heavy work thus undertaken.

## MERCHANDISE MARKS ORDINANCE.

The Customs Department has continued its strict supervision over the observance of the provisions of the Merchandise Marks Ordinance. Evasions were detected in 76 cases, usually consisting in the failure to mark goods with the name of the country of origin. A sum of Rs. 5,302 was recovered as penalties, and the goods forfeited in 12 cases were sold for Rs. 1,153·75. Several interesting cases of fraudulent evasion of the Ordinance were added to the Customs Museum.

## REFUNDS OF DUTY.

The refunding of duty overpaid has become an important branch of Customs work. The refunds consist chiefly of refunds of duty on kerosine oil and petrol used as motive power in stationary engines and motor lorries, of the duty paid on imports re-exported and on goods purchased for the public use of His Majesty's Forces, of duty overpaid on provisional export entries passed before the exact amount of the duty payable has been ascertained, of export duty on cargo unexpectedly shut out by vessels at the conclusion of their loading, and the special refunds during 1917 of duty on tea exported under War Office contracts and of the duty on copra exported under the Notification of November 30, 1917.

The total amount refunded during 1917 was Rs. 445,092·07, the principal items being as follows :—

Kerosine oil, Rs. 39,750; Petrol, Rs. 41,274; Tea, Rs. 142,694; Rubber, Rs. 74,092; Copra, Rs. 18,806; Coconut oil, Rs. 20,050; and Medical Aid Dues, Rs. 24,391.

## PRIZE WORK.

Considerable progress was made during the year in completing the returns to the orders of the Prize Court and finally arranging the accounts of the remaining four ships, viz., the ss. "Fürth," "Moltkefels," "Steinturm," and "Australia," and at the end of the year all these ships were finally disposed of, with the exception of the ss. "Australia."

The cargo intended for Colombo on the Austro-Hungarian "Ambra," which took shelter in Italy on the outbreak of war, was transhipped to Colombo, and after an examination of the relative documents all the cargo was released.

Orders were made by the Prize Court condemning the motor launch "Witch" and the surplus proceeds of certain cargo *ex* the ss. "Alavi," but no progress was made with regard to the cargo seized *ex* the ss. "Tysla."

## WRECKS.

The year was memorable in the matter of wrecks by reason of the sinking almost within sight of Colombo of the ss. "Worcestershire" and ss. "Perseus" within a few days of one another by enemy action in February. Both vessels were totally lost, but there was fortunately very little loss of life on the former, and none on the latter. The sailing ship "William Mitchell" stranded on the Maldive Islands in July, but was re-floated, and was able to proceed on her voyage. The ss. "Oceano" stranded on a reef in the north of the Maldive Islands, also in July, one life was lost, and the vessel has not been refloated.

## THE OUTPORTS.

Full particulars of the revenue collected at each port will be found in Appendix 2 to this report. The following information is taken from the reports of the Collectors of the Southern, Northern, and Eastern Provinces :—

### SOUTHERN PROVINCE.

#### *Galle.*

The outstanding feature of the year at Galle has been the extraordinary reduction in the use of this port. The scarcity of shipping and the activities of the Shipping Controller have tended more than ever before to concentrate the foreign trade of the Colony in Colombo. As a port for foreign trade, Galle has consequently sunk into a position of insignificance. The revenue collected was only Rs. 180,140, as compared with Rs. 343,362 in 1916 and Rs. 461,445 in 1915. Plumbago (Rs. 18,977) is the only item showing an appreciable increase in revenue (+Rs. 2,653), but this was due to the increased duty imposed in August, 1916, and was accompanied by an actual decrease in the quantity exported. The following table shows the principal exports from Galle during the three years 1915–17 :—

| | | 1915. | 1916. | 1917. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Coconut | No. | 142,727 | 100,523 | 78,713 |
| Plumbago | cwt. | 22,423 | 19,757 | 11,471 |
| Rubber | lb. | 106,782 | 141,944 | 93,451 |
| Coir Yarn | cwt. | 77,489 | 70,515 | 16,317 |
| Copra | cwt. | 714 | 4,225 | 16,311 |

| | | 1915. | 1916. | 1917. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Citronella oil | lb. | 38,726 | 342,008 | 140,294 |
| Coconut oil | cwt. | 64,706 | 47,519 | 32,866 |
| Poonac | cwt. | 1,510 | — | — |
| Tea | lb. | 114,235 | 92,356 | 47,379 |

The seaborne trade of Galle has been confined almost entirely to local coastwise trade, foreign trade being dealt with at Colombo, and being carried by train between Colombo and Galle.

The number of steamers which called at Galle during the year was 24, as against 40 in 1916. Of these, 5 (— 2) called for bunkers, and only 7 took cargo for London, as compared with 16 in 1916.

195 postal packets to the approximate value of Rs. 5,275 were dealt with during the year.

#### *Hambantota.*

The total revenue collected fell from Rs. 2,333·07 to Rs. 1,252·36, thus approximating to the revenue in 1915. No goods are exported direct to foreign ports, and no ships, except the two Island steamers and coastwise dhonies, call at the port.

### NORTHERN PROVINCE.

The total revenue collected under all heads, including exports, at the several ports in this Province for 1917 amounted to Rs. 594,684·40, as against Rs. 577,040·81 in 1916, an increase of Rs. 17,643·59.

The revenue collected at the several ports in this Province on imports for 1917 amounted to Rs. 433,165·01, which shows a decrease of Rs. 77,519·23 from that of the preceding year. As compared with 1916, the revenue under head "Grain" shows an increase of Rs. 18,950·64, due to less imports of coastwise grain. Revenue under head "Cotton Manufactures" shows an increase of Rs. 11,375·51, due to the recent enhanced rate of duty. The revenue under head "Sugar" shows a decrease of Rs. 113,619·29, due to less importation of jaggery from India by the Ceylon Sugar Refineries, Limited., during this year. The revenue under "Other Goods" shows an increase of Rs. 5,807·31, due largely to the increase of duty from 5½ per cent. to 7½ per cent. in June last. The revenue under head "Port Dues" for 1917 amounted to Rs. 6,726·28, which shows a decrease of Rs. 1,241·42, as compar d with the previous year. The revenue under head "Chanks" for 1917 amounted to Rs. 15,987·64, an increase of Rs. 3,582·08 over that of the preceding year, due to the increase of the export duty in June, 1916.

The number of vessels that entered at ports in this Province during 1917 was 1,567, with a tonnage of 257,429 tons. Though there is a decrease of 28 in the number of vessels, there is an increase in tonnage of 9,613 tons over the previous year. The number of vessels that cleared at the ports in the Province during 1917 was 1,604, with a tonnage of 261,601 tons, a decrease of 37 vessels, but an increase in tonnage of 4,721 tons as compared with that of 1916.

The principal imports are grain and other articles of food, cotton manufactures, cotton seed, and earthenware. The principal exports are copra, chanks, coconuts, arecanuts, tobacco, and skins.

The total value of imports in 1917 was Rs. 5,193,405·79, as against Rs. 5,946,717·82 in 1916. The total value of exports was Rs. 9,361,744·92, as against Rs. 2,396,293·73 in 1916, the increase being due to large exports of copra to India *viâ* Talaimannar. This has already been referred to in dealing with the Talaimannar route to India.

### EASTERN PROVINCE.

#### *Batticaloa.*

The total revenue for the year was Rs. 43,105·43 (— Rs. 693·34). Imports showed decreases under "Grain" (— Rs. 3,877), "Sugar" (— Rs. 1,535), and Other Goods (— Rs. 31). "Cotton Goods," however, showed an increase of Rs. 3,318, due to larger importations of cotton twist for local weaving, and to the raising of the duty. Less grain was imported direct from foreign countries and more from Colombo. Exports of local paddy were temporarily restricted. Export duties increased from Rs. 274·17 in 1916 to Rs. 2,837·26, due to larger exportations of coconut produce to India owing to the slump in local prices. Export duty collected on copra rose from Rs. 126 to Rs. 2,045·74. 144 vessels called during the year, as compared with 165 in 1916, all being native sailing craft, except the two Island steamers.

#### *Trincomalee.*

The total revenue collected in 1917 was Rs. 16,676·62, a decrease of Rs. 6,523·18 on the 1916 figures. Of this decrease, a sum of Rs. 6,238·38 is accounted for by the fall in the revenue from grain, which amounted only to Rs. 9,874·04. An excellent local harvest reduced the necessity for foreign importations.

# *PART II.—TRADE RETURNS AND SHIPPING.*

The Customs revenue for the year 1917 was Rs. 24,891,362, a decrease of only Rs. 597,045, which, considering the difficulties attendant on foreign trade during the war, cannot be considered as anything but satisfactory. The revenue was the highest on record, with the exception of 1916. The recovery of the revenue from imports, which was noticed last year, has not been maintained, and in spite of the increase in the duty in June, revenue from imports shows a drop of Rs. 1,257,492. Every main head of import revenue shows a decrease, except manufactured cotton, which with a revenue of Rs. 735,523·12 (+Rs. 187,680) is the highest on record. The raising of the duty from 4 to 5½ per cent. has, of course, contributed to this result. The decrease in import revenue has been counterbalanced to some extent by a rise in revenue from exports, which rose to the record figure of Rs. 9,160,776, an increase of Rs. 1,002,740. Of this increase, plumbago, the duty on which had been raised in August, 1916, contributed Rs. 208,680, and rubber Rs. 1,045,365, while the tea duty fell by Rs. 205,563. The duty on coconut products fell to Rs. 975,046 (— Rs. 34,613). The comparatively small drop in the revenue from coconut products is due to the shipments of coconut oil, the one branch of the coconut industry which has not suffered severely through the war during the year under review.

The revenue from Port and Harbour Dues amounted to Rs. 1,349,699 (— Rs. 355,805), showing decreases under all heads, Colombo Harbour Dues being reduced by Rs. 350,498. This is attributable partly to the reduced number of ships calling at Colombo, and partly to the increased number which obtained exemption from Port and Harbour Dues as being under Government control. Steps were taken at the end of the year to place on a more satisfactory basis the recovery of dues on vessels claiming to be under Government control, and the recoveries in 1918 should show a substantial increase.

The following return shows the value of the imports month by month for the years 1914–17. The irregularity of the arrival of vessels with cargo for Ceylon is shown by the extraordinary fluctuations in the monthly values of imports, which varied from 97 lakhs to 226 lakhs. Monthly values of exports varied from 160 lakhs to 316 lakhs :—

| Month. | Imports. | | | | Exports. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1914. Lakhs of Rupees. | 1915. Lakhs of Rupees. | 1916. Lakhs of Rupees. | 1917. Lakhs of Rupees. | 1914. Lakhs of Rupees. | 1915. Lakhs of Rupees. | 1916. Lakhs of Rupees. | 1917. Lakhs of Rupees. |
| January | 169 | 135 | 156 | 226 | 198 | 242 | 239 | 303 |
| February | 159 | 133 | 179 | 168 | 185 | 184 | 239 | 236 |
| March | 170 | 142 | 193 | 177 | 186 | 215 | 267 | 277 |
| April | 164 | 122 | 158 | 127 | 153 | 194 | 193 | 211 |
| May | 165 | 132 | 172 | 117 | 174 | 240 | 237 | 160 |
| June | 158 | 121 | 171 | 130 | 205 | 164 | 255 | 263 |
| July | 170 | 148 | 217 | 97 | 208 | 264 | 256 | 253 |
| August | 160 | 140 | 179 | 194 | 142 | 257 | 275 | 284 |
| September | 73 | 148 | 170 | 151 | 136 | 213 | 242 | 254 |
| October | 105 | 130 | 190 | 182 | 201 | 258 | 269 | 253 |
| November | 139 | 165 | 218 | 157 | 187 | 277 | 278 | 316 |
| December | 137 | 168 | 197 | 125 | 218 | 225 | 226 | 259 |
| Total | 1,769 | 1,684 | 2,200 | 1,851 | 2,193 | 2,733 | 2,976 | 3,069 |

The following table shows the annual value of the trade of the Colony, exclusive of specie, for the last ten years :—

| Year. | Lakhs of Rupees | Year. | Lakhs of Rupees. | Year. | Lakhs of Rupees. | Year. | Lakhs of Rupees. | Year. | Lakhs of Rupees. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1908 | 2,647¾ | 1910 | 3,321¼ | 1912 | 3,886¾ | 1914 | 4,022½ | 1916 | 5,212¾ |
| 1909 | 2,853½ | 1911 | 3,523½ | 1913 | 4,329½ | 1915 | 4,495½ | 1917 | 4,983¼ |

The decrease of 229½ lakhs was entirely in the import trade, as is shown by the table next following, which gives details of the annual value of the Colony's trade, exclusive of specie and of the value of coal supplied for the use of steamers :—

| Year. | Imports. | Exports. | | | Total of Imports and Exports (omitting Specie and the Value of Coal for use of Steamers). |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Produce and Manufacture of the Colony. | British, Foreign, and other Colonial Produce and Manufacture. | Total. | |
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| 1908 | 122,420,393 | 127,015,846 | 1,946,310 | 128,962,156 | 251,382,549 |
| 1909 | 125,441,597 | 144,121,334 | 2,778,297 | 146,899,631 | 272,341,228 |
| 1910 | 150,195,648 | 160,771,277 | 5,700,330 | 166,471,607 | 316,667,255 |
| 1911 | 156,986,106 | 170,110,905 | 10,416,054 | 180,526,959 | 337,513,065 |
| 1912 | 175,322,979 | 190,932,654 | 8,022,248 | 198,954,902 | 374,277,881 |
| 1913 | 186,073,086 | 224,236,263 | 8,750,691 | 232,986,954 | 419,060,040 |
| 1914 | 172,317,549 | 210,711,403 | 7,652,443 | 218,363,846 | 390,681,395 |
| 1915 | 163,637,758 | 265,733,258 | 7,642,729 | 273,375,987 | 437,013,745 |
| 1916 | 211,500,753 | 284,837,976 | 12,667,929 | 297,505,905 | 509,006,658 |
| 1917 | 184,123,986 | 292,625,008 | 11,535,449 | 304,160,457 | 488,284,443 |

Reduced imports and increased exports have still further accentuated the surplus of exports over imports, which amounted last year to no less than Rs. 120,036,471.

The distribution of Ceylon trade (excluding rubber imported merely for re-export, specie, and coal supplied for the use of steamers) between the United Kingdom, British Possessions, and Foreign Countries during the past ten years is shown in the following table :—

| Year. | Imports from | | | Total Imports. | Exports to | | | Total Exports. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | United Kingdom. | British Possessions. | Foreign Countries. | | United Kingdom. | British Possessions. | Foreign Countries. | |
| | Lakhs of Rupees. | Lakhs of Rupees. | Lakhs of Rupees. | Lakhs of Rupees. | Lakhs of Rupees. | Lakhs of Rupees. | Lakhs of Rupees. | Lakhs of Rupees. |
| 1908 .. | 323¼ | 730 | 161½ | 1,214½ | 638¾ | 218 | 432¾ | 1,289½ |
| 1909 .. | 325¾ | 755 | 154¼ | 1,235 | 723¼ | 228 | 517¾ | 1,469 |
| 1910 .. | 410¾ | 852½ | 187¼ | 1,450½ | 774 | 224½ | 666¼ | 1,664¾ |
| 1911 .. | 421½ | 859¼ | 208½ | 1,489¼ | 873½ | 240 | 691¾ | 1,805¼ |
| 1912 .. | 504½ | 943¼ | 255 | 1,702½ | 977½ | 264 | 748 | 1,989½ |
| 1913 .. | 543¼ | 981½ | 280¾ | 1,805½ | 1,056 | 283½ | 990¼ | 2,329¾ |
| 1914 .. | 492½ | 916½ | 258½ | 1,667½ | 1,155½ | 294¼ | 733¾ | 2,183½ |
| 1915 .. | 354¼ | 992½ | 240 | 1,586¾ | 1,470½ | 384¼ | 879 | 2,733¾ |
| 1916 .. | 467½ | 1,218¾ | 346 | 2,032¼ | 1,317 | 375 | 1,283 | 2,975 |
| 1917 .. | 326 | 1,174½ | 278¾ | 1,779¼ | 1,214¾ | 550 | 1,276¾ | 3,041½ |

The most noticeable features are the decrease in imports from the United Kingdom and Foreign Countries, and the increase in exports to British Possessions. The previous year's high figure for exports to Foreign Countries is practically maintained. The percentages for the four years 1914–17 are as follows :—

| | 1914. | 1915. | 1916. | 1917. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Percentage of total trade of Ceylon taken by— | | | | |
| United Kingdom .. .. | 42·8 | 42·24 | 35·64 | 31·96 |
| British Possessions .. .. | 31·43 | 31·86 | 31·83 | 35·78 |
| Foreign Countries .. .. | 25·77 | 25·9 | 32·53 | 32·26 |
| | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| Percentage of import trade of Ceylon with— | | | | |
| United Kingdom .. .. | 29·53 | 22·33 | 23·01 | 18·32 |
| British Possessions .. .. | 54·96 | 62·54 | 59·97 | 66·01 |
| Foreign Countries .. .. | 15·51 | 15·13 | 17·02 | 15·67 |
| | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| Percentage of export trade of Ceylon taken by— | | | | |
| United Kingdom .. .. | 52·92 | 53·79 | 44·28 | 39·94 |
| British Possessions .. .. | 13·47 | 14·06 | 12·6 | 18·09 |
| Foreign Countries .. .. | 33·61 | 32·15 | 43·12 | 41·97 |
| | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |

The following table shows the distribution of Ceylon trade (imports and exports, excluding specie) among the principal countries, and the percentage of the total trade absorbed by each. Values are expressed in pounds sterling. The figures in brackets represent the relative positions of the countries in 1916. The first five countries retain the same positions as in 1916, but the lead of the United Kingdom is being steadily reduced by the United States of America owing to increased exports to the latter of rubber and tea ; nor is this reduction likely to be arrested until the import and export restrictions in the United Kingdom have been removed. British India improved her position by reason of largely increased imports of Ceylon copra ; Canada has risen from 20th to 7th place owing to increased imports from Ceylon of tea, desiccated coconut, and rubber ; Cape Colony from 29th to 20th and South America from 38th to 29th owing to increased consumption of Ceylon tea ; Italy from 28th to 22nd owing to larger imports of Ceylon rubber ; Russia in Europe has fallen from 7th to 12th place owing to a complete cessation of imports of Ceylon plumbago, and largely decreased imports of Ceylon tea and exports of Russian tea chests ; China, excluding Hong Kong, from 10th to 19th owing to a heavy fall in imports of Ceylon tea in transit for Russia ; Denmark from 13th to 26th owing to greatly decreased imports of Ceylon copra ; Norway from 22nd to 35th owing to decreased exports to Ceylon of manure, and decreased imports of copra and poonac ; Spain drops out from the list owing to decreased imports from Ceylon of cinnamon and desiccated coconut ; while Sumatra obtains 23rd place with its exports of kerosine oil, petrol, and liquid fuel :—

| | Country. | | 1915. £. | 1915. Per Cent. | 1916. £. | 1916. Per Cent. | 1917. £. | 1917. Per Cent. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | United Kingdom | (1) | 12,165,966 | 41·76 | 11,898,659 | 35·06 | 10,271,354 | 31·55 |
| 2. | United States of America | (2) | 3,830,649 | 13·15 | 6,086,366 | 17·94 | 7,181,720 | 22·06 |
| 3. | British India | (3) | 5,058,743 | 17·36 | 5,641,215 | 10·73 | 5,580,893 | 17·14 |
| 4. | Burma .. | (4) | 753,797 | 2·59 | 2,074,960 | 6·11 | 2,514,937 | 7·73 |
| 5. | Straits Settlements | (5) | 1,212,573 | 4·16 | 1,195,843 | 3·52 | 950,246 | 2·92 |
| 6. | Japan .. | (8) | 388,600 | 1·33 | 672,555 | 1·98 | 737,318 | 2·27 |
| 7. | Canada | (20) | 300,363 | 1·03 | 171,046 | ·5 | 623,281 | 1·91 |
| 8. | France .. | (6) | 233,308 | ·8 | 1,038,292 | 3·06 | 555,339 | 1·71 |
| 9. | Victoria | (11) | 476,459 | 1·64 | 402,559 | 1·19 | 454,458 | 1·4 |
| 10. | New South Wales | (9) | 452,804 | 1·55 | 460,117 | 1·36 | 432,972 | 1·33 |
| 11. | Russia in Asia | (12) | 367,933 | 1·26 | 384,986 | 1·13 | 290,147 | ·89 |

| | Country. | | 1915. £. | Per Cent. | 1916. £. | Per Cent. | 1917. £. | Per Cent. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 12. | Russia in Europe | (7) .. | 713,382 = | 2·45 .. | 830,831 = | 2·45 .. | 251,055 = | ·77 |
| 13. | New Zealand | (16) .. | 250,095 = | ·86 .. | 192,413 = | ·57 .. | 229,621 = | ·71 |
| 14. | Egypt .. | (14) .. | 188,631 = | ·65 .. | 243,860 = | ·72 .. | 225,259 = | ·69 |
| 15. | Borneo (excluding British) .. | (17) .. | 63,126 = | ·22 .. | 185,827 = | ·55 .. | 213,285 = | ·66 |
| 16. | Holland | (21) .. | 234,822 = | ·81 .. | 109,652 = | ·32 .. | 172,521 = | ·53 |
| 17. | Maldive Islands | (19) .. | 164,801 = | ·57 .. | 176,590 = | ·52 .. | 168,404 = | ·52 |
| 18. | Java .. | (15) .. | 241,953 = | ·83 .. | 218,779 = | ·64 .. | 159,592 = | ·49 |
| 19. | China (excluding Hong Kong) | (10) .. | 338,190 = | 1·16 .. | 411,736 = | 1·21 .. | 159,103 = | ·49 |
| 20. | Cape Colony | (29) .. | 61,805 = | ·21 .. | 59,200 = | ·17 .. | 121,502 = | ·37 |
| 21. | Hong Kong | (18) .. | 118,851 = | ·41 .. | 185,355 = | ·55 .. | 107,491 = | ·33 |
| 22. | Italy .. | (28) .. | 32,822 = | ·11 .. | 65,416 = | ·19 .. | 93,319 = | ·29 |
| 23. | Sumatra | .. | 43,748 = | ·15 .. | 19,742 = | ·6 .. | 90,291 = | ·28 |
| 24. | South Australia | (26) .. | 87,168 = | ·3 .. | 67,243 = | ·2 .. | 86,558 = | ·27 |
| 25. | Natal .. | (23) .. | 129,889 = | ·45 .. | 74,199 = | ·22 .. | 78,643 = | ·24 |
| 26. | Denmark | (13) .. | 387,652 = | 1·33 .. | 274,244 = | ·81 .. | 75,792 = | ·23 |
| 27. | Mozambique | (30) .. | 8,163 = | ·03 .. | 57,108 = | ·17 .. | 70,663 = | ·22 |
| 28. | Western Australia | (24) .. | 64,876 = | ·22 .. | 69,310 = | ·2 .. | 64,593 = | ·2 |
| 29. | South America | (38) .. | 5,769 = | ·02 .. | 25,895 = | ·08 .. | 58,202 = | ·18 |
| 30. | Queensland | (35) .. | 44,397 = | ·15 .. | 30,458 = | ·09 .. | 54,437 = | ·17 |
| 31. | Philippine Islands | (33) .. | 24,720 = | ·09 .. | 41,145 = | ·12 .. | 49,034 = | ·15 |
| 32. | Siam .. | (25) .. | 85,508 = | ·29 .. | 68,229 = | ·2 .. | 43,648 = | ·13 |
| 33. | Sweden | (34) .. | 33,974 = | ·12 .. | 41,015 = | ·12 .. | 40,304 = | ·12 |
| 34. | India (excluding British) .. | (31) .. | 49,252 = | ·17 .. | 56,705 = | ·17 .. | 35,428 = | ·11 |
| 35. | Norway | (22) .. | 198,747 = | ·68 .. | 95,825 = | ·28 .. | 26,825 = | ·08 |
| 36. | Newfoundland | (37) .. | 14,119 = | ·05 .. | 26,960 = | ·08 .. | 24,152 = | ·07 |
| 37. | Persia .. | (27) .. | 58,395 = | ·2 .. | 66,080 = | ·19 .. | 24,055 = | ·07 |
| 38. | Switzerland | (32) .. | 38,065 = | ·13 .. | 53,712 = | ·16 .. | 20,204 = | ·06 |

## *PART III.—IMPORTS.*

The increase in the value of imports noticed last year has not been maintained, and imports show a falling off of 349 lakhs of rupees; owing to the increase in prices, the falling off in quantities is still greater in proportion. The figures for the last four years are as follows :—

| Imports. | 1914. Rs. | 1915. Rs. | 1916. Rs. | 1917. Rs. | Increase or Decrease as compared with 1916. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| I.—(1) Live Stock .. | 976,272 .. | 609,352 .. | 1,021,232 .. | 982,049 .. | Decrease 4 per cent. |
| (2) Food and Drink .. | 79,190,475 .. | 79,435,485 .. | 93,797,298 .. | 87,923,785 .. | Do. 6¼ do. |
| (3) Narcotics .. | 1,140,390 .. | 803,021 .. | 1,230,309 .. | 1,173,698 .. | Do. 4½ do. |
| II.—Raw Materials .. | 30,773,089 .. | 33,786,083 .. | 44,704,858 .. | 32,357,082 .. | Do. 27½ do. |
| III.—Manufactured Articles | 59,726,136 .. | 48,615,513 .. | 68,970,827 .. | 61,589,872 .. | Do. 10½ do. |
| IV.—Bullion and Coin .. | 5,160,794 .. | 5,196,584 .. | 10,306,376 .. | 1,119,735 .. | Do. 89 do. |
| Total .. | 176,967,156 | 168,446,038 | 220,030,900 | 185,146,221 | |

Every main head shows a decrease. Shortage of tonnage, trade dislocation in the United Kingdom, prohibitions of export from various countries, and the general rise of prices have all contributed to a reduction of imports, and this reduction is likely to be still more marked as the war goes on.

The distribution of imports classified under the four main heads among the United Kingdom, British Possessions, and Foreign Countries for 1916 and 1917 was as follows :—

| 1916. | Value of Imports (in Lakhs of Rupees) from United Kingdom. | British Possessions. | Foreign Countries. |
|---|---|---|---|
| I.—(1) Live Stock .. | — | 10 | — |
| (2) Food and Drink .. | 48 | 817 | 73 |
| (3) Narcotics .. | 11 | 1 | — |
| II.—Raw Materials .. | 47 | 311 | 89 |
| III.—Manufactured Articles | 359 | 162 | 169 |
| IV.—Bullion and Coin .. | 7 | 81 | 15 |
| Total .. | 472 | 1,382 | 346 |
| **1917.** | | | |
| I.—(1) Live Stock .. | — | 10 | — |
| (2) Food and Drink .. | 17 | 816 | 46 |
| (3) Narcotics .. | 11 | 1 | — |
| II.—Raw Materials .. | 14 | 227 | 82 |
| III.—Manufactured Articles | 283 | 183 | 150 |
| IV.—Bullion and Coin .. | 1 | 9 | 1 |
| Total .. | 326 | 1,246 | 279 |

The following table shows the percentage of Ceylon's total imports contributed by each of the following countries. Egypt returns to the list, taking 12th place, owing to an export of nearly one million rupees worth of salt, as against none in 1916; Sumatra rises from 27th place to 10th, owing to her export of kerosine oil, petrol, and liquid fuel; Sweden and South Australia both improve their positions; and Queensland and New Zealand gain places in the list; Burma has now climbed into 2nd place, displacing the United Kingdom, owing to large importations of Burmese rice; China sinks from 12th to 26th, owing to a fall of over Rs. 500,000 in the value of peas exported; and Norway from 17th to 30th, owing to the total cessation of exports of nitrolim to Ceylon :—

| | Countries. | | 1915. Per Cent. | 1916. Per Cent. | 1917. Per Cent. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | British India | (1) | 41·19 | 35·05 | 35·89 |
| 2. | Burma | (3) | 6·88 | 14·67 | 20·35 |
| 3. | United Kingdom | (2) | 21·66 | 22·11 | 17·7 |
| 4. | Straits Settlements | (4) | 10·41 | 8·03 | 7·02 |
| 5. | Japan | (5) | 3·22 | 4·32 | 5·45 |
| 6. | United States of America | (6) | 2·95 | 3·65 | 2·99 |
| 7. | Borneo (excluding British) | (8) | ·57 | 1·28 | 1·68 |
| 8. | Java | (7) | 2·21 | 1·54 | 1·3 |
| 9. | Maldive Islands | (9) | 1·39 | 1·12 | 1·22 |
| 10. | Sumatra | (27) | ·37 | ·14 | ·71 |
| 11. | Holland | (11) | ·62 | ·78 | ·61 |
| 12. | Egypt | | ·16 | ·03 | ·56 |
| 13. | Hong Kong | (10) | ·98 | ·86 | ·47 |
| 14. | France | (13) | ·64 | ·52 | ·36 |
| 15. | Siam | (14) | ·78 | ·48 | ·35 |
| 16. | Sweden | (20) | ·29 | ·29 | ·33 |
| 17. | India (excluding British) | (19) | ·41 | ·37 | ·28 |
| 18. | Natal | (26) | ·6 | ·14 | ·22 |
| 19. | New South Wales | (16) | ·47 | ·46 | ·21 |
| 20. | Mozambique | (23) | — | ·26 | ·21 |
| 21. | Western Australia | (21) | ·31 | ·28 | ·2 |
| 22. | Persia | (15) | ·5 | ·47 | ·19 |
| 23. | South Australia | (29) | ·12 | ·14 | ·17 |
| 24. | Switzerland | (18) | ·34 | ·37 | ·16 |
| 25. | Italy | (24) | ·21 | ·23 | ·13 |
| 26. | China (excluding Hong Kong) | (12) | ·75 | ·56 | ·1 |
| 27. | Russia in Europe | (22) | — | ·27 | ·09 |
| 28. | Victoria | (25) | ·19 | ·15 | ·09 |
| 29. | Queensland | | ·06 | ·03 | ·08 |
| 30. | Norway | (17) | ·36 | ·43 | ·07 |
| 31 | New Zealand | | ·02 | ·01 | ·06 |

## NOTES ON THE PRINCIPAL IMPORTS.

*Cotton.*

Cotton is one of the few imports to show a substantial increase over the year 1916. The total value of all cotton goods imported rose from Rs. 12,958,380 to Rs. 15,062,024, an increase of Rs. 2,103,644 over 1916, and an increase of Rs. 5,578,350 over 1915. The increase is due more to a rise in price than to an increase in quantity. Quantities show a very large rise in bleached and other piece goods and dyed yarn, but a heavy fall in lace and net and dyed and printed piece goods. Sewing thread imports are the smallest for at least five years. On the subject of piece goods in 1917, the Ceylon Chamber of Commerce reports as follows :—

The feature of the Colombo market was again the strong position of holders of stocks. With the cost of manufactured goods ever on the increase, and likely to continue so indefinitely, stocks on the spot greatly appreciated in value. The question of supply and not of price governed the situation, and the bazaar demand was not checked by high prices as might have been anticipated. Good selling rates were realized, though importers found it an impossible task to catch up replacing costs in Manchester at any given time. Imports were naturally irregular, but it is noteworthy that their value in 1917 greatly exceeded that of last year, and was the highest for the last four years. Grays and prints fell off, but white goods came in more freely, and the total imports (excluding those through the post, which increased considerably) showed no appreciable decline on last year's figures.

Details of quantity and value are given in the following tables :—

| | | Quantity imported. | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 1913. | 1914. | 1915. | 1916. | 1917. |
| Cotton :— | | | | | | |
| Raw | cwt. | 5,160 | 4,746 | 8,064 | 7,477 | 6,655 |
| Waste | cwt. | 1,517 | 1,892 | 2,401 | 1,682 | 1,744 |
| Lace and net | yds. | 2,861,574 | 1,916,066 | 1,929,965 | 2,365,936 | 1,190,550 |
| Piece goods :— | | | | | | |
| Bleached | yds. | 15,382,814 | 20,444,911 | 9,788,072 | 8,738,754 | 12,376,747 |
| Dyed | yds. | 24,071,580 | 17,094,517 | 14,385,944 | 17,196,268 | 14,722,843 |
| Gray | yds. | 5,251,746 | 4,594,289 | 4,742,470 | 2,570,154 | 2,342,373 |
| Muslin | yds. | 138,325 | 185,774 | 78,547 | 126,954 | 30,101 |
| Printed | yds. | 8,725,009 | 7,032,178 | 4,373,334 | 7,814,750 | 6,232,876 |
| Other | yds. | 605,044 | 902,446 | 912,520 | 1,134,984 | 2,220,594 |
| | doz. | 286,235 | 223,381 | 134,837 | 340,502 | 152,014 |
| Thread | cases | 918 | 661 | 1,424 | 1,549 | 350 |
| Yarn and twist :— | | | | | | |
| Bleached | lb. | 2,352 | 4,259 | 195,432 | 24,320 | 22,594 |
| Dyed | lb. | 302,445 | 190,114 | 199,183 | 105,390 | 153,748 |
| Gray | lb. | 36,461 | 44,952 | 96,327 | 85,180 | 87,184 |
| Other | lb. | 6,161 | 50,187 | 34,076 | 10,257 | 16,617 |

| | Value of Imports. | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1913. Rs. | 1914. Rs. | 1915. Rs. | 1916. Rs. | 1917. Rs. |
| Cotton:— | | | | | |
| Raw | 263,893 | 202,467 | 225,278 | 284,820 | 383,363 |
| Waste | 38,505 | 41,481 | 54,603 | 34,492 | 67,432 |
| Lace and net | 333,455 | 249,365 | 190,699 | 332,263 | 166,771 |
| Piece goods:— | | | | | |
| Bleached | 3,370,046 | 4,052,122 | 2,312,666 | 2,258,470 | 3,908,991 |
| Dyed | 5,505,346 | 4,614,001 | 3,593,244 | 5,002,911 | 5,757,459 |
| Gray | 1,060,258 | 917,991 | 952,489 | 622,777 | 849,887 |
| Muslin | 29,820 | 42,553 | 13,453 | 32,638 | 17,281 |
| Printed | 1,756,234 | 1,399,977 | 935,753 | 2,220,499 | 2,088,497 |
| Other | 1,013,280 | 1,089,240 | 587,449 | 1,249,248 | 1,424,066 |
| Thread | 381,432 | 249,312 | 346,052 | 737,058 | 151,633 |
| Yarn and twist:— | | | | | |
| Bleached | 546 | 2,632 | 48,192 | 16,236 | 12,540 |
| Dyed | 237,600 | 147,809 | 153,406 | 112,922 | 162,438 |
| Gray | 19,501 | 23,212 | 39,368 | 43,983 | 52,042 |
| Other | 3,535 | 29,955 | 31,022 | 10,063 | 19,624 |
| Total | 14,013,451 | 13,062,117 | 9,483,674 | 12,958,380 | 15,062,024 |

The distribution of cotton imports as regards sources of supply is as follows:—

| From | 1913. Rs. | 1914. Rs. | 1915. Rs. | 1916. Rs. | 1917. Rs. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| United Kingdom | 9,154,034 | 9,036,664 | 5,720,840 | 8,061,806 | 9,275,996 |
| British Possessions | 2,863,438 | 1,879,544 | 2,806,612 | 3,612,869 | 4,453,786 |
| *Foreign Countries* | *1,995,979* | *2,145,909* | *956,222* | *1,283,705* | 1,332,242 |
| Total | 14,013,451 | 13,062,117 | 9,483,674 | 12,958,380 | 15,062,024 |

*Silk Manufactures.*

These have more than lost all the recovery of 1916, and are now down below the figures of 1915. Being almost entirely a luxury, the falling off may be regarded with equanimity:—

| Description. | Value of Imports in 1916. Rs. | Value of Imports in 1917. Rs. | Description. | Value of Imports in 1916. Rs. | Value of Imports in 1917. Rs. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Broad stuffs | 539,303 | 383,803 | Velvet | 11,790 | 7,111 |
| Handkerchiefs, scarves, &c. | 164,089 | 63,710 | Other | 32,522 | 48,448 |
| Lace | 30,867 | 7,990 | Total | 844,065 | 528,336 |
| Ribbons | 65,494 | 17,274 | | | |

*Woollen Goods.*

Woollen goods have gone down by, roughly, half a lakh in value, and considerably more, proportionately, in quantity, owing to a great rise in price. In value they are still nearly one and a half lakhs over the figures of 1915:—

| Description. | Value of Imports in 1916. Rs. | Value of Imports in 1917. Rs. | Description. | Value of Imports in 1916. Rs. | Value of Imports in 1917. Rs. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Berlin | 2,386 | 568 | Other | 97,193 | 101,154 |
| Blankets | 124,525 | 112,786 | Total | 491,222 | 440,190 |
| Carpets | 26,871 | 20,973 | | | |
| Flannel | 57,169 | 56,300 | | | |
| Cloth and stuffs | 183,078 | 148,409 | | | |

*Manure.*

The effect of the exchange crisis and the consequent difficulty in the financing of estates is shown more clearly in the manure imports than in any other branch of Customs work. Estates, though in some respects thoroughly prosperous, found it necessary to husband their resources to the utmost, and manuring programmes were very largely cut down. The result was a very severe drop in the imports of manure. Manure being a duty-free article, the Customs revenue was not greatly affected by the decrease. The figures are given in the following table:—

| Manures. | 1916. Quantity imported. Cwt. | 1916. Value of Imports. Rs. | 1917. Quantity imported. Cwt. | 1917. Value of Imports Rs. | Principal Country supplying the Article. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bones | 256,268 | 1,109,069 | 107,848 | 572,439 | British India, cwt. 107,833 |
| Basic slag | 222,417 | 862,785 | 8,745 | 37,786 | United Kingdom, cwt. 6,805 |
| Blood meal | 85,393 | 1,023,883 | 22,176 | 282,285 | British India, cwt. 12,233; United Kingdom, cwt. 9,639 |
| Castor seed poonac | 255,165 | 1,061,410 | 68,276 | 362,910 | British India only |
| Fish | 133,528 | 713,808 | 152,896 | 502,959 | British India, cwt. 152,274 |
| Groundnut cake | 576,562 | 2,715,944 | 322,277 | 1,585,376 | British India only |
| Guano | 24,566 | 196,369 | 25,744 | 165,906 | British India only |
| Kainit | 80 | 416 | — | — | — |
| Muriate of potash | 411 | 1,848 | — | — | — |
| Nitrate of soda | 53,707 | 646,455 | 32,856 | 560,942 | Japan, cwt. 28,856 |
| Nitrate of potash | — | — | 1,060 | 24,700 | British India only |
| Rape seed poonac | 28,186 | 100,591 | 4,000 | 16,200 | British India only |
| Superphosphate | 162,033 | 706,350 | 23,213 | 182,531 | Japan only |
| Sulphateof ammonia | 81,454 | 1,161,065 | 16,009 | 257,022 | United Kingdom only |
| Sulphate of potash | 3,319 | 41,046 | 4,424 | 42,580 | British India only |
| Other | 145,704 | 880,739 | 144,070 | 426,092 | British India, cwt. 138,274 |
| Total | 2,028,793 | 11,221,778 | 933,594 | 5,019,728 | |

*Metals and Metalware.*

The difficulty in obtaining supplies has caused a serious decline in the value of metals and metalware imported, and the figures show a decrease of Rs. 2,426,621, dropping to a figure only slightly in excess of that of 1915. There are decreases under almost all heads, but pig lead and tin slabs show increases of Rs. 476,171 and Rs. 143,097, respectively.

As regards sources of supply, the United Kingdom has sent only 39¾ per cent., as compared with 55½ in 1916, while Burma has raised her share from 17 to 33¾ per cent.

Details are given in the annexed tables :—

| Articles. | Value. 1916. Rs. | Value. 1917. Rs. | Increase. Rs. | Decrease. Rs. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Aluminium ware | 7,922 | 1,050 | — | 6,872 |
| Brass nails and wire | 36,299 | 5,939 | — | 30,360 |
| Brass sheets | 28,706 | 15,606 | — | 13,100 |
| Brass ware | 329,347 | 186,832 | — | 142,515 |
| Copper nails and wire | 28,999 | 3,796 | — | 25,203 |
| Copper sheathing | 29,959 | 25,588 | — | 4,371 |
| Copper ware | 52,380 | 38,810 | — | 13,570 |
| Gold leaf | 429 | 451 | 22 | — |
| Hardware | 2,225,417 | 1,532,035 | — | 693,382 |
| Iron, angle and Swedish bar | 79,882 | 93,946 | 14,064 | — |
| Iron, bar, flat, rod, nail rod | 269,952 | 324,630 | 54,678 | — |
| Iron, corrugated | 6,023 | — | — | 6,023 |
| Iron drums and tanks | 67,271 | 128,636 | 61,365 | — |
| Iron, galvanized | 1,288,299 | 635,924 | — | 652,375 |
| Iron, galvanized, barbed wire | 204,029 | 21,001 | — | 183,028 |
| Iron, hoop | 830,271 | 521,890 | — | 308,381 |
| Iron nails and rivets | 590,583 | 313,111 | — | 277,472 |
| Iron, pig | 54,067 | 34,627 | — | 19,440 |
| Iron, other | 373,430 | 313,306 | — | 60,124 |
| Lead, pig | 2,441,910 | 2,918,081 | 476,171 | — |
| Lead, sheet | 5,283 | 607 | — | 4,676 |
| Lead, tea lead | 418,932 | 196,631 | — | 222,301 |
| Lead ware | 4,107 | 915 | — | 3,192 |
| Lead, other | 2,464 | 1,587 | — | 877 |
| Muntz metal | 3,822 | — | — | 3,822 |
| Pewter ware | 492 | 2,758 | 2,266 | — |
| Plate, silver or silver-gilt | 37,331 | 70,441 | 33,110 | — |
| Plate, electro-plate | 112,119 | 66,761 | — | 45,358 |
| Plate, nickel-plate | 1,573 | 88 | — | 1,285 |
| Quicksilver | 5,228 | 732 | — | 4,496 |
| Solder | 51,038 | 23,701 | — | 27,337 |
| Soldering fluid | 21,509 | 13,303 | — | 8,206 |
| Spelter | 92 | 98 | 6 | — |
| Steel, blister | 260 | 119 | — | 141 |
| Steel, cast | 599,084 | 176,483 | — | 422,601 |
| Steel ware | 38,256 | 51,103 | 12,847 | — |
| Tin plates | 177,309 | 206,314 | 29,005 | — |
| Tin slabs | 95,610 | 238,707 | 143,097 | — |
| Tin ware | 50,498 | 12,658 | — | 37,840 |
| Yellow metal | 13,505 | 10,429 | — | 3,076 |
| Zinc, perforated | 30,752 | 35,049 | 4,297 | — |
| Zinc slabs | 15,496 | 6,635 | — | 8,861 |
| Zinc ware | 23,401 | 8,480 | — | 14,921 |
| Unenumerated, dutiable | 6,703 | 12,196 | 5,493 | — |
| Unenumerated, free | 26,852 | 9,016 | — | 17,836 |
| Total | 10,686,691 | 8,260,070 | 836,421 | 3,263,042 |
| | | | Deduct Increase | 836,421 |
| | | | Nett Decrease | 2,426,621 |

**Value of Metal and Metalware in 1917.**

| From | Rs. | Per Cent. |
|---|---|---|
| United Kingdom | 3 279 924 | = 39¾ |
| Burma | 2,787 824 | = 33¾ |
| United States of America | 1,101,720 | = 13⅓ |
| Japan | 355,411 | = 4¼ |
| Straits Settlements | 295,932 | = 3½ |

*Spirits.*

After remaining more or less constant for one year, the decline in the importation of spirits has again become marked, and the figures for 1917 show a drop of more than 50 per cent. as regards quantity imported, and of, roughly, one-third as regards quantity cleared for home consumption. Difficulties in obtaining supplies, a large rise in price, and the increase of the duty in June, 1917, from Rs. 9·37 to

Rs. 11·25 a proof gallon have all contributed to the result. In spite of the raising of the duty, the revenue from spirits fell by, roughly, seven lakhs. Details are as follows :—

| Description. | 1916. Quantity imported. | 1916. Quantity entered for Home Consumption. | 1916. Value of Imports. | 1916. Duty. | 1917. Quantity imported. | 1917. Quantity entered for Home Consumption. | 1917. Value of Imports. | 1917. Duty. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Gallons. | Gallons. | Rs. | Rs. c. | Gallons. | Gallons. | Rs. | Rs. c. |
| Brandy .. | 52,330 | 48,623 | 483,519 | 418,709 33 | 17,327 | 20,956 | 205,421 | 189,952 50 |
| Gin .. | 88,896 | 77,338 | 471,432 | 634,330 13 | 25,441 | 41,373 | 187,544 | 360,227 86 |
| Liqueurs .. | 1,279 | 1,279 | 17,555 | 11,986 63 | 681 | 681 | 11,632 | 8,740 0 |
| Rum .. | 279 | 279 | 2,335 | 2,315 30 | 61 | 61 | 588 | 620 80 |
| Spirits of wine .. | 188 | 158 | 1,752 | 2,200 18 | 139 | 130 | 987 | 2,216 45 |
| Whisky .. | 115,251 | 99,068 | 945,796 | 801,214 20 | 67,823 | 69,009 | 734,028 | 605,408 51 |
| Other .. | 4 | 4 | 230 | 45 21 | 2 | 2 | 50 | 22 50 |
| Total .. | 258,227 | 226,749 | 1,922,619 | 1,870,800 98 | 111,474 | 132,221 | 1,140,250 | 1,167,188 62 |

*Rice.*

The imports of rice show a falling off of 319,843 cwt., as compared with 1916, though the number of bags imported actually rose from 5,077,043 to 5,124,267, the discrepancy being due to a large decrease in the number of the heavy bags which come from the Straits Settlements and Siam. The average weights of bags of rice as imported into Colombo are :—

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Calcutta .. .. | 168 lb. a bag. | | Singapore | Small bags .. | 172 lb. a bag. |
| Rangoon Boiled rice .. | 164 do. | | | Large bags .. | 248 do. |
| Rangoon Raw rice .. | 195 do. | | Siam .. .. | | 244 do. |
| Tuticorin and Dhanushkodi | 196 do. | | | | |

Irregularity of shipments caused temporary inconvenience from time to time, but there was no serious shortage, and the supply for the year was sufficient to meet all requirements. Owing to paucity of tonnage, arrangements were made to utilize for rice the spare bunker space on transports from Rangoon, which complete their bunkering in Colombo, and appreciable relief was obtained by this means.

The unusual conditions imposed on shipping by the war have caused considerable variations in the source of supply, and, as foreshadowed in 1916, Burma has now taken first place, its exports exceeding those of British India by 55,219 cwt. Imports from the Straits Settlements fell by more than half, and those from Siam from 35,939 to 112 cwt. Shipping difficulties led to a further increase in the rice traffic by the Indo-Ceylon rail route *viâ* Talaimannar, no less than 1,421,848 bags being imported by this route, as compared with 1,194,511 in 1915 and 962,323 in 1914.

In spite of the difficulties of freight and finance, prices remained steady, and the average price of estate rice was Rs. 4·56 a bushel, a rise of only 8 cents over the price for 1915. The establishment of the Chalmers Granaries, which operate as an open central market, is believed to have contributed largely to this result.

Quantities imported are shown in the following table :—

| Country. | 1916. Cwt. | 1917. Cwt. | Country. | 1916. Cwt. | 1917. Cwt. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| British India .. | 3,729,099 | 3,586,642 | India (excluding British) | 51,730 | 38,745 |
| Burma .. | 3,109,478 | 3,641,861 | Japan .. .. | 2 | 7 |
| Maldive Islands .. | 21 | — | Siam .. .. | 35,939 | 112 |
| Straits Settlements .. | 1,147,661 | 486,754 | | | |
| China (excluding Hong Kong) .. | 34 | — | Total .. | 8,073,964 | 7,754,121 |

*Sugar.*

Imports of sugar have been maintained better than might have been expected, considering the acute shortage in some parts of the world, and refined sugar shows a slight increase both in quantity and value as compared with 1916. The drop in the imports of unrefined sugar and jaggery is due to a reduced demand on the part of the Sugar Factory, which had obtained an excessive supply in 1916. The quantities and sources of supply for 1916 and 1917 are shown in the following table :—

| | 1916. Quantity. Imported. Cwt. | 1916. Quantity. Cleared. Cwt. | 1916. Value. Rs. | 1916. Duty. Rs. c. | 1917. Quantity. Imported. Cwt. | 1917. Quantity. Cleared. Cwt. | 1917. Value. Rs. | 1917. Duty. Rs. c. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Jaggery.* | | | | | | | | |
| British India .. | 180,560 | 180,560 | 902,797 | 135,453 93 | 40,685 | 40,685 | 203,429 | 30,520 66 |
| Maldives .. | — | — | — | — | 1 | 1 | 12 | 0 76 |
| Total .. | 180,560 | 180,560 | 902,797 | 135,453 93 | 40,686 | 40,686 | 203,441 | 30,521 42 |
| *Sugar, Unrefined.* | | | | | | | | |
| British India .. | 8,897 | 8,897 | 97,875 | 15,553 60 | 3,078 | 3,078 | 33,864 | 5,388 43 |
| India, other than British .. | 4 | 4 | 52 | 8 29 | — | — | — | — |
| Total .. | 8,901 | 8,901 | 97,927 | 15,561 89 | 3,078 | 3,078 | 33,864 | 5,388 43 |

| | 1916. Quantity. Imported. Cwt. | Cleared. Cwt. | Value. Rs. | Duty. Rs. c. | 1917. Quantity. Imported. Cwt. | Cleared. Cwt. | Value. Rs. | Duty. Rs. c. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Sugar, Refined.* | | | | | | | | |
| United Kingdom | 272 | 282 | 10,835 | 846 47 | 12 | 12 | 609 | 34 90 |
| British India | 2,499 | 2,499 | 37,489 | 7,515 58 | 6,931 | 6,931 | 103,973 | 20,797 86 |
| British Guiana | — | — | 9 | 1 13 | — | — | — | — |
| Burma | — | — | — | — | 1 | 1 | 25 | 5 20 |
| Hong Kong | 75,581 | 75,581 | 1,296,682 | 226,847 2 | 33,860 | 33,860 | 673,886 | 101,590 1 |
| India, excluding British | 5 | 5 | 89 | 17 81 | — | — | — | — |
| Natal | 1 | 1 | 20 | 5 44 | — | — | — | — |
| New South Wales | 1,897 | 1,897 | 39,128 | 5,695 82 | 1,175 | 1,175 | 27,197 | 3,525 0 |
| Mauritius | 319 | 319 | 7,030 | 957 65 | 1 | 1 | 25 | 4 50 |
| South Australia | 1,668 | 1,668 | 35,619 | 5,004 96 | 940 | 940 | 20,705 | 2,827 50 |
| Straits Settlements | 72,217 | 72,217 | 1,667,827 | 216,657 86 | 167,357 | 167,357 | 3,547,187 | 502,078 28 |
| Victoria | 242 | 242 | 5,682 | 726 70 | 144 | 144 | 3,557 | 432 54 |
| Western Australia | 598 | 598 | 11,757 | 1,796 25 | — | — | — | — |
| Belgium | 249 | 249 | 3,735 | 747 0 | — | — | — | — |
| China | 898 | 898 | 16,393 | 2,713 28 | 353 | 353 | 7,027 | 1,061 26 |
| France | — | — | 2 | 0 38 | — | — | — | — |
| Java | 180,209 | 180,209 | 3,260,009 | 540,655 40 | 128,928 | 127,928 | 2,376,644 | 383,785 41 |
| Japan | 22,808 | 22,808 | 388,630 | 68,433 56 | 22,872 | 22,872 | 417,232 | 68,712 25 |
| Total | 359,463 | 359,473 | 6,780,936 | 1,078,622 31 | 362,574 | 361,574 | 7,178,067 | 1,084,854 71 |

*Coal.*

The coal trade has been a subject of peculiar difficulty during the year, and has been at times a matter of considerable anxiety. The great difficulty has been to obtain freight, while the restriction on exports has reduced supplies from the United Kingdom to 17,417 tons, as compared with 263,054 tons in 1914. India has been unable to supply the deficiency, local difficulties in the mines having operated to accentuate the tonnage difficulties. All important sources of supply show considerable shortages, and the year closed with a serious deficiency in this important commodity. The Ceylon Government supply suffered equally with commercial supplies. The train service was reduced early in the year, and the position became so serious in December that further drastic reductions in the train service became necessary. Steps had been taken during the latter part of the year to place the import and distribution of coal under control, and these resulted in the establishment early in 1918 of a Coal Board under the Chairmanship of the Principal Collector of Customs.

Imports of Coal (exclusive of Admiralty and Ceylon Government Coal).

| Country of Production. | 1914. Tons. | 1915. Tons. | 1916. Tons. | 1917. Tons. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| United Kingdom | 263,054 | 57,325 | 39,256 | 17,417 |
| British India | 269,575 | 451,962 | 446,437 | 227,261 |
| Natal | 42,406 | 45,475 | 5,812 | 11,120 |
| New South Wales | — | 21,646 | — | 1,654 |
| Other British Possessions in Africa | 6,767 | 47,498 | 42,172 | 24,471 |
| China | — | 164 | — | — |
| Cochin-China | — | — | 1,659 | — |
| Japan | 10,340 | 17,516 | 19,776 | 8,201 |
| Mozambique | 6,815 | — | 20,574 | 16,555 |
| Other Foreign Countries in Africa | — | — | — | 5,017 |
| Total | 598,957 | 641,586 | 575,677 | 311,696 |

The imports of Admiralty and Ceylon Government coal during 1917 were 236,242 and 84,851 tons, respectively, as compared with 176,775 and 120,367 tons in 1916.

The following table shows the imports and exports of coal (exclusive of Admiralty and Ceylon Government coal) during the last ten years :—

| Year. | Coal Imports. Tons. | Coal Exports (including Quantity supplied for use of Steamers). Tons. | Year. | Coal Imports. Tons. | Coal Exports (including Quantity supplied for use of Steamers). Tons. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1908 | 697,535 | 671,256 | 1913 | 744,529 | 694,652 |
| 1909 | 552,741 | 651,102 | 1914 | 598,957 | 576,653 |
| 1910 | 801,379 | 774,782 | 1915 | 641,586 | 626,815 |
| 1911 | 665,047 | 741,657 | 1916 | 575,677 | 613,779 |
| 1912 | 885,661 | 719,282 | 1917 | 311,696 | 304,229 |

*Kerosine Oil and Petrol.*

Imports of kerosine oil show a falling off of nearly 700,000 gallons from the figures of 1916, and are now lower than in any year since 1909. This, again, is attributable chiefly to lack of the necessary tonnage. At the same time petrol has shown an unexpected rise from 776,092 to 884,093 gallons. As usual with these commodities, there have been considerable fluctuations in the sources of supply. Persia

has fallen off by, roughly, 600,000 gallons of kerosine and Borneo by 570,000, Sumatra has improved its position by some 620,000 gallons of kerosine oil and 120,000 gallons of petrol, and the United States of America by 320,000 gallons of kerosine. Increased cost of carriage has led to a corresponding increase of price, which has risen steadily from Rs. 7·15 a case in January, 1916, to Rs. 9·51 in November, 1917.

The restriction of the rebate of duty on kerosine oil and petrol introduced in September, 1916, led to a substantial decrease in the amounts refunded, which reached their highest figures in 1916. The amounts refunded were as follows :—

| | 1915. Rs. c. | 1916. Rs. c. | 1917. Rs. c. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Kerosine oil .. | 47,727 70 | 72,834 92 | 39,750 28 |
| Petrol .. | 138,787 28 | 153,157 55 | 41,274 78 |
| Total .. | 186,514 98 | 225,992 47 | 81,025 6 |

## Imports of Kerosine Oil.

| Year. | Gallons. | Year. | Gallons. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1908 .. .. | 4,362,470 | 1913 .. .. | 4,693,366 |
| 1909 .. .. | 3,424,591 | 1914 .. .. | 5,186,153 |
| 1910 .. .. | 4,667,474 | 1915 .. .. | 5,675,959 |
| 1911 .. .. | 4,427,074 | 1916 .. .. | 4,960,786 |
| 1912 .. .. | 4,917,895 | 1917 .. .. | 4,288,547 |

## Imports according to Countries.

| Countries. | 1915. Gallons. | 1916. Gallons. | 1917. Gallons. |
|---|---|---|---|
| *Bulk Oil.* | | | |
| Borneo (excluding British) .. | 267,250 | 1,837,926 | 1,447,656 |
| Persia .. .. | 1,275,230 | 1,139,867 | 546,222 |
| Sumatra .. | — | 200,779 | 827,383 |
| United States of America .. | 2,569,471 | 456,650 | — |
| Total .. | 4,111,951 | 3,635,222 | 2,821,261 |
| *Case Oil.* | | | |
| British India .. .. | 22 | — | — |
| Borneo (excluding British) .. | 7,936 | 184,076 | 3,960 |
| Russia in Europe .. .. | 3 | — | — |
| United States of America .. | 1,556,047 | 1,141,488 | 1,463,326 |
| Total .. | 1,564,008 | 1,325,564 | 1,467,286 |

## Imports of Petrol.

| Countries. | 1914. Gallons. | 1915. Gallons. | 1916. Gallons. | 1917. Gallons. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| United Kingdom .. | 6 | — | — | — |
| Burma .. .. | 28,838 | — | — | — |
| Borneo (excluding British) | 628,996 | 564,214 | 690,655 | 660,114 |
| Persia .. .. | 39,267 | — | — | — |
| Sumatra .. .. | — | 11,880 | 81,477 | 218,800 |
| United States of America .. | 3,975 | 31,680 | 3,960 | 5,179 |
| Total ... | 701,082 | 607,774 | 776,092 | 884,093 |

### *Liquid Fuel.*

Imports of liquid fuel were well maintained, and, indeed, showed a considerable increase over 1916, though failing to reach the record figure of 1915. The following table illustrates fluctuations in the source of supply similar to those noticed in the case of kerosine oil and petrol :—

## Import of Liquid Fuel, 1913–17.

| Country of Production. | 1913. Gallons. | 1914. Gallons. | 1915. Gallons. | 1916. Gallons. | 1917. Gallons. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| British Colonies:— | | | | | |
| Straits Settlements .. | — | — | — | 129,683 | — |
| Foreign Countries:— | | | | | |
| Borneo, excluding British .. | 4,532,422 | 640,522 | 2,083,514 | 4,194,424 | 5,122,843 |
| Persia .. .. | — | 2,826,279 | 1,635,105 | 641,077 | — |
| Roumania .. .. | — | 99,501 | — | — | — |
| Sumatra .. .. | — | — | 3,795,563 | — | 1,531,463 |
| United States of America .. | 655,278 | — | — | — | — |
| Total ... | 5,187,700 | 3,566,302 | 7,514,182 | 4,965,184 | 6,654,306 |

### *Wines.*

There has been a decrease of nearly 50 per cent. in quantities imported and in duties recovered under the heading of Wines. The only item to show an increase is hock in wood. Figures have fallen considerably below those of 1915, and show a distinct contraction of expenditure on this particular luxury. Owing to increased prices, values have not fallen in proportion to quantities. The details are given in the following table :—

| Wines. | | 1916. Quantity entered for Home Consumption. Gallons. | 1916. Value of Imports. Rs. | 1916. Duty. Rs. c. | 1917. Quantity entered for Home Consumption. Gallons. | 1917. Value of Imports. Rs. | 1917. Duty. Rs. c. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sparkling :— | | | | | | | |
| Champagne | | 2,744 | 63,520 | 6,865 59 | 1,905 | 54,037 | 4,774 63 |
| Other | | 1,161 | 16,094 | 2,905 94 | 339 | 4,463 | 876 48 |
| Still :— | | | | | | | |
| Burgundy | in bottle | 447 | 3,514 | 674 76 | 166 | 1,778 | 251 95 |
| | in wood | 1,860 | 5,784 | 1,860 0 | 1,305 | 4,718 | 1,305 50 |
| Claret | in bottle | 1,090 | 7,831 | 1,381 51 | 464 | 4,268 | 584 42 |
| | in wood | 9,877 | 27,472 | 4,944 58 | 6,321 | 18,402 | 3,159 96 |
| Ginger | in bottle | 540 | 2,812 | 270 63 | 308 | 2,185 | 154 41 |
| | in wood | 79 | 372 | 39 58 | 27 | 153 | 13 63 |
| Hock | in bottle | 154 | 1,215 | 194 25 | 45 | 487 | 57 71 |
| | in wood | 191 | 640 | 95 50 | 296 | 1,163 | 149 8 |
| Port | in bottle | 4,752 | 45,725 | 7,131 99 | 2,721 | 31,391 | 4,121 0 |
| | in wood | 13,425 | 45,544 | 13,425 50 | 6,983 | 28,782 | 6,983 25 |
| Sherry | in bottle | 588 | 5,772 | 885 64 | 367 | 4,201 | 552 70 |
| | in wood | 1,914 | 7,967 | 1,915 0 | 657 | 4,121 | 657 25 |
| Other | in bottle | 11,032 | 89,975 | 16,604 78 | 4,697 | 52,250 | 7,087 94 |
| | in wood | 5,818 | 18,155 | 5,819 33 | 1,899 | 8,160 | 1,903 47 |
| | Total | 65,672 | 342,392 | 65,014 58 | 28,500 | 220,559 | 32,633 47 |

### *Tobacco, Cigars, and Cigarettes.*

War difficulties still have but little effect on the consumption of this form of luxury. Imports of manufactured tobacco have fallen from 26,528 to 15,229 lb., but more cigars and only slightly less cigarettes have been imported, while the quantities cleared for home consumption show an increase of, roughly, 1,400 lb. of cigars and 32,000 lb. of cigarettes, the total quantity so cleared being 336,557 lb., as against 311,428 lb. in 1916 and 274,677 lb. in 1915. Import figures are as follows :—

| Year. | Cigars. lb. | Cigarettes. lb. | Manufactured Tobacco. lb. | Total. lb. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1913 .. | 21,985 | 336,528 | 49,487 | 408,000 |
| 1914 .. | 22,809 | 318,904 | 36,006 | 377,719 |
| 1915 .. | 22,890 | 214,840 | 17,327 | 255,057 |
| 1916 .. | 31,019 | 329,105 | 26,528 | 386,652 |
| 1917 .. | 36,418 | 313,761 | 15,229 | 365,408 |

### *Motor Vehicles.*

The raising of the duty on motor cars (except lorries) in 1916 from 5⅓ to 33⅓ per cent. not having had the desired effect, the duty was further raised to 100 per cent. on February 12, 1917. This effectually checked importations, the enhanced duty being paid on only seven cars. The figures given in the following table illustrate the effect of the duty. It is hardly necessary to point out that the German car appearing in the return did not come direct from its country of origin. In addition to the complete cars shown in this return, 17 chassis and 32 lorries were imported :—

Imports of Motor Cars, excluding Motor Lorries and Chassis, 1913–17.

| Country of Production. | 1913. No. | 1913. Value. | 1914. No. | 1914. Value. | 1915. No. | 1915. Value. | 1916. No. | 1916. Value. | 1917. No. | 1917. Value. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Rs. | | Rs. | | Rs. | | Rs. | | Rs. |
| United Kingdom .. | 234 | 1,499,006 | 289 | 1,642,042 | 90 | 710,800 | 43 | 147,001 | 32 | 123,728 |
| British India .. | 5 | 71,896 | 1 | 22,869 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| New South Wales .. | 1 | 1,500 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Belgium .. | 1 | 3,541 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| France .. | 21 | 135,631 | 8 | 153,206 | 3 | 123,595 | 7 | 29,092 | — | — |
| Germany .. | 25 | 370,022 | 31 | 319,771 | 2 | 21,045 | 1 | 3,000 | 1 | 5,317 |
| Italy .. .. | 4 | 35,917 | 16 | 73,522 | 4 | 148,484 | 1 | 7,415 | 1 | 5,138 |
| Switzerland .. | 1 | 6,000 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| United States of America | 115 | 276,601 | 120 | 346,760 | 174 | 572,651 | 470 | 1,520,892 | 43 | 113,726 |
| Total .. | 407 | 2,400,114 | 459 | 2,558,170 | 273 | 1,576,575 | 522 | 1,707,400 | 77 | 247,909 |

## *PART IV.—EXPORTS.*

The continued prosperity of the general export trade of Ceylon in spite of all difficulties is a constant source of gratification, inasmuch as it proves the essential nature of our products, and justifies the anticipation that Ceylon will continue to escape suffering any material injury from the war.

The total value of the export trade for 1917 constitutes yet another record in the history of the Colony's trade, amounting to the sum of Rs. 316,980,455, an advance of more than 7 million rupees beyond the record created in 1916. Export trade throughout the year has been beset with innumerable difficulties. The year opened with a serious exchange crisis—the inevitable consequence of the excess of exports over imports—involving grave difficulties, which continued more or less acute throughout the whole year. Freight was extremely uncertain, and though in the aggregate, as the returns show, the greater part of the Ceylon crops, except certain classes of coconut produce, were ultimately moved, there were times when the outlook was by no means reassuring. Further difficulties were caused by the restrictions imposed on the export of certain products and the need for obtaining export licenses in London, and by the sudden restriction of imports into the United Kingdom in February, when imports of tea, cacao, and nuts used for fruit (*i.e.*, desiccated coconut, so far as Ceylon was concerned) were reduced, the first to about one-third, and the others to one-half, of the previous year's imports. Coconut produce, except coconut oil and desiccated coconut, again suffered, the nett decrease in the value of exports of coconut produce as compared with 1916, itself a bad year, being Rs. 8,205,840. Tea fell by 9½ million rupees, cacao by just over 1 million rupees, and plumbago by nearly Rs. 700,000. Average prices in Ceylon of the staple exports fell in every case. These adverse factors were, however, more than counterbalanced by another phenomenal rise in the exports of rubber, which showed an increase of 159,107 cwt. in quantity and of Rs. 27,455,864 in value.

The following table shows the total value of the export trade for the last four years, further details being given in Appendix 6 :—

| | 1914. Rs. | 1915. Rs. | 1916. Rs. | 1917. Rs. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ceylon produce .. | 210,711,403 | 265,733,258 | 284,837,976 | 292,625,008 |
| Imports re-exported .. | 7,652,443 | 7,642,729 | 12,667,929 | 11,535,449 |
| Specie .. .. | 1,010,200 | 1,193 | 35,250 | 2,784,500 |
| Coal for use of steamers .. | 11,532,980 | 12,536,300 | 12,274,180 | 10,035,498 |
| Total ... | 230,907,026 | 285,913,480 | 309,815,335 | 316,980,455 |

The distribution of the principal exports in 1917 between the United Kingdom, British Possessions, and Foreign Countries is shown in the following return :—

| Staple Articles. | To United Kingdom. Rs. | To British Possessions. Rs. | To Foreign Countries. Rs. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Arecanuts .. .. | 2,700 | 2,946,991 | 4,310 |
| Cacao .. .. | 536,121 | 445,605 | 824,067 |
| Cardamoms .. .. | 77,454 | 134,006 | 157,849 |
| Cinchona .. .. | — | — | 629 |
| Cinnamon .. .. | 137,807 | 92,972 | 736,990 |
| Coconut, desiccated .. | 2,975,217 | 2,121,243 | 4,264,564 |
| Coconut, fresh .. | 66 | 320,865 | 60 |
| Coffee .. .. | 115 | 460 | 575 |
| Coir stuffs .. .. | 243,556 | 371,400 | 190,691 |
| Copra .. .. | 2,168,230 | 5,707,311 | 5,339,954 |
| Fibre, kitul .. .. | 1,245 | 3,575 | 746 |
| Fibre, palmyra .. | 11,658 | 203 | 1,575 |
| Oil, coconut .. .. | 8,382,605 | 816,473 | 881,591 |
| Oil, essential and other kinds .. | 297,053 | 144,727 | 789,344 |
| Plumbago .. .. | 3,355,563 | 53,340 | 18,388,495 |
| Poonac .. .. | 90,807 | 63,336 | — |
| Rubber .. .. .. | 59,355,618 | 4,747,676 | 66,864,495 |
| Skins (dressed and undressed) .. | 312,650 | 399,327 | — |
| Tea .. .. .. | 42,083,868 | 30,143,529 | 23,436,083 |
| Timber (worked and unworked) | 4,228 | 110,302 | 7,309 |
| Tobacco, unmanufactured .. | — | 651,670 | — |
| Total .. | 120,036,561 | 49,274,991 | 121,889,327 |

The following table shows the proportions of Ceylon products taken by the principal countries during the last three years, the relative positions for 1916 being shown in brackets. The United Kingdom remains at the head of the list, but its margin over the United States has been greatly reduced. Reduced exports of tea, cacao, desiccated coconut, and copra to the United Kingdom, and increased exports of tea and rubber to the United States largely account for this change. Canada with its increased imports of tea, rubber, and desiccated coconut has risen from 13th to 4th place with 3·17 per cent. of the total exports. Its previous highest place was 7th in 1914 with 1·97 per cent. Increased exports of copra and of tea for military purposes to India have raised that country from 5th to 3rd place with 4·66 per cent., but the discrepancy between the first two countries and the rest is more marked than ever, these two absorbing no less than 74·39 per cent. of the total exports. Holland with ·5 per cent. regains a place in the list, taking 14th place, as compared with 13th in 1915, owing to exports of copra and coconut oil. There were no direct exports to Holland in 1916. Spain drops out of the list owing to its greatly reduced imports of cinnamon and desiccated coconut, and South America takes 20th place with increased imports of tea. Italy improved its position owing to increased imports of Ceylon rubber ; while France, Russia in Europe, Hong Kong, Denmark, and Norway all lost ground owing to decreased imports

respectively of copra, tea, and plumbago, rubber (for transhipment), copra, and copra and poonac. Distribution has been acutely affected by war conditions, and the figures do not afford a true indication of the normal flow of the Colony's exports :—

| | Country. | | 1915. Per Cent. | 1916. Per Cent. | 1917. Per Cent. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | United Kingdom | (1) | 55·05 | 45·89 | 41·07 |
| 2. | United States of America | (2) | 18·39 | 26·87 | 33·32 |
| 3. | British India | (5) | 2·39 | 2·53 | 4·66 |
| 4. | Canada | (13) | 1·68 | ·89 | 3·17 |
| 5. | France | (3) | ·91 | 5 | 2·57 |
| 6. | Victoria | (7) | 2·57 | 2·01 | 2·27 |
| 7. | New South Wales | (6) | 2·26 | 2·07 | 2·08 |
| 8. | Russia in Asia | (8) | 2·06 | 1·96 | 1·38 |
| 9. | Russia in Europe | (4) | 3·99 | 4·17 | 1·23 |
| 10. | New Zealand | (12) | 1·4 | 1 | 1·14 |
| 11. | Egypt | (11) | ·96 | 1·24 | ·8 |
| 12. | China (excluding Hong Kong) | (9) | 1·44 | 1·74 | ·75 |
| 13. | Cape Colony | (15) | ·35 | ·31 | ·62 |
| 14. | Holland | | ·94 | — | ·5 |
| 15. | Italy | (22) | ·05 | ·17 | ·39 |
| 16. | Denmark | (10) | 2·14 | 1·42 | ·38 |
| 17. | South Australia | (18) | ·42 | ·25 | ·34 |
| 18. | Japan | (16) | ·2 | ·31 | ·33 |
| 19. | Straits Settlements | (20) | ·27 | ·2 | ·3 |
| 20. | South America | | ·03 | ·03 | ·3 |
| 21. | Natal | (17) | ·36 | ·29 | ·26 |
| 22. | Hong Kong | (14) | ·06 | ·34 | ·25 |
| 23. | Philippine Islands | (19) | ·13 | ·21 | ·25 |
| 24. | Mozambique | (27) | ·05 | ·08 | ·23 |
| 25. | Queensland | (25) | ·22 | ·14 | ·23 |
| 26. | Western Australia | (23) | ·17 | ·15 | ·2 |
| 27. | Newfoundland | (24) | ·08 | ·14 | ·12 |
| 28. | Norway | (21) | ·9 | ·19 | ·09 |
| 29. | Burma | | ·01 | ·02 | ·06 |

The following table shows the variations in the average local prices of Ceylon's staple exports for the last five years. Prices generally fell sharply. The improvement of 1916 was more than lost, and in nine out of the fourteen items in the list the prices are the lowest for at least six years, the drop in the cases of cacao, bristle fibre, cinnamon, and copra being exceptionally heavy. The varying restrictions governing exports during the year make the calculation of the average price, especially of tea, a matter of considerable difficulty, and the figures given must be regarded as mere approximations :—

| Articles. | | 1913. Rs. c. | 1914. Rs. c. | 1915. Rs. c. | 1916. Rs. c. | 1917. Rs. c. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Arecanuts | per cwt. | 29 78 | 19 30 | 19 47 | 22 74 | 19 18 |
| Cacao | per cwt. | 44 3 | 37 76 | 37 48 | 38 57 | 24 84 |
| Cinchona bark | per lb. | 0 4½ | 0 6½ | 0 6½ | 0 6½ | 0 6½ |
| Coir fibre { Bristle | per cwt. | 6 17 | 5 67 | 4 60 | 8 11 | 5 93 |
| Coir fibre { Mattress | per cwt. | | | | 1 87 | 1 80 |
| Coir yarn | per cwt. | 13 57 | 12 48 | 10 58 | 9 99 | 9 20 |
| Coconut oil | per cwt. | 30 60 | 27 54 | 25 84 | 27 26 | 23 19 |
| Cinnamon, plantation { quills | per cwt. | 77 28 | 62 72 | 47 4 | 48 16 | 39 20 |
| Cinnamon, plantation { chips | per cwt. | 9 84 | 10 26 | 9 24 | 12 2 | 8 8 |
| Copra | per cwt. | 18 76 | 16 46 | 14 61 | 16 69 | 12 25 |
| Plumbago (large and ordinary lumps) | per ton | 441 72 | 418 91 | 541 25 | 873 61 (Jan.-July) | 825 0 |
| Plumbago (chips, dust, and flying dust) | per ton | 270 54 | 254 55 | 297 76 | 478 56 (Jan.-July) | 452 68 |
| Rubber | per lb. | 1 92 | 1 42 | 1 65 | 1 79 | 1 49 |
| Tea | per lb. | 0 45·84 | 0 46·35 | 0 56·79 | 0 51·79 | 0·49 |

Average price as entered by exporters.

## NOTES ON THE PRINCIPAL EXPORTS.

### *Rubber.*

The first place goes this year for the first time to rubber, which has now taken the place of tea, as the most valuable of the Colony's exports. Inasmuch as the production of tea shows no signs of considerable increase while the production of rubber is steadily expanding, and is not likely to reach its highest point for a considerable number of years, there is very little prospect that tea will ever be able to oust rubber from the first place, unless wholly unforeseen circumstances should arise. The history of Ceylon trade, however, affords an interesting example of the vicissitudes of fortune in the rise and fall of coffee and cinchona bark, and those who would place entire confidence in rubber might do worse than consider the figures of the coffee trade, which in 1870 showed exports of 1,014,009 cwt., but in 1917 showed an export of only 20 cwt., or of cinchona bark exports, which fell from 14,700,000 lb. in 1886 to 4,141 lb. in 1914.

The exports of rubber rose in 1917 from 54½ million pounds to 72⅓ million. Prices were not as good as in 1916, being affected by exchange difficulties, which necessitated payment for rubber by demand drafts on London, by temporary difficulties as regards freight, and by the war trade regulations. There

was no public sale in Colombo for the first seven weeks of the year, and the average price for the year fell from Re. 1·79 to Re. 1·49 a lb., falling to its lowest (Re. 1·23) in December. The total value of the rubber exported was roughly 131 million rupees, an increase of Rs. 27,455,864 over the previous year. The export duty on rubber realized Rs. 4,832,057.

The following table shows the distribution of Ceylon grown rubber exports :—

| | 1915. lb. | 1916. lb. | 1917. lb. |
|---|---|---|---|
| United Kingdom | 26,898,371 | 24,696,285 | 34,432,520 |
| British India | 630 | 1,754 | 2,119 |
| Canada | 161,035 | 6,720 | 1,306,536 |
| Hong Kong | 22,337 | 291,200 | 3,024 |
| New South Wales | 56,000 | 232,739 | 158,113 |
| South Australia | — | — | 26 |
| Straits Settlements | 124,041 | 43,680 | 28 |
| Victoria | 911,337 | 604,836 | 1,001,173 |
| Western Australia | — | 56 | — |
| China (excluding Hong Kong) | — | — | 29 |
| France | 589,141 | 1,583,608 | 1,635,677 |
| Italy | — | 187,040 | 548,127 |
| Japan | 269,621 | 331,240 | 201,642 |
| Russia in Asia | 59,360 | 293,674 | 229,673 |
| Russia in Europe | 328,848 | — | — |
| South America | — | — | 19,066 |
| United States of America | 19,383,095 | 26,236,435 | 32,791,537 |
| Total | 48,803,816 | 54,509,267 | 72,329,290 |

As with all the principal exports, distribution was largely governed by war conditions, and must be regarded as abnormal. The United Kingdom has regained first place by an increase of nearly 10 million pounds; United States of America, Canada, Victoria, and Italy all show large increases; Hong Kong, New South Wales, and Japan show considerable decreases. The increased production was absorbed without any great difficulty, but the serious drop in price caused a movement to be set on foot towards the close of the year with the object of temporarily reducing the output. No definite action was, however, taken in 1917.

## *Tea.*

The weather, which was exceptionally favourable for rubber, proved in the latter part of the year unfavourable for tea. This, together with finer plucking and reduced cultivation programmes, led to short crops on many estates, and the total quantity of tea exported fell from 203¼ to 195¼ million pounds, the value falling from 105¼ to 95½ million rupees.

Tea producers experienced to the full the difficulties imposed by war conditions. Not only did they suffer in common with other cultivators the troubles of exchange and freight, but in February they suddenly found that exports to the United Kingdom, always their biggest customer, taking more than half the total exports, were to be cut down by, roughly, one-third. This necessitated an elaborate system of permits, which entailed much extra work on shippers and on this Department and on a committee of merchants, whose valued assistance contributed largely to the smooth working of the system. Imports into the United Kingdom were, however, increased again towards the close of the year, when a Tea Commissioner was appointed to control all exports to the United Kingdom, and the total exports to the United Kingdom were only 27,650,116 lb. less than in 1916. Other noticeable decreases were to Egypt (— 2,242,272 lb.) owing to smaller Army requirements there, China (— 4,889,058 lb), Russia in Asia (— 548,426 lb.), and Russia in Europe (— 11,239,579 lb.) owing to the serious decline in the Russian demand caused by the internal disorders in Russia. America and the British Colonies came to the rescue with largely increased demands. The United States of America (+ 15,249,339 lb.) nearly trebled its imports, while those to Canada (+ 7,561,668 lb.) were much more than doubled; Cape Colony's imports were just doubled (+ 1,668,872 lb.); Hong Kong took 1,054,993, as against 177,690 lb. (+ 877,303 lb.), while the various members of the Australian Commonwealth showed a nett increase of just over 3 million pounds, and New Zealand of 1,379,128 lb.; British India (mostly for Army requirements) showed an increase of 3,404,360 lb. Full details will be found in Appendix 7.

In order to steady the local market and to secure for Ceylon its fair share of available tonnage, imports of tea into Ceylon, whether for local sale or transhipment, were prohibited, except under license as from August 8, 1917, and imports for sale in Ceylon were restricted to those marks and quantities which had usually been sold here.

The total exports of tea for the last five years were as follows :—

| Year. | Million lb. | Year. | Million lb. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1913 | 191 | 1916 | 203¼ |
| 1914 | 193 | 1917 | 195¼ |
| 1915 | 215 | | |

Exports of green tea, more than half of which goes to Russia, rose from 4,094,874 lb. in 1916 to 5,072,605 lb. in 1917.

Prices in 1917 showed entirely abnormal fluctuations owing to the uncertain conditions of the trade, the average being roughly estimated at 49 cents a lb. (— 2¾ cents). The export duty on tea realized Rs. 2,576,740.

The difficulties which beset the tea trade during the year necessitated rigid economies in estate management, and the reduced cultivation programmes are reflected most clearly in the great reduction in the imports of manure. These remarks apply in an only slightly less degree to the rubber and coconut industries.

*Products of the Coconut Palm.*

The coconut industry at present shows no sign of recovery. With the exception of coconut oil (+ 111,682 cwt. and Rs. 1,146,019) and desiccated coconut (— 34,090 cwt. and + Rs. 655,579*), every head of coconut produce shows a decline both in value and (with the exception of coconuts) in quantity, the total decrease being Rs. 8,205,840. The inability to find freight for rough cargo was the chief cause, and resulted in a decrease of nearly 20 per cent. in the exports of copra. As stocks accumulated, prices fell sharply, and the year as a whole was a very unfortunate one for the coconut industry. The price of copra in Colombo started in January at Rs. 54·50 and fell to Rs. 28 a candy, the lowest for some thirty-five years. The copra market was only saved from complete collapse by the rise of a new demand from India, which led to an increase in exports to British Possessions from 110,350 cwt. in 1916 to 650,849 cwt. in 1917. The price of copra in Ceylon was so low that it became possible to import it into India for conversion into edible fat and into oil for lighting purposes. In view of the depression in the coconut industry, the export duty on copra and coconut oil was removed for six months as from December 1, 1917. The export duty collected on coconut products during the year amounted to Rs. 975,046·90.

The following table illustrates the fluctuations in the distribution of copra exports during the last four years :—

| Countries. | 1914. Cwt. | 1915. Cwt. | 1916. Cwt. | 1917. Cwt. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| United Kingdom | 468,913 | 449,660 | 279,739 | 112,639 |
| British Possessions | 2,639 | 8,889 | 110,350 | 650,849 |
| Germany | 386,676 | — | — | — |
| Denmark | 166,517 | 434,998 | 264,380 | 90,320 |
| Austria | 73,201 | — | — | — |
| France | 2,000 | 8,387 | 582,009 | 123,855 |
| Belgium | 66,157 | — | — | — |
| Holland | 63,072 | 190,084 | — | 72,429 |
| India (excluding British) | — | — | — | 412 |
| Italy | — | — | — | 10,200 |
| Norway | — | 86,000 | 18,000 | 15,000 |
| Russia in Asia | — | 3,997 | 10,500 | — |
| Russia in Europe | 152,694 | 26,494 | 44,961 | 3,000 |
| America | 23,078 | 20 | — | — |
| Roumania | 7,000 | — | — | — |
| Total | 1,411,947 | 1,208,529 | 1,309,939 | 1,078,704 |

The following table shows the relative positions of the three chief articles of Ceylon produce exported :—

| Year. | Tea. Rs. | Rubber. Rs. | Coconut Produce. Rs. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1913 | 87,787,914 | 61,269,262 | 51,416,059 |
| 1914 | 89,725,995 | 57,220,155 | 49,139,611 |
| 1915 | 122,457,825 | 78,996,940 | 42,930,826 |
| 1916 | 105,266,462 | 103,511,925 | 42,167,288 |
| 1917 | 95,663,480 | 130,967,789 | 33,964,354 |

*Plumbago.*

The year taken as a whole was a very successful one for plumbago, though quantities and prices both failed to maintain the high level reached in 1916. The year started well, but the demand fell off in the latter half of the year, and prices fell heavily, and the outlook at the end of December was not altogether satisfactory. The export duty realized Rs. 655,409·80.

The following tables show quantities of plumbago exported and distribution of exports :—

| Year. | Cwt. | Rs. |
|---|---|---|
| 1913 | 570,807 | 9,047,290 |
| 1914 | 284,562 | 4,254,201 |
| 1915 | 436,351 | 7,919,770 |
| 1916 | 668,214 | 22,494,943 |
| 1917 | 523,940 | 21,797,398 |

Distribution of 1916 and 1917 Exports.

| Countries. | 1916. Cwt. | 1917. Cwt. |
|---|---|---|
| United Kingdom | 111,712 | 93,117 |
| British India | 2,202 | 3,133 |
| Burma | 161 | 284 |
| New South Wales | 401 | 602 |
| Straits Settlements | 10 | 10 |
| Victoria | 5,100 | 5,650 |
| Russia in Asia | 4,073 | 2,003 |
| Russia in Europe | 40,734 | — |
| United States of America | 503,741 | 419,141 |
| South Australia | 80 | — |
| Total | 668,214 | 523,940 |

*Arecanuts.*

An increase of 30,795 cwt. in quantity and of Rs. 152,481 in value, coupled with a serious drop in the exports of cacao, has restored arecanuts to their place next to plumbago in the list of the Colony's chief exports. The industry is, however, still far short of its 1915 figures. The bulk of the produce goes to British India, and the industry is almost entirely in the hands of Ceylonese Shippers.

The figures are as follows :—

| Year. | Quantity. Cwt. | Value. Rs. c. |
|---|---|---|
| 1915 | 171,854 | 3,345,711 |
| 1916 | 123,205 | 2,801,520 |
| 1917 | 154,000 | 2,954,001 |

Average prices fell from Rs. 22·74 to Rs. 19·18 a cwt.

* Value as given by exporters. Average local price showed a decline of 3 cents a lb.

*Cacao.*

Exports totalled 72,697 cwt. and show only a slight falling off in quantity (— 548 cwt.), but prices showed a serious decline, the average falling from Rs. 38·57 to Rs. 24·84 per cwt., with the result that the value of exports fell from Rs. 2,825,059 to Rs. 1,805,793. Exports to the United Kingdom were restricted as from February 23, 1917, to one-half the previous twelve months' shipments, and it was found necessary to introduce a permit system similar to that enforced for tea. The decrease of, roughly, 22,500 cwt. to the United Kingdom, 2,600 cwt. to France, 1,500 cwt. to New Zealand, and 940 cwt. to China was mostly absorbed by the Philippine Islands (+ 11,000 cwt.), United States of America (+ 6,000 cwt.), Cape Colony( + 3,600 cwt.), Victoria (+ 2,300 cwt.) Canada (+ 1,600 cwt.), and British India (+ 1,000 cwt.). The export duty realized Rs. 104,916.

*Citronella Oil.*

Next in importance to cacao as regards value is citronella oil, exports of which dropped to 1,197,507 lb. valued at Rs. 1,173,164, decreases of 168,507 lb. and Rs. 124,679, respectively. Exports to the United Kingdom decreased by, roughly, some 132,000 lb., to Natal by 17,000 lb., to China by 30,000 lb., to France by 70,000 lb., to Italy by 10,000 lb. There were increased imports to British India (+ 7,000 lb.), Hong Kong (+ 1,400 lb.), New South Wales (+ 19,500 lb.), Victoria (+ 8,000 lb.), Japan (+ 17,000 lb.), and United States of America (+ 45,000 lb.). Average prices declined heavily from 87 to 59 cents a lb.

*Cinnamon.*

The value of cinnamon exported has this year dropped below 1 million rupees, reaching only Rs. 967,769 (— Rs. 287,925). Quantity exported fell to 29,716 cwt. (— 15,042 cwt.). Quills showed a slight increase of some 3,500 cwt., but chips fell from 24,899 to 6,333 cwt. The demand in the United Kingdom and Europe generally showed a serious falling off, especially for chips, and the industry was only saved from disaster by the increased demand for quills in the United States of America, which took 15,670 cwt., as against 5,649 in 1916. Prices ruled low, the average being Rs. 39·20 per cwt. for quills (— Rs. 8·96) and Rs. 8·08 (— Rs. 3·94) for chips.

The industry has long since fallen from its high estate as the most famous of Ceylon exports, and it shows every prospect of practical extinction before long owing to the planting of cinnamon lands with coconuts and rubber.

*Cardamoms.*

The exports of cardamoms continue to decline both in quantity and value, having fallen to 3,369 cwt. (— 532 cwt.) and Rs. 369,309 (— Rs. 132,580), and they scarcely merit a special place in this report.

*Tobacco.*

Tobacco receives special mention in these reports as being the staple industry of the Jaffna peninsular. The figures for ten years were given in the last report to show the steady decline in the industry. This year there has been a welcome improvement, as the following figures show :—

| | Cigars. | | Tobacco Unmanufactured. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Year. | Quantity. lb. | Value. Rs. | Quantity. lb. | Value. Rs. |
| 1915 .. | 2,291 .. | 1,185 .. | 3,118,321 .. | 580,384 |
| 1916 .. | 14,950 .. | 10,935 .. | 2,734,060 .. | 482,970 |
| 1917 .. | 13,398 .. | 9,332 .. | 3,442,614 .. | 651,670 |

*Papain.*

The promising growth of the papain industry has not been maintained, and exports fell to 238 cwt. (— 75 cwt.), valued at Rs. 179,078 (— Rs. 80,135).

TRANSHIPMENT CARGO.

The number of packages transhipped and re-shipped during the last five years is as follows :—

| Year. | Packages. | Year. | Packages. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1913 .. | 639,631 | 1916 .. | 567,645 |
| 1914 .. | 684,795 | 1917 .. | 437,356 |
| 1915 .. | 714,202 | | |

Further details will be found in the Appendices.

## *PART V.—SHIPPING.*

The total number of all vessels which entered the ports of the Island of Ceylon in the year 1917 was 3,856, with a tonnage of 5,990,410. This shows a decrease of 724 vessels and 2,884,433 tons, as compared with the preceding year 1916.

The following table gives the total number and nett tonnage of shipping which entered at all ports in Ceylon during the last four years :—

| | 1914. | | 1915. | | 1916. | | 1917. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number. | Tons. | Number. | Tons. | Number. | Tons. | Number. | Tons. |
| Merchant vessels (with cargo and in ballast) .. | 2,523 .. | 7,041,986 .. | 1,560 .. | 4,984,122 .. | 2,035 .. | 4,480,703 .. | 1,686 .. | 2,980,358 |
| Merchant vessels (called to coal) .. | 615 .. | 1,728,558 .. | 655 .. | 1,937,572 .. | 737 .. | 2,008,057 .. | 350 .. | 877,732 |
| Native sailing vessels | 1,159 .. | 103,541 .. | 1,847 .. | 268,938 .. | 1,372 .. | 106,646 .. | 1,306 .. | 105,979 |
| Warships* and Government chartered vessels | 104 .. | 464,450 .. | 210 .. | 692,636 .. | 436 .. | 2,279,437 .. | 514 .. | 2,026,341 |
| Total .. | 4,401 | 9,338,535 | 4,272 | 7,883,268 | 4,580 | 8,874,843 .. | 3,856 | 5,990,410 |

* Warships' displacement tonnage.

Omitting warships and vessels which called only to coal, the following table gives the comparative distribution according to nationality for 1916 and 1917 :—

| | 1916. | | 1917. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number. | Tons. | Number. | Tons. |
| British | 1,652 | 3,364,847 | 1,382 | 2,208,390 |
| British Colonial | 1,260 | 92,549 | 1,207 | 92,954 |
| Maldivian | 112 | 14,097 | 99 | 13,025 |
| Total British Ships | 3,024 | 3,471,493 | 2,688 | 2,314,369 |
| American | 4 | 14,062 | 4 | 8,859 |
| Chinese | 3 | 3,666 | 1 | 1,314 |
| Danish | 11 | 31,694 | 3 | 5,254 |
| Dutch | 47 | 122,691 | 25 | 48,480 |
| French | 80 | 349,804 | 55 | 220,763 |
| Greek | 1 | 1,939 | 4 | 8,389 |
| Italian | 15 | 44,166 | 16 | 45,181 |
| Japanese | 102 | 341,517 | 121 | 336,739 |
| Norwegian | 79 | 108,070 | 57 | 59,340 |
| Roumanian | 1 | 1,452 | — | — |
| Russian | 3 | 5,319 | 4 | 4,665 |
| Spanish | 23 | 58,628 | 5 | 11,239 |
| Swedish | 14 | 32,848 | 8 | 18,870 |
| Portuguese | — | — | 1 | 2,875 |
| Total Foreign Ships | 383 | 1,115,856 | 304 | 771,968 |

The shipping figures cannot be used satisfactorily for comparative purposes, as certain classes of vessels are excluded from the returns owing to the war.

Further details as to shipping will be found in the Appendices.

H. M. Customs,
Colombo, April 25, 1918.

F. BOWES,
Principal Collector.

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**Appendix 1.—Details of Customs Import Duty collected on Chief Articles.**

| Description of Goods. | 1915. Duties. | 1916. Duties. | 1917. Duties. | Compared with 1915. Increase. | Compared with 1915. Decrease. | Compared with 1916. Increase. | Compared with 1916. Decrease. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. |
| Arms and Ammunition (including explosives) .. | 55,681 24 | 134,432 57 | 98,344 83 | 42,663 59 | — | — | 36,087 74 |
| Apparel, made up .. | 49,153 72 | 93,744 23 | 78,962 55 | 29,808 83 | — | — | 14,781 68 |
| Cars and Parts .. | 104,308 60 | 227,084 61 | 164,481 37 | 60,172 77 | — | — | 62,603 24 |
| Chemists' Sundries | 47,021 13 | 65,249 85 | 57,744 89 | 10,723 76 | — | — | 7,504 96 |
| Cotton Manufactures | 405,422 99 | 513,924 46 | 713,519 0 | 308,096 1 | — | 199,594 54 | — |
| Curry Stuffs .. | 162,715 81 | 159,318 20 | 175,586 99 | 12,871 18 | — | 16,268 79 | — |
| Earthenware and Chinaware .. | 22,559 64 | 38,337 81 | 38,019 18 | 15,459 54 | — | — | 318 63 |
| Fish, dried and salted (including Maldive fish) .. | 199,967 23 | 210,672 31 | 260,987 6 | 61,019 83 | — | 50,314 75 | — |
| Grain .. | 3,962,227 71 | 4,468,337 47 | 4,296,851 63 | 334,623 92 | — | — | 171,485 84 |
| Haberdashery .. | 91,514 47 | 145,331 93 | 158,522 4 | 67,007 57 | — | 13,190 11 | — |
| Hardware .. | 67,528 28 | 120,850 26 | 100,720 8 | 33,191 80 | — | — | 20,130 18 |
| Malt Liquors .. | 24,763 80 | 27,544 97 | 15,014 84 | — | 9,748 96 | — | 12,530 13 |
| Matches .. | 212,708 20 | 185,242 31 | 197,436 15 | — | 15,272 5 | 12,193 84 | — |
| Metals .. | 108,985 2 | 96,007 9 | 59,509 11 | — | 49,475 91 | — | 36,497 98 |
| Oil, Kerosine .. | 1,550,561 76 | 1,524,255 42 | 1,260,490 40 | — | 290,071 36 | — | 263,765 2 |
| Oil, Petrol .. | 182,331 76 | 232,827 25 | 265,228 38 | 82,896 62 | — | 32,401 13 | — |
| Poonac, Gingelly .. | 100,895 27 | 120,015 10 | 144,715 9 | 43,819 82 | — | 24,699 99 | — |
| Spirits and Cordials | 1,887,225 54 | 1,870,800 98 | 1,167,188 62 | — | 720,036 92 | — | 703,612 36 |
| Sugar .. | 1,329,220 87 | 1,229,638 13 | 1,120,764 56 | — | 208,456 31 | — | 108,873 57 |
| Tobacco (including Cigars) .. | 831,949 43 | 941,231 69 | 1,016,846 19 | 184,896 76 | — | 75,614 50 | — |
| Wines .. | 53,921 17 | 65,014 58 | 32,633 47 | — | 21,287 70 | — | 32,381 11 |
| Woollens .. | 16,689 24 | 25,527 68 | 25,377 46 | 8,688 22 | — | — | 150 22 |
| Other Goods, unenumerated .. | 1,165,007 56 | 1,780,418 36 | 1,569,371 84 | 404,364 28 | — | — | 211,046 52 |
| Total .. | 12,632,360 44 | 14,275,807 26 | 13,018,315 73 | 1,700,304 50 | 1,314,349 21 | 424,277 65 | 1,681,769 18 |
| | | | Deduct Decrease | 1,314,349 21 | | Deduct Increase | 424,277 65 |
| | | | Nett Increase | 385,955 29 | | Nett Decrease | 1,257,491 53 |

## Appendix 2.—Statement showing the Total Collections made by the Department for the Year 1917 at the various Ports of the Island.

| Ports. | Imports. | Sundries. | | | Exports. | | | | | | | Rent. | | | | | Colombo Port and Harbour Dues. | Port Dues at Outports. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Seizures, Fines, and Forfeitures. | Undervalued Goods. | Other. | Plumbago. | Elephants. | Chanks. | Arrack. | Tea, Cacao, and Rubber. | Coconuts, Desiccated Coconuts, Copra, and Coconut Oil. | Medical Aid Dues. | Single. | | | | Double. | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | Imports. | Exports. | Bonded. | Baggage. | | | | |
| *Western and North-Western Provinces.* | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. |
| Colombo .. | 12372161 43 | 10127 36 | 1464 39 | 3606 41 | 636426 51 | — | — | — | 7506334 38 | 844470 52 | 834035 55 | 334553 73 | 49654 76 | — | 3111 69 | 67167 71 | 1330546 28 | — | 23993660 72 |
| Beruwala .. | 55718 50 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 5 60 | — | 3422 88 | — | — | — | 15 38 | — | 446 72 | 59609 8 |
| Negombo .. | 61 34 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 24 75 | — | 1531 79 | — | — | — | — | — | 88 62 | 1706 50 |
| Kalpitiya .. | 69 16 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 194 90 | — | 136 47 | — | — | — | — | — | 128 8 | 528 61 |
| *Southern Province.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Galle .. | 108714 66 | 28 85 | — | — | 18977 4 | — | — | — | 7015 14 | 31331 18 | 779 43 | 7759 9 | 88 74 | 272 44 | — | 311 75 | — | 4862 16 | 180140 48 |
| Hambantota .. | — | 10 0 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 655 22 | 34 18 | — | — | 114 44 | — | 438 52 | 1252 36 |
| *Northern Province.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Jaffna .. | 56421 28 | 831 14 | — | — | — | — | 367 80 | — | — | 466 13 | — | 5971 7 | — | — | — | 1745 36 | — | 854 32 | 66657 10 |
| Point Pedro .. | 58375 94 | 131 75 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 8 22 | — | 6995 1 | 146 20 | — | — | 46 16 | — | 996 8 | 66699 36 |
| Valvedditturai .. | 19034 74 | 6 75 | 58 80 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 2 10 | — | 1733 24 | — | — | — | 7 12 | — | 464 92 | 21307 67 |
| Kankesanturai .. | 48595 79 | — | — | — | — | — | 46 50 | — | — | 0 16 | — | 3120 71 | — | — | — | 103 62 | — | 923 58 | 52790 36 |
| Mannar .. | 1877 62 | — | — | — | — | 600 0 | — | — | 3 65 | 242 60 | 0 40 | 1302 62 | 4 50 | — | — | — | — | 234 76 | 4266 15 |
| Kayts .. | 241304 42 | 234 58 | — | — | — | — | 15572 4 | — | — | 295 97 | — | 18549 95 | — | — | — | 379 21 | — | 3080 82 | 279416 99 |
| Mullaittivu .. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 171 6 | — | — | — | — | — | 101 50 | 272 56 |
| Talaimannar .. | 7555 22 | — | — | — | 6 25 | — | 1 30 | — | 374 99 | 95009 37 | 41 69 | 213 34 | — | — | — | — | — | 70 30 | *103272 46 |
| *Eastern Province.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Batticaloa .. | 34055 27 | 10 0 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 3 65 | 2833 21 | 0 40 | 3884 56 | 0 88 | — | — | 148 20 | — | 2169 26 | 43105 43 |
| Trincomalee .. | 14370 36 | 72 50 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 162 19 | — | 1328 99 | — | — | — | 54 92 | — | 687 66 | 16676 62 |
| Total .. | 13018315 73 | 11452 93 | 1523 19 | 3606 41 | 655409 80 | 600 0 | 15987 64 | — | 7513731 81 | 975046 90 | 834857 47 | 391329 73 | 49929 26 | 272 44 | 3111 69 | 70093 87 | 1330546 28 | 15547 30 | 24891362 45 |

* Exclusive of Re. 1·75 erroneously collected on hides and horns.

*a* Export duties collected in 1917 on—

| | Tea. | Cacao. | Rubber. | Coconuts, Fresh. | Coconuts, Desiccated. | Copra. | Coconut Oil. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. |
| At Colombo .. | 2,861,909 31 | 116,573 25 | 5,361,887 37 | 10,581 23 | 197,753 10 | 320,843 5 | 315,293 14 |
| At Beruwala .. | — | — | — | 5 60 | — | — | — |
| At Negombo .. | — | — | — | 24 65 | — | — | 0 10 |
| At Kalpitiya .. | — | — | — | 194 90 | — | — | — |
| At Galle .. | 710 42 | — | 7,084 15 | 157 45 | — | 6,524 48 | 24,649 27 |
| At Jaffna .. | — | — | — | 163 59 | — | 301 79 | 0 75 |
| At Point Pedro .. | — | — | — | 0 68 | — | — | 7 54 |
| At Valvedditturai .. | — | — | — | 2 10 | — | — | — |
| At Kankesanturai .. | — | — | — | 0 16 | — | — | — |
| At Mannar .. | 4 5 | — | — | 2 20 | — | 240 40 | — |
| At Kayts .. | — | — | — | 131 20 | — | 124 90 | 39 87 |
| At Talaimannar .. | 416 68 | — | — | 295 25 | 9 84 | 94,560 11 | 142 17 |
| At Batticaloa .. | 4 5 | — | — | 709 17 | — | 2,045 74 | 78 30 |
| At Trincomalee .. | — | — | — | 6 15 | — | 156 4 | — |
| | 2,863,044 51 | 116,573 25 | 5,368,971 52 | 12,276 3 | 197,762 94 | 424,796 51 | 340,211 14 |

**Appendix 2*a*.**—Statement of Refunds made under Section 16 of Ordinance No. 17 of 1869, and Rebates allowed under Section 5 of Ordinance No. 20 of 1898, for the Year 1917.

| | Western Province. | Southern Province. | Northern Province. | Eastern Province. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Imports :— | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. |
| Grain | 2,421 24 | 79 75 | — | — |
| Cotton Manufactures | 101 34 | 1 24 | — | — |
| Spirits and Cordials | 3,511 36 | — | — | — |
| Sugar | 1,811 26 | — | — | — |
| Kerosine Oil | 39,750 28 | — | — | — |
| Petrol | 41,274 78 | — | — | — |
| Other Goods | 58,030 91 | — | — | — |
| Exports :— | | | | |
| Plumbago | 6,651 48 | — | — | — |
| Tea | 142,694 44 | — | — | — |
| Rubber | 74,092 67 | — | — | — |
| Cacao | 2,732 16 | — | — | — |
| Coconuts, fresh | 611 29 | — | — | — |
| Coconuts, desiccated | 2,380 36 | — | — | — |
| Copra | 18,806 63 | — | — | — |
| Coconut Oil | 20,050 11 | — | — | — |
| Port and Harbour Dues :— | | | | |
| Colombo Harbour Dues | 4,233 12 | — | — | — |
| Reimbursements :— | | | | |
| Medical Aid Dues | 24,391 1 | — | — | — |
| Single Rent | 19 22 | 1 24 | — | — |
| Double Rent | 1,303 80 | — | — | — |
| Export Rent | 16 50 | — | — | — |
| Transhipment | 125 88 | — | — | — |
| Total | 445,009 84 | 82 23 | — | — |

**Appendix 3.**—Total Value in Currency of the Imports and Exports of the Colony of Ceylon, omitting Specie, from and to each Country in the Year 1917.

| Countries. | Imports. | Exports thereto. | | Total Value of Exports. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Produce and Manufacture of the Colony. | British, Foreign, and other Colonial Produce and Manufacture. | |
| | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. |
| United Kingdom | 32,595,206 0 | 120,184,218 0 | 1,290,880 0 | 121,475,098 0 |
| *British Possessions, Dependencies, and Protectorates.* | | | | |
| Africa : | | | | |
| British East Africa | 52 0 | 11,434 0 | 14,606 0 | 26,040 0 |
| Cape Colony | 1,814 0 | 1,820,674 0 | 36 0 | 1,820,710 0 |
| Egypt | 1,030,227 0 | 2,335,302 0 | 13,353 0 | 2,348,655 0 |
| Mauritius | 430 0 | 78,198 0 | 568 0 | 78,766 0 |
| Natal | 408,061 0 | 768,724 0 | 2,859 0 | 771,583 0 |
| Zanzibar | 341 0 | 3,608 0 | — | 3,608 0 |
| Other British Possessions | 1,057,080 0 | 102,034 0 | — | 102,034 0 |
| America : | | | | |
| *British Guiana* | — | 3,632 0 | — | 3,632 0 |
| *British West Indies* | 3,090 0 | 26,218 0 | — | 26,218 0 |
| Canada | 1,329 0 | 9,285,461 0 | 62,418 0 | 9,347,879 0 |
| Newfoundland | — | 362,276 0 | — | 362,276 0 |
| Other British Possessions | — | 4,940 0 | — | 4,940 0 |
| Asia : | | | | |
| Aden | 1,752 0 | 9,421 0 | 7,570 0 | 16,991 0 |
| British India | 66,077,264 0 | 13,624,593 0 | 4,011,532 0 | 17,636,125 0 |
| British North Borneo | — | — | — | — |
| Burma | 37,476,382 0 | 175,705 0 | 71,963 0 | 247,668 0 |
| Hong Kong | 865,704 0 | 741,459 0 | 5,208 0 | 746,667 0 |
| Maldive Islands | 2,252,131 0 | 81,693 0 | 192,231 0 | 273,924 0 |
| Straits Settlements | 12,929,450 0 | 884,397 0 | 439,838 0 | 1,324,235 0 |
| Other British Possessions | 25,351 0 | 648,386 0 | 35,683 0 | 684,069 0 |
| Australasia : | | | | |
| New South Wales | 388,070 0 | 6,097,914 0 | 8,603 0 | 6,106,517 0 |
| New Zealand | 112,506 0 | 3,331,044 0 | 762 0 | 3,331,806 0 |
| Queensland | 155,068 0 | 661,490 0 | — | 661,490 0 |
| South Australia | 316,071 0 | 982,281 0 | 20 0 | 982,301 0 |
| Carried over | 123,102,173 0 | 42,040,884 0 | 4,867,250 9 | 46,908,134 0 |

Total Value in Currency of the Imports and Exports of the Colony of Ceylon, &c.—*contd.*

| Countries. | Imports. | Exports thereto. | | Total Value of Exports. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Produce and Manufacture of the Colony. | British, Foreign, and other Colonial Produce and Manufacture. | |
| | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. |
| Brought forward ... | 123,102,173 0 | 42,040,884 0 | 4,867,250 0 | 46,908,134 0 |
| Australasia—*contd.* | | | | |
| Tasmania .. .. | 8,042 0 | 10,816 0 | — | 10,816 0 |
| Victoria .. .. | 167,229 0 | 6,648,532 0 | 1,105 0 | 6,649,637 0 |
| Western Australia .. .. | 372,113 0 | 596,268 0 | 518 0 | 596,786 0 |
| Other British Possessions .. | — | 759 0 | — | 759 0 |
| Europe: | | | | |
| Gibraltar .. .. | 2,348 0 | 5,406 0 | — | 5,406 0 |
| Malta .. .. | 988 0 | 1,715 0 | — | 1,715 0 |
| Other British Possessions .. | — | 841,075 0 | — | 841,075 0 |
| Polynesia: | | | | |
| British New Guinea .. .. | — | — | 1,154 0 | 1,154 0 |
| Total .. | 123,652,893 0 | 50,145,455 0 | 4,870,027 0 | 55,015,482 0 |
| *Foreign Countries.* | | | | |
| Africa: | | | | |
| Algiers .. .. | 100 0 | — | — | — |
| Madagascar .. .. | — | 15,173 0 | 3,000 0 | 18,173 0 |
| Mozambique .. .. | 380,000 0 | 677,116 0 | 2,836 0 | 679,952 0 |
| Reunion .. .. | — | — | — | — |
| Other Foreign Countries .. | 100,841 0 | 22,005 0 | 25 0 | 22,030 0 |
| America: | | | | |
| South America .. .. | 5,479 0 | 867,507 0 | 45 0 | 867,552 0 |
| United States .. .. | 5,508,977 0 | 97,494,266 0 | 4,722,556 0 | 102,216,822 0 |
| Asia: | | | | |
| Borneo (excluding British) .. | 3,090,038 0 | 15 0 | 109,225 0 | 109,240 0 |
| China (excluding Hong Kong) .. | 185,761 0 | 2,200,110 0 | 670 0 | 2,200,780 0 |
| Cochin-China .. .. | 309 0 | 1,983 0 | 26,250 0 | 28,233 0 |
| India (excluding British) .. | 509,756 0 | 16,299 0 | 5,372 0 | 21,671 0 |
| Japan .. .. | 10,040,936 0 | 974,267 0 | 44,561 0 | 1,018,828 0 |
| Java .. .. | 2,385,352 0 | 31 0 | 8,496 0 | 8,527 0 |
| Persia .. .. | 350,079 0 | 6,409 0 | 4,338 0 | 10,747 0 |
| Philippines .. .. | 15,009 0 | 720,501 0 | — | 720,501 0 |
| Russia in Asia .. .. | 1,875 0 | 4,050,225 0 | 300,110 0 | 4,350,335 0 |
| Siam .. .. | 650,981 0 | 3,738 0 | — | 3,738 0 |
| Sumatra .. .. | 1,307,334 0 | 44,342 0 | 2,694 0 | 47,036 0 |
| Turkey in Asia .. .. | — | — | — | — |
| Other Foreign Countries .. | — | 1,078 0 | — | 1,078 0 |
| Australasia: | | | | |
| New Caledonia .. .. | — | 72 0 | — | 72 0 |
| Other Foreign Countries .. | — | 5,679 0 | — | 5,679 0 |
| Europe: | | | | |
| Austria-Hungary .. .. | 1,642 0 | — | — | — |
| Belgium .. .. | 10,369 0 | — | — | — |
| Bulgaria .. .. | — | — | — | — |
| Denmark .. .. | 21,068 0 | 1,115,809 0 | — | 1,115,809 0 |
| France .. .. | 661,476 0 | 7,525,750 0 | 142,864 0 | 7,668,614 0 |
| Germany .. .. | 11,443 0 | — | — | — |
| Greece .. .. | 551 0 | — | — | — |
| Holland .. .. | 1,119,737 0 | 1,468,085 0 | — | 1,468,085 0 |
| Italy .. .. | 242,685 0 | 1,155,597 0 | 1,500 0 | 1,157,097 0 |
| Norway .. .. | 127,991 0 | 274,387 0 | — | 274,387 0 |
| Portugal .. .. | 32,295 0 | — | — | — |
| Russia in Europe .. .. | 172,318 0 | 3,593,501 0 | — | 3,593,501 0 |
| Spain (excluding Gibraltar) .. | 37,941 0 | 57,312 0 | — | 57,312 0 |
| Sweden .. .. | 604,561 0 | 1 0 | — | 1 0 |
| Switzerland .. .. | 298,978 0 | 4,077 0 | — | 4,077 0 |
| Turkey in Europe .. .. | 5 0 | — | — | — |
| Total .. | 27,875,887 0 | 122,295,335 0 | 5,374,542 0 | 127,669,877 0 |
| United Kingdom .. | 32,595,206 0 | 120,184,218 0 | 1,290,880 0 | 121,475,098 0 |
| British Possessions .. | 123,652,893 0 | 50,145,455 0 | 4,870,027 0 | 55,015,482 0 |
| Foreign Countries .. | 27,875,887 0 | 122,295,335 0 | 5,374,542 0 | 127,669,877 0 |
| Grand Total .. | 184,123,986 0 | 292,625,008 0 | 11,535,449 0 | 304,160,457 0 |

**Appendix 4.**—Comparative Value of Total Imports from various Countries in 1915, 1916, and 1917.

| Country of Production. | 1915. | 1916. | 1917. | Compared with 1915. | | Compared with 1916. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Value. | Value. | Value. | Increase. | Decrease. | Increase. | Decrease. |
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| United Kingdom .. | 35,850,138 | 47,192,076 | 32,629,076 | — | 3,221,062 | — | 14,563,000 |
| *British Possessions, Dependencies, and Protectorates.* | | | | | | | |
| Africa: | | | | | | | |
| British East Africa | — | 253 | 97 | 97 | — | — | 156 |
| Cape Colony .. | 132 | 616 | 1,814 | 1,682 | — | 1,198 | — |
| Egypt .. | 263,162 | 52,943 | 1,030,227 | 767,065 | — | 977,284 | — |
| Mauritius .. | 432,920 | 7,242 | 430 | — | 432,490 | — | 6,812 |
| Natal .. | 983,629 | 294,446 | 408,061 | — | 575,568 | 113,615 | — |
| Zanzibar .. | 58 | 346 | 341 | 283 | — | — | 5 |
| Other British Possessions .. | 952,027 | 1,113,945 | 1,057,080 | 105,053 | — | — | 56,865 |
| America: | | | | | | | |
| British Guiana .. | 21 | 9 | — | — | 21 | — | 9 |
| British West Indies | 1,433 | 2,246 | 3,090 | 1,657 | — | 844 | — |
| Canada .. | 2,799 | 25,048 | 1,329 | — | 1,470 | — | 23,719 |
| Asia: | | | | | | | |
| Aden .. | 45,372 | 7,982 | 1,752 | — | 43,620 | — | 6,230 |
| British North Borneo .. | 14 | — | — | — | 14 | — | — |
| British India .. | 71,782,930 | 82,216,185 | 66,992,770 | — | 4,790,160 | — | 15,223,415 |
| Burma .. | 11,252,252 | 31,017,094 | 37,476,382 | 26,224,130 | — | 6,459,288 | — |
| Hong Kong .. | 1,611,611 | 1,812,313 | 865,704 | — | 745,907 | — | 946,609 |
| Maldive Islands .. | 2,268,564 | 2,373,084 | 2,252,131 | — | 16,433 | — | 120,953 |
| Straits Settlements | 17,039,770 | 16,989,660 | 12,931,202 | — | 4,108,568 | — | 4,058,458 |
| Other British Possessions .. | 14,009 | 24,000 | 25,351 | 11,342 | — | 1,351 | — |
| Australasia: | | | | | | | |
| Fiji Islands .. | 10 | — | — | — | 10 | — | — |
| New South Wales .. | 775,412 | 978,947 | 388,070 | — | 387,342 | — | 590,877 |
| New Zealand .. | 40,496 | 30,708 | 112,506 | 72,010 | — | 81,798 | — |
| Queensland .. | 93,182 | 54,358 | 155,068 | 61,886 | — | 100,710 | — |
| South Australia .. | 188,262 | 286,952 | 316,071 | 127,809 | — | 29,119 | — |
| Tasmania .. | 9,905 | 13,166 | 8,042 | — | 1,863 | — | 5,124 |
| Victoria .. | 309,176 | 315,682 | 167,229 | — | 141,947 | — | 148,453 |
| Western Australia .. | 505,389 | 597,966 | 372,113 | — | 133,276 | — | 225,853 |
| Europe: | | | | | | | |
| Gibraltar .. | 1,259 | 6,460 | 2,348 | 1,089 | — | — | 4,112 |
| Malta .. | 1,885 | 953 | 988 | — | 897 | 35 | — |
| *Foreign Countries.* | | | | | | | |
| Africa: | | | | | | | |
| Algiers .. | — | — | 100 | 100 | — | 100 | — |
| Mozambique .. | 3 | 542,000 | 380,000 | 379,997 | — | — | 162,000 |
| Other Foreign Countries .. | 13,800 | 10,744 | 100,841 | 87,041 | — | 90,097 | — |
| America: | | | | | | | |
| South America .. | 10,811 | 289,699 | 5,479 | — | 5,332 | — | 284,220 |
| United States .. | 4,830,217 | 7,735,352 | 5,580,009 | 749,792 | — | — | 2,155,343 |
| Asia: | | | | | | | |
| Arabia .. | — | 148 | — | — | — | — | 148 |
| Borneo (excluding British) .. | 927,881 | 2,714,962 | 3,090,038 | 2,162,157 | — | 375,076 | — |
| China (excluding Hong Kong) .. | 1,230,876 | 1,186,030 | 185,761 | — | 1,045,115 | — | 1,000,269 |
| Cochin-China .. | 13,285 | 66,496 | 309 | — | 12,976 | — | 66,187 |
| India (exc. British) | 669,045 | 775,739 | 509,756 | — | 159,289 | — | 265,983 |
| Japan .. | 5,276,344 | 9,134,970 | 10,040,936 | 4,764,592 | — | 905,966 | — |
| Java .. | 3,610,588 | 3,260,797 | 2,385,352 | — | 1,225,236 | — | 875,445 |
| Persia .. | 819,613 | 990,729 | 350,079 | — | 469,534 | — | 640,650 |
| Philippines .. | 20,959 | 16,192 | 15,009 | — | 5,950 | — | 1,183 |
| Russia in Asia .. | 35,155 | 107,984 | 1,875 | — | 33,280 | — | 106,109 |
| Siam .. | 1,277,392 | 1,019,792 | 650,981 | — | 626,411 | — | 368,811 |
| Sumatra .. | 606,840 | 290,725 | 1,307,364 | 700,524 | — | 1,016,639 | — |
| Carried over .. | 163,768,626 | 213,557,039 | 181,803,161 | 36,218,306 | 18,183,771 | 10,153,120 | 41,906,998 |

Comparative Value of Total Imports from various Countries in 1915, 1916, and 1917—*contd.*

| Country of Production. | 1915. | 1916. | 1917. | Compared with 1915. | | Compared with 1916. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Value. | Value. | Value. | Increase. | Decrease. | Increase. | Decrease. |
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| Brought forward .. | 163,768,626 | 213,557,039 | 181,803,161 | 36,218,306 | 18,183,771 | 10,153,120 | 41,906,998 |
| *Foreign Countries*—contd. | | | | | | | |
| Turkey in Asia .. | 77 | — | — | — | 77 | — | — |
| Australasia: | | | | | | | |
| Other Foreign Countries .. | 9,882 | — | — | — | 9,882 | — | — |
| Europe: | | | | | | | |
| Austria-Hungary .. | 26,508 | 28,746 | 1,642 | — | 24,866 | — | 27,104 |
| Belgium .. | 94,359 | 123,081 | 10,369 | — | 83,990 | — | 112,712 |
| Denmark .. | 133,677 | 64,179 | 21,068 | — | 112,609 | — | 43,111 |
| France .. | 1,040,976 | 1,089,894 | 661,476 | — | 379,500 | — | 428,418 |
| Germany .. | 302,518 | 42,459 | 11,443 | — | 291,075 | — | 31,016 |
| Greece .. | 1,331 | 1,156 | 551 | — | 780 | — | 605 |
| Holland .. | 1,016,129 | 1,644,774 | 1,119,737 | 103,608 | — | — | 525,037 |
| Italy .. | 345,733 | 483,909 | 242,685 | — | 103,048 | — | 241,224 |
| Norway .. | 588,716 | 904,595 | 127,991 | — | 460,725 | — | 776,604 |
| Portugal .. | 33,144 | 41,119 | 32,295 | — | 849 | — | 8,824 |
| Russia in Europe .. | 610 | 567,302 | 172,318 | 171,708 | — | — | 394,984 |
| Spain (exoluding Gibraltar) .. | 51,357 | 92,258 | 37,941 | — | 13,416 | — | 54,317 |
| Sweden .. | 475,763 | 606,572 | 604,561 | 128,798 | — | — | 2,011 |
| Switzerland .. | 556,270 | 783,717 | 298,978 | — | 257,292 | — | 484,739 |
| Turkey in Europe .. | 362 | 100 | 5 | — | 357 | — | 95 |
| | 168,446,038 | 220,030,900 | 185,146,221 | 36,622,420 | 19,922,237 | 10,153,120 | 45,035,799 |
| Deduct Specie .. | 4,808,280 | 8,530,147 | 1,022,235 | — | 3,786,045 | — | 7,507,912 |
| Value of Goods .. | 163,637,758 | 211,500,753 | 184,123,986 | 36,622,420 | 16,136,192 | 10,153,120 | 37,529,887 |
| | | | Deduct Decrease | 16,136,192 | | Deduct Increase | 10,153,120 |
| | | | Nett Increase in 1917 in Value of Goods, excluding Specie, as compared with 1915 | 20,486,228 | | Nett Decrease in 1917 in Value of Goods, excluding Specie, as compared with 1916 | 27,376,767 |

**Appendix 5.**—Statement showing the Quantity and Value of Principal Articles of Ceylon Produce exported during 1916 and 1917.

| Articles. | 1916. | | 1917. | | Increase over 1916. | | Decrease below 1916. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Quantity. | Value. | Quantity. | Value. | Quantity. | Value. | Quantity. | Value. |
| | | Rs. | | Rs. | | Rs. | | Rs. |
| Arrack .. .. gal. | — | — | 4,932 | 15,685 | 4,932 | 15,685 | — | — |
| Arecanuts .. cwt. | 123,205 | 2,801,520 | 154,000 | 2,954,001 | 30,795 | 152,481 | — | — |
| Cacao ... .. cwt. | 73,245 | 2,825,059 | 72,697 | 1,805,793 | — | — | 548 | 1,019,266 |
| Cardamoms .. cwt. | 3,901 | 501,889 | 3,369 | 369,309 | — | — | 532 | 132,580 |
| Cinchona .. .. lb. | 9,173 | 595 | 9,689 | 629 | 516 | 34 | — | — |
| Cinnamon (plantation and wild) .. .. cwt. | 44,758 | 1,255,694 | 29,716 | 967,769 | — | — | 15,042 | 287,925 |
| Coffee, plantation .. cwt. | 30 | 1,725 | 20 | 1,150 | — | — | 10 | 575 |
| Coffee, native .. cwt. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Coffee, Liberian .. cwt. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Coconuts .. .. No. | 4,694,297 | 417,905 | 5,289,481 | 320,991 | 595,184 | — | — | 96,914 |
| Coir fibre .. .. cwt. | 215,444 | 884,158 | 137,721 | 418,342 | — | — | 77,723 | 465,816 |
| Coir rope .. .. cwt. | 15,109 | 151,090 | 14,140 | 141,400 | — | — | 969 | 9,690 |
| Coir yarn .. .. cwt. | 80,912 | 808,310 | 26,336 | 242,288 | — | — | 54,576 | 566,022 |
| Copra .. .. cwt. | 1,309,939 | 21,868,455 | 1,078,704 | 13,215,495 | — | — | 231,235 | 8,652,960 |
| Coconut, desiccated .. cwt. | 306,149 | 8,705,425 | 272,059 | 9,361,004 | — | 655,579 | 34,090 | — |
| Fibre, kitul .. cwt. | 1,590 | 95,279 | 293 | 5,566 | — | — | 1,297 | 89,713 |
| Fibre, palmyra .. cwt. | 2,088 | 50,593 | 568 | 13,436 | — | — | 1,520 | 37,157 |
| Horns .. .. cwt. | 12 | 415 | — | — | — | — | 12 | 415 |
| Oil, coconut .. cwt. | 323,017 | 8,934,650 | 434,699 | 10,080,669 | 111,682 | 1,146,019 | — | — |
| Oil, cinnamon .. oz. | 62,132 | 24,304 | 78,438 | 39,828 | 16,306 | 15,524 | — | — |
| Oil, citronella .. lb. | 1,366,014 | 1,297,843 | 1,197,507 | 1,173,164 | — | — | 168,507 | 124,679 |
| Plumbago .. cwt. | 668,214 | 22,494,943 | 523,940 | 21,797,398 | — | — | 144,274 | 697,545 |
| Poonac .. .. cwt. | 80,386 | 370,179 | 43,911 | 154,143 | — | — | 36,475 | 216,036 |
| Rubber .. .. cwt. | 486,690 | 103,511,925 | 645,797 | 130,967,789 | 159,107 | 27,455,864 | — | — |
| Sapanwood .. cwt. | 2,917 | 14,201 | 24,165 | 128,181 | 21,248 | 113,980 | — | — |
| Tea .. .. lb. | 203,256,347 | 105,266,462 | 195,231,592 | 95,663,480 | — | — | 8,024,755 | 9,602,982 |
| Timber, ebony .. tons | 5 | 921 | — | — | — | — | 5 | 921 |
| Timber, satinwood .. tons | 319 | 27,481 | 243 | 13,789 | — | — | 76 | 13,692 |
| Tobacco, unmanufactured lb. | 2,734,060 | 482,970 | 3,442,614 | 651,670 | 708,554 | 168,700 | — | — |

**Appendix 6.**—Comparative Value of Total Exports to various Countries in 1915, 1916, and 1917.

| Countries. | 1915. | 1916. | 1917. | Compared with 1915. | | Compared with 1916. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Value. | Value. | Value. | Increase. | Decrease. | Increase. | Decrease. |
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| United Kingdom .. | 147,061,815 | 131,718,218 | 121,475,098 | — | 25,586,717 | — | 10,243,120 |
| *British Possessions, Dependencies, and Protectorates.* | | | | | | | |
| Africa: | | | | | | | |
| British East Africa .. | 9,988 | 22,633 | 26,040 | 16,052 | — | 3,407 | — |
| Cape Colony .. | 926,940 | 887,385 | 1,820,710 | 893,770 | — | 933,325 | — |
| Egypt .. | 2,566,304 | 3,604,952 | 2,348,655 | — | 217,649 | — | 1,256,297 |
| Mauritius .. | 75,538 | 84,737 | 78,766 | 3,228 | — | — | 5,971 |
| Natal .. | 964,700 | 818,543 | 771,583 | — | 193,117 | — | 46,960 |
| Zanzibar .. | 21,392 | 23,528 | 3,608 | — | 17,784 | — | 19,920 |
| Other British Possessions | 159,441 | 113,744 | 102,034 | — | 57,407 | — | 11,710 |
| America: | | | | | | | |
| British Guiana .. | — | 2,033 | 3,632 | 3,632 | — | 1,599 | — |
| British West Indies .. | 13,031 | 5,166 | 26,218 | 13,187 | — | 21,052 | — |
| Canada .. | 4,502,645 | 2,540,639 | 9,347,879 | 4,845,234 | — | 6,807,240 | — |
| Newfoundland .. | 211,789 | 404,401 | 362,276 | 150,487 | — | — | 42,125 |
| Other British Possessions | — | — | 4,940 | 4,940 | — | 4,940 | — |
| Asia: | | | | | | | |
| Aden .. | 21,713 | 10,325 | 16,991 | — | 4,722 | 6,666 | — |
| British India .. | 8,480,170 | 10,493,145 | 20,336,125 | 11,855,955 | — | 9,842,980 | — |
| British North Borneo .. | 7,834 | — | — | — | 7,834 | — | — |
| Burma .. | 54,707 | 107,301 | 247,668 | 192,961 | — | 140,367 | — |
| Hong Kong .. .. | 172,377 | 968,015 | 746,667 | 574,290 | — | — | 221,348 |
| Maldive Islands .. | 203,458 | 275,762 | 358,424 | 154,966 | — | 82,662 | — |
| Straits Settlements .. | 1,148,941 | 948,244 | 1,324,235 | 175,294 | — | 375,991 | — |
| Other British Possessions | 51,431 | 8,876 | 684,069 | 632,638 | — | 675,193 | — |
| Carried over .. | 166,654,214 | 153,037,647 | 160,085,618 | 19,516,634 | 26,085,230 | 18,895,422 | 11,847,451 |

Comparative Value of Total Exports to various Countries in 1915, 1916, and 1917—*contd.*

| Countries. | 1915. | 1916. | 1917. | Compared with 1915. | | Compared with 1916. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Value. | Value. | Value. | Increase. | Decrease. | Increase. | Decrease. |
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| Brought forward .. | 166,654,214 | 153,037,647 | 160,085,618 | 19,516,634 | 26,085,230 | 18,895,422 | 11,847,451 |
| Australasia : | | | | | | | |
| Fiji Islands .. | — | 26 | — | — | — | — | 26 |
| New South Wales .. | 6,016,643 | 5,922,807 | 6,106,517 | 89,874 | — | 183,710 | — |
| New Zealand .. | 3,710,927 | 2,855,487 | 3,331,806 | — | 379,121 | 476,319 | — |
| Queensland .. | 572,775 | 402,508 | 661,490 | 88,715 | — | 258,982 | — |
| South Australia .. | 1,119,255 | 721,696 | 982,301 | — | 136,954 | 260,605 | — |
| Tasmania .. | 18,099 | 13,673 | 10,816 | — | 7,283 | — | 2,857 |
| Victoria .. | 6,837,704 | 5,757,948 | 6,649,637 | — | 188,067 | 891,689 | — |
| Western Australia .. | 467,744 | 441,683 | 596,786 | 129,042 | — | 155,103 | — |
| Other British Possessions | 1,875 | 130 | 759 | — | 1,116 | 629 | — |
| Europe : | | | | | | | |
| Gibraltar .. | 15,258 | 10,852 | 5,406 | — | 9,852 | — | 5,446 |
| Malta .. | 75,537 | 85,158 | 1,715 | — | 73,822 | — | 83,443 |
| Other British Possessions | — | — | 841,075 | 841,075 | — | 841,075 | — |
| Polynesia : | | | | | | | |
| British New Guinea .. | 1,226 | — | 1,154 | — | 72 | 1,154 | — |
| *Foreign Countries.* | | | | | | | |
| Africa : | | | | | | | |
| Algiers .. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Madagascar .. | 18,512 | 17,582 | 18,173 | — | 339 | 591 | — |
| Mozambique .. | 122,436 | 314,626 | 679,952 | 557,516 | — | 365,326 | — |
| Reunion .. | — | 1,150 | — | — | — | — | 1,150 |
| Other Foreign Countries | 4,467 | 23,386 | 22,030 | 17,563 | — | — | 1,356 |
| America : | | | | | | | |
| Foreign West Indies .. | 2,657 | — | — | — | 2,657 | — | — |
| South America .. | 75,731 | 98,733 | 867,552 | 791,821 | — | 768,819 | — |
| United States .. | 52,629,516 | 83,568,214 | 102,216,822 | 49,587,306 | — | 18,648,608 | — |
| Other Foreign Countries | 8,373 | 6,405 | — | — | 8,373 | — | 6,405 |
| Asia : | | | | | | | |
| Borneo (exc. British) .. | 19,006 | 72,444 | 109,240 | 90,234 | — | 36,796 | — |
| China (excluding Hong Kong) .. | 3,841,980 | 4,990,016 | 2,200,780 | — | 1,641,200 | — | 2,789,236 |
| Cochin-China .. | 2,655 | 2,450 | 28,233 | 25,578 | — | 25,783 | — |
| India (excluding British) | 70,235 | 74,829 | 21,671 | — | 48,564 | — | 53,158 |
| Japan .. | 552,657 | 953,651 | 1,018,828 | 466,171 | — | 65,177 | — |
| Java .. | 18,733 | 20,893 | 8,527 | — | 10,206 | — | 12,366 |
| Persia .. | 56,306 | 465 | 10,747 | — | 45,559 | 10,282 | — |
| Philippine Islands .. | 349,845 | 600,979 | 720,501 | 370,656 | — | 119,522 | — |
| Russia in Asia .. | 5,483,842 | 5,666,803 | 4,350,335 | — | 1,133,507 | — | 1,316,468 |
| Siam .. | 5,232 | 3,638 | 3,738 | — | 1,494 | 100 | — |
| Sumatra .. | 49,374 | 5,399 | 47,036 | — | 2,338 | 41,637 | — |
| Other Foreign Countries | 456 | 3,496 | 1,078 | 622 | — | — | 2,418 |
| Australasia : | | | | | | | |
| New Caledonia .. | 75 | 35 | 72 | — | 3 | 37 | — |
| Other Foreign Countries | 29,048 | 16,278 | 5,679 | — | 23,369 | — | 10,599 |
| Europe : | | | | | | | |
| Belgium .. | 113 | — | — | — | 113 | — | — |
| Denmark .. | 5,681,098 | 4,049,476 | 1,115,809 | — | 4,565,289 | — | 2,933,667 |
| France .. | 2,458,645 | 14,484,486 | 7,668,614 | 5,209,969 | — | — | 6,815,872 |
| Holland .. | 2,509,330 | — | 1,468,085 | — | 1,041,245 | 1,468,085 | — |
| Italy .. | 146,604 | 497,336 | 1,157,097 | 1,010,493 | — | 659,761 | — |
| Norway .. | 2,392,488 | 532,785 | 274,387 | — | 2,118,101 | — | 258,398 |
| Portugal .. | 1,852 | — | — | — | 1,852 | — | — |
| Russia in Europe .. | 10,700,124 | 11,895,164 | 3,593,501 | — | 7,106,623 | — | 8,301,663 |
| Spain (excluding Gibraltar) .. | 605,993 | 360,200 | 57,312 | — | 548,681 | — | 302,888 |
| Sweden .. | 33,841 | 8,660 | 1 | — | 33,840 | — | 8,659 |
| Switzerland .. | 14,699 | 21,961 | 4,077 | — | 10,622 | — | 17,884 |
| Total .. | 273,377,180 | 297,541,155 | 306,944,957 | 78,793,269 | 45,225,492 | 44,175,212 | 34,771,410 |
| Deduct Value of Specie .. | 1,193 | 35,250 | 2,784,500 | 2,783,307 | — | 2,749,250 | — |
| Value of Goods .. | 273,375,987 | 297,505,905 | 304,160,457 | 76,009,962 | 45,225,492 | 41,425,962 | 34,771,410 |
| | | | Deduct Decrease | 45,225,492 | Deduct Decrease | 34,771,410 | |
| | | | Nett Increase in 1917 in Value of Goods, excluding Specie, as compared with 1915 | 30,084,470 | Net Increase in 1917 in Value of Goods, excluding Specie, as compared with 1916 | 6,654,552 | |

| | 1917. Rs. |
|---|---|
| Value of Ceylon produce .. .. .. | 292,625,008 |
| Value of Imports exported .. .. .. | 11,535,449 |
| Value of Specie .. .. .. | 2,784,500 |
| Total .. | 306,944,957 |

**Appendix 7.—Statement showing the Exports of Tea, the Distribution of Shipments, and the Increase or Decrease as compared with 1916.**

| Countries. | 1917. | 1916. | Increase over 1916. | Decrease below 1916. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | lb. | lb. | lb. | lb. |
| United Kingdom .. .. | 85,885,445 | 113,535,561 | — | 27,650,116 |
| *British Possessions.* | | | | |
| Aden .. .. .. | 3,000 | 9,424 | — | 6,424 |
| British East Africa .. .. | 23,336 | 41,131 | — | 17,795 |
| British Guiana .. .. | 7,412 | 3,925 | 3,487 | — |
| British India .. .. | 5,797,512 | 2,393,152 | 3,404,360 | — |
| British North Borneo .. .. | — | — | — | — |
| British West Indies .. .. | 53,506 | 9,975 | 43,531 | — |
| Burma .. .. .. | 21,082 | 22,634 | — | 1,552 |
| Canada .. .. .. | 11,903,499 | 4,341,831 | 7,561,668 | — |
| Cape Colony .. .. | 3,082,844 | 1,413,972 | 1,668,872 | — |
| Egypt .. .. .. | 4,162,895 | 6,405,167 | — | 2,242,272 |
| Fiji Islands .. .. .. | — | 50 | — | 50 |
| Gibraltar .. .. .. | 8,000 | 12,550 | — | 4,550 |
| Hong Kong .. .. .. | 1,054,993 | 177,690 | 877,303 | — |
| Maldive Islands .. .. | 13,503 | 9,429 | 4,074 | — |
| Malta .. .. .. | 3,500 | 162,805 | — | 159,305 |
| Mauritius .. .. .. | 153,965 | 157,697 | — | 3,732 |
| Natal .. .. .. | 1,302,021 | 1,452,952 | — | 150,931 |
| Newfoundland .. .. | 737,747 | 779,341 | — | 41,594 |
| New Guinea .. .. | — | — | — | — |
| New South Wales .. .. | 11,317,440 | 10,107,538 | 1,209,902 | — |
| New Zealand .. .. | 6,419,126 | 5,039,998 | 1,379,128 | — |
| Other British Possessions in Africa .. | 207,433 | 218,613 | — | 11,180 |
| Other British Possessions in America .. | 10,080 | — | 10,080 | — |
| Other British Possessions in Asia .. | 792 | 3,122 | — | 2,330 |
| Other British Possessions in Australasia .. | 1,550 | 250 | 1,300 | — |
| Other British Possessions in Europe .. | 1,716,480 | — | 1,716,480 | — |
| Queensland .. .. .. | 1,237,782 | 694,956 | 542,826 | — |
| South Australia .. .. | 1,794,042 | 1,268,700 | 525,342 | — |
| Straits Settlements .. .. | 1,190,479 | 571,446 | 619,033 | — |
| Tasmania .. .. .. | 22,074 | 24,560 | — | 2,486 |
| Victoria .. .. .. | 8,194,640 | 7,759,300 | 435,340 | — |
| Western Australia .. .. | 1,069,922 | 761,506 | 308,416 | — |
| Zanzibar .. .. .. | 6,752 | 43,735 | — | 36,983 |
| *Foreign Countries.* | | | | |
| Arabia .. .. .. | — | — | — | — |
| Belgium .. .. .. | — | — | — | — |
| Borneo (excluding British) .. .. | 30 | — | 30 | — |
| China (excluding Hong Kong) .. | 4,457,547 | 9,346,605 | — | 4,889,058 |
| Cochin-China .. .. | 1,646 | 1,230 | 416 | — |
| Denmark .. .. .. | — | 1,530 | — | 1,530 |
| France .. .. .. | 2,581,537 | 2,252,218 | 329,319 | — |
| Greece .. .. .. | — | — | — | — |
| Holland .. .. .. | 69 | — | 69 | — |
| India (excluding British) .. .. | 10 | — | 10 | — |
| Italy .. .. .. | 8,355 | 13,144 | — | 4,789 |
| Japan .. .. .. | 859,223 | 94,495 | 764,728 | — |
| Java .. .. .. | 60 | 358 | — | 298 |
| Madagascar .. .. | 30,965 | 33,879 | — | 2,914 |
| Mozambique .. .. | 1,296,750 | 412,300 | 884,450 | — |
| Norway .. .. .. | 74,553 | 7,580 | 66,973 | — |
| Other Foreign Countries in Africa .. | 44,500 | 44,410 | 90 | — |
| Other Foreign Countries in Asia .. | 2,199 | 6,750 | — | 4,551 |
| Other Foreign Countries in Australasia .. | 11,590 | 31,430 | — | 19,840 |
| Persia .. .. .. | 12,965 | 302 | 12,663 | — |
| Philippine Islands .. .. | 175,589 | 85,746 | 89,843 | — |
| Reunion .. .. .. | — | 2,220 | — | 2,220 |
| Roumania .. .. .. | — | — | — | — |
| Russia in Asia .. .. | 7,032,502 | 7,580,928 | — | 548,426 |
| Russia in Europe .. .. | 7,260,205 | 18,499,784 | — | 11,239,579 |
| Siam .. .. .. | 7,630 | 7,000 | 630 | — |
| South America .. .. | 1,466,098 | 99,299 | 1,366,799 | — |
| Spain (excluding Gibraltar) .. .. | 11,208 | 57,456 | — | 46,248 |
| Sumatra .. .. .. | 10,034 | 4,320 | 5,714 | — |
| Sweden .. .. .. | 3 | 16,723 | — | 16,720 |
| Switzerland .. .. | 8,320 | 7,817 | 503 | — |
| Turkey in Asia .. .. | — | — | — | — |
| Turkey in Europe .. .. | — | — | — | — |
| United States of America .. .. | 22,475,152 | 7,225,813 | 15,249,339 | — |
| Total .. | 195,231,592 | 203,256,347 | 39,082,718 | 47,107,473 |
| | | | Deduct Increase .. | 39,082,718 |
| | | | Nett Decrease .. | 8,024,755 |

**Appendix 8.—Statement of Goods brought for Transhipment and Re-shipment to the Port of Colombo from different Countries during the Year 1917.**

| Country. | Packages. | Country. | Packages. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Aden .. .. .. | 159 | Japan .. .. .. | 5,424 |
| Australia .. .. .. | 61,013 | Java .. .. .. | 919 |
| Borneo (excluding British) .. .. | 600 | Maldive Islands .. .. | 3,700 |
| Burma .. .. .. | 27,285 | Mauritius .. .. .. | 1,074 |
| Cape Colony .. .. .. | 263 | Natal .. .. .. | 20 |
| China .. .. .. | 25,538 | Philippine Islands .. .. | 12 |
| Cochin-China .. .. .. | 129 | Siam .. .. .. | 2,934 |
| Egypt .. .. .. | 7 | Spain .. .. .. | 2,019 |
| France .. .. .. | 36,044 | Straits Settlements .. .. | 100,625 |
| Gibraltar .. .. .. | 15 | Sweden .. .. .. | 4 |
| Holland .. .. .. | 671 | United Kingdom .. .. | 20,689 |
| Hong Kong .. .. .. | 13,132 | United States of America .. | 5,400 |
| India (British) .. .. .. | 129,495 | | |
| India (excluding British) .. .. | 4 | Total .. | 437,356 |
| Italy .. .. .. | 181 | | |

**Appendix 9.—Statement of Goods Transhipped and Re-shipped from the Port of Colombo to different Countries, and the Increase and Decrease as compared with 1916.**

| Country. | 1916. | | | 1917. | | | Increase. | | | Decrease. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number of Packages landed and shipped. | Number of Packages trans-shipped direct. | Total. | Number of Packages landed and shipped. | Number of Packages trans-shipped direct. | Total. | Number of Packages landed and shipped. | Number of Packages trans-shipped direct. | Total. | Number of Packages landed and shipped. | Number of Packages trans-shipped direct. | Total. |
| Aden .. .. | 365 | 1 | 366 | 1,909 | — | 1,909 | 1,544 | — | 1,543 | — | 1 | — |
| Australia .. .. | 18,427 | 3,761 | 22,188 | 18,141 | 4 | 18,145 | — | — | — | 286 | 3,757 | 4,043 |
| Borneo (excluding British) | — | — | — | 102 | — | 102 | 102 | — | 102 | — | — | — |
| British East Africa .. | 7 | — | 7 | — | 600 | 600 | — | 600 | 593 | 7 | — | — |
| Burma .. .. | 8,684 | — | 8,684 | 6,973 | — | 6,973 | — | — | — | 1,711 | — | 1,711 |
| Canada .. .. | 3,046 | — | 3,046 | 30,943 | 4,347 | 35,290 | 27,897 | 4,347 | 32,244 | — | — | — |
| Cape Colony .. | 12,112 | — | 12,112 | 6,385 | — | 6,385 | — | — | — | 5,727 | — | 5,727 |
| China (excludingHongKong) | 18,836 | 3,069 | 21,905 | 4,363 | 134 | 4,497 | — | — | — | 14,473 | 2,935 | 17,408 |
| Cochin-China .. | 2,046 | — | 2,046 | 3,574 | — | 3,574 | 1,528 | — | 1,528 | — | — | — |
| Denmark .. .. | — | — | — | 123 | — | 123 | 123 | — | 123 | — | — | — |
| Egypt .. .. | 3,475 | 1,109 | 4,584 | 9,674 | 114 | 9,788 | 6,199 | — | 5,204 | — | 995 | — |
| England .. .. | 21,867 | 52,109 | 73,976 | 26,114 | 11,480 | 37,594 | 4,247 | — | — | — | 40,629 | 36,382 |
| France .. .. | 25,180 | 20,813 | 45,993 | 8,395 | 306 | 8,701 | — | — | — | 16,785 | 20,507 | 37,292 |
| Gibraltar .. .. | 14 | 257 | 271 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 14 | 257 | 271 |
| Hong Kong .. | 741 | 142 | 883 | 835 | 196 | 1,031 | 94 | 54 | 148 | — | — | — |
| India (British) .. | 179,769 | 44,110 | 223,879 | 141,054 | 28,823 | 169,877 | — | — | — | 38,715 | 15,287 | 54,002 |
| India (excluding British) .. | 378 | — | 378 | 223 | — | 223 | — | — | — | 155 | — | 155 |
| Italy .. .. | 5,907 | — | 5,907 | 2,419 | — | 2,419 | — | — | — | 3,488 | — | 3,488 |
| Japan .. .. | 4,075 | — | 4,075 | 3,534 | 31 | 3,565 | — | 31 | — | 541 | — | 510 |
| Java .. .. | 198 | — | 198 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 198 | — | 198 |
| Maldive Islands .. | 83,712 | 1,500 | 85,212 | 98,955 | 100 | 99,055 | 15,243 | — | 13,843 | — | 1,400 | — |
| Malta .. .. | 77 | 10 | 87 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 77 | 10 | 87 |
| Mauritius .. .. | 397 | — | 397 | 30 | — | 30 | — | — | — | 367 | — | 367 |
| Mozambique .. | 176 | — | 176 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 176 | — | 176 |
| Natal .. .. | 1,357 | — | 1,357 | 685 | — | 685 | — | — | — | 672 | — | 672 |
| New Zealand .. | — | — | — | 898 | — | 898 | 898 | — | 898 | — | — | — |
| Norway .. .. | 1,284 | — | 1,284 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1,284 | — | 1,284 |
| Other British Possessions in Asia .. .. | 7,714 | — | 7,714 | 160 | — | 160 | — | — | — | 7,554 | — | 7,554 |
| Other Foreign Countries in Africa .. .. | 33 | — | 33 | 814 | — | 814 | 781 | — | 781 | — | — | — |
| Philippine Islands .. | 45 | — | 45 | 47 | — | 47 | 2 | — | 2 | — | — | — |
| Russia in Asia .. | 2,697 | 204 | 2,901 | 648 | — | 648 | — | — | — | 2,049 | 204 | 2,253 |
| Russia in Europe .. | 9,845 | — | 9,845 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 9,845 | — | 9,845 |
| Spain .. .. | 1,766 | — | 1,766 | 200 | — | 200 | — | — | — | 1,566 | — | 1,566 |
| Siam .. .. | — | 26 | 26 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 26 | 26 |
| Straits Settlements .. | 9,061 | — | 9,061 | 2,019 | 118 | 2,137 | — | 118 | — | 7,042 | — | 6,924 |
| Switzerland .. | 10 | — | 10 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 10 | — | 10 |
| Tasmania .. .. | — | — | — | 13 | — | 13 | 13 | — | 13 | — | — | — |
| United States of America .. | 17,217 | 16 | 17,233 | 21,873 | — | 21,873 | 4,656 | — | 4,640 | — | 16 | — |
| Total .. | 440,518 | 127,127 | 567,645 | 391,103 | 46,253 | 437,356 | 63,327 | 5,150 | 61,662 | 112,742 | 86,024 | 191,951 |
| | | | | | | | | Deduct Increase .. | | 63,327 | 5,150 | 61,662 |
| | | | | | | | | Nett Decrease .. | | 49,415 | 80,874 | 130,289 |

**Appendix 10.**—Statement showing the Tonnage of Goods Exported and Imported separately to and from Colombo, exclusive of Transhipments, for the last Ten Years.

| Year. | Tonnage of Goods imported. | Tonnage of Goods exported. | Tonnage of Coal imported. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1908 | 667,248 | 442,230 | 684,657 |
| 1909 | 1,036,446 | 446,262 | 301,531 |
| 1910 | 759,841 | 433,928 | 801,379 |
| 1911 | 904,773 | 439,044 | 665,047 |
| 1912 | 812,213 | 456,878 | 885,661 |
| 1913 | 1,056,705 | 508,886 | 744,529 |
| 1914 | 849,952 | 517,373 | 612,018 |
| 1915 | 945,114 | 532,567 | 522,673 |
| 1916 | 991,940 | 501,412 | 467,873 |
| 1917 | 776,723 | 450,010 | 318,613 |

**Appendix 11.**—Live Stock Imports from India, 1917.

| Month. | Cattle. British India. | Goats. British India. | Sheep. British India. | Horses. British India. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| January | 688 | 6,063 | 1,189 | 1 |
| February | 498 | 4,923 | 867 | 2 |
| March | 370 | 3,142 | 718 | 16 |
| April | 491 | 6,047 | 825 | 1 |
| May | 488 | 7,252 | 982 | 6 |
| June | 522 | 3,592 | 608 | 2 |
| July | 454 | 6,227 | 700 | — |
| August | 539 | 6,426 | 1,222 | — |
| September | 316 | 4,806 | 885 | — |
| October | 335 | 4,859 | 1,031 | — |
| November | 380 | 4,465 | 1,046 | 1 |
| December | 700 | 4,737 | 950* | 1 |
| Total | 5,781 | 62,539 | 11,023 | 30 |

* Also 1 sheep from Burma.

**Appendix 12.**—Duty collected under "Other Goods" (*i.e.*, other than Grain, Cotton Manufactures, Spirits and Cordials, Sugar, and Kerosine Oil) in 1915, 1916, and 1917.

| Month. | 1915. Rs. c. | 1916. Rs. c. | 1917. Rs. c. |
|---|---|---|---|
| January | 260,550 19 | 296,504 67 | 368,706 19 |
| February | 267,590 14 | 294,766 0 | 285,524 43 |
| March | 323,249 53 | 300,034 27 | 329,091 74 |
| April | 240,819 19 | 329,022 30 | 230,694 98 |
| May | 268,309 44 | 332,358 8 | 338,622 19 |
| June | 227,108 14 | 395,326 86 | 311,819 99 |
| July | 324,442 28 | 454,766 10 | 297,092 74 |
| August | 291,907 72 | 346,992 95 | 402,262 96 |
| September | 351,785 51 | 355,256 47 | 401,201 63 |
| October | 218,073 54 | 393,847 23 | 424,946 77 |
| November | 269,560 98 | 430,683 36 | 438,562 8 |
| December | 312,799 33 | 448,283 61 | 326,275 2 |

**Appendix 13.**—Total Nett Tonnage of Shipping entered and cleared at the Ports in Ceylon during the Years 1916 and 1917.

| | 1916. Entered. No. | Entered. Tons. | Cleared. No. | Cleared. Tons. | 1917. Entered. No. | Entered. Tons. | Cleared. No. | Cleared. Tons. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Merchant vessels (with cargo and in ballast) | 2,035 | 4,480,703 | 2,052 | 4,456,652 | 1,686 | 2,980,358 | 1,680 | 2,964,344 |
| Merchant vessels (called to coal) | 737 | 2,008,057 | 743 | 2,024,024 | 350 | 877,732 | 345 | 864,343 |
| Native sailing vessels | 1,372 | 106,646 | 1,332 | 102,035 | 1,306 | 105,979 | 1,292 | 103,097 |
| Warships and transports | 436 | 2,279,437 | 436 | 2,279,437 | 514 | 2,026,341 | 512 | 1,987,546 |
| Total | 4,580 | 8,874,843 | 4,563 | 8,862,148 | 3,856 | 5,990,410 | 3,829 | 5,919,330 |

**Appendix 14.—Number, Tonnage, and Crews of the Vessels entered at Ports in the Island of Ceylon from each Country in the Year 1917.**

| Countries whence arrived. | British. | | | | | | | | | Foreign. | | | | | | | | | Total. | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | With Cargoes. | | | In Ballast. | | | Total. | | | With Cargoes. | | | In Ballast. | | | Total. | | | With Cargoes. | | | In Ballast. | | | Total. | | |
| | Vessels. | Tons. | Crews. | Vessels. | Tons. | Crews. | Vessels. | Tons. | Crews. | Vessels. | Tons. | Crews. | Vessels. | Tons. | Crews. | Vessels. | Tons. | Crews. | Vessels. | Tons. | Crews. | Vessels. | Tons. | Crews. | Vessels. | Tons. | Crews. |
| United Kingdom .. | 55 | 226672 | 4559 | 32 | 150129 | 2571 | 87 | 376801 | 7130 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 55 | 226672 | 4559 | 32 | 150129 | 2571 | 87 | 376801 | 7130 |
| *British Colonies.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Aden .. | — | — | — | 5 | 10066 | 312 | 5 | 10066 | 312 | — | — | — | 4 | 7699 | 258 | 4 | 7699 | 258 | — | — | — | 9 | 17765 | 570 | 9 | 17765 | 570 |
| Alexandria .. | — | — | — | 1 | 2197 | 65 | 1 | 2197 | 65 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | 2197 | 65 | 1 | 2197 | 65 |
| Australia .. | 18 | 90488 | 1907 | 2 | 7687 | 196 | 20 | 98175 | 2103 | 2 | 5093 | 149 | 5 | 14750 | 356 | 7 | 19843 | 505 | 20 | 95581 | 2056 | 7 | 22437 | 552 | 27 | 118018 | 2608 |
| British India .. | 1908 | 886248 | 63096 | 191 | 266982 | 6845 | 2099 | 1153230 | 69941 | 55 | 87083 | 3402 | 12 | 26106 | 721 | 67 | 113189 | 4123 | 1963 | 973331 | 66498 | 203 | 293088 | 7566 | 2166 | 1266419 | 74064 |
| Burma— | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Akyab .. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | 1283 | 67 | 1 | 1283 | 67 | — | — | — | 1 | 1283 | 67 | 1 | 1283 | 67 |
| Bassein .. | 2 | 5923 | 151 | 1 | 4278 | 89 | 3 | 10201 | 240 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 2 | 5923 | 151 | 1 | 4278 | 89 | 3 | 10201 | 240 |
| Moulmein .. | — | — | — | 1 | 2176 | 78 | 1 | 2176 | 78 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | 2176 | 78 | 1 | 2176 | 78 |
| Rangoon .. | 201 | 218559 | 7796 | 9 | 19961 | 557 | 210 | 238520 | 8353 | 22 | 33491 | 1542 | — | — | — | 22 | 33491 | 1542 | 223 | 252050 | 9338 | 9 | 19961 | 557 | 232 | 272011 | 9895 |
| China— | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Hong Kong .. | 19 | 72213 | 2958 | 6 | 23226 | 697 | 25 | 95439 | 3655 | — | — | — | 1 | 3546 | 79 | 1 | 3546 | 79 | 19 | 72213 | 2958 | 7 | 26772 | 776 | 26 | 98985 | 3734 |
| Daresalam .. | — | — | — | 1 | 2399 | 70 | 1 | 2399 | 70 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | 2399 | 70 | 1 | 2399 | 70 |
| Maldive Islands .. | 98 | 12898 | 1166 | 1 | 127 | 14 | 99 | 13025 | 1180 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 98 | 12898 | 1166 | 1 | 127 | 14 | 99 | 13025 | 1180 |
| Mauritius .. | — | — | — | 3 | 10844 | 281 | 3 | 10844 | 281 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 3 | 10844 | 281 | 3 | 10844 | 281 |
| Mombassa .. | — | — | — | 1 | 3797 | 81 | 1 | 3797 | 81 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | 3797 | 81 | 1 | 3797 | 81 |
| Perim .. | — | — | — | 3 | 8447 | 239 | 3 | 8447 | 239 | — | — | — | 1 | 3228 | 76 | 1 | 3228 | 76 | — | — | — | 4 | 11675 | 315 | 4 | 11675 | 315 |
| Port Said .. | 3 | 9526 | 248 | 20 | 64872 | 1786 | 23 | 74398 | 2034 | 1 | 1314 | 62 | 5 | 11911 | 378 | 6 | 13225 | 440 | 4 | 10840 | 310 | 25 | 76783 | 2164 | 29 | 87623 | 2474 |
| South Africa— | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Durban .. | 1 | 1500 | 63 | 8 | 19637 | 571 | 9 | 21137 | 634 | 1 | 1764 | 64 | — | — | — | 1 | 1764 | 64 | 2 | 3264 | 127 | 8 | 19637 | 571 | 10 | 22901 | 698 |
| Natal .. | 1 | 4516 | 91 | — | — | — | 1 | 4516 | 91 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | 4516 | 91 | — | — | — | 1 | 4516 | 91 |
| StraitsSettlements— | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Penang .. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | 2821 | 79 | 1 | 3869 | 90 | 2 | 6690 | 169 | 1 | 2821 | 79 | 1 | 3869 | 90 | 2 | 6690 | 169 |
| Singapore .. | 16 | 50447 | 1395 | 4 | 14655 | 362 | 20 | 65102 | 1757 | 9 | 17008 | 701 | 34 | 89574 | 2731 | 43 | 106582 | 3432 | 25 | 67455 | 2096 | 38 | 104229 | 3093 | 63 | 171684 | 5189 |
| Suez .. | 1 | 4383 | 107 | 4 | 17582 | 416 | 5 | 21965 | 523 | — | — | — | 1 | 2875 | 79 | 1 | 2875 | 79 | 1 | 4383 | 107 | 5 | 20457 | 495 | 6 | 24840 | 602 |
| Zanzibar .. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | 1070 | 60 | 1 | 1070 | 60 | — | — | — | 1 | 1070 | 60 | 1 | 1070 | 60 |
| *Foreign Countries.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| America .. | 9 | 31101 | 730 | — | — | — | 9 | 31101 | 730 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 9 | 31101 | 730 | — | — | — | 9 | 31101 | 730 |
| Bangkok .. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 8 | 7499 | 469 | 6 | 4512 | 337 | 14 | 12011 | 806 | 8 | 7499 | 469 | 6 | 4512 | 337 | 14 | 12011 | 806 |
| Barcelona .. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | 2565 | 68 | 2 | 4013 | 146 | 3 | 6578 | 214 | 1 | 2565 | 68 | 2 | 4013 | 146 | 3 | 6578 | 214 |
| Batavia .. | — | — | — | 1 | 2905 | 76 | 1 | 2905 | 76 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | 2905 | 76 | 1 | 2905 | 76 |

Number, Tonnage, and Crews of the Vessels entered at Ports in the Island of Ceylon from each Country in the Year 1917—*contd.*

| Countries whence arrived. | British. | | | | | | | | | Foreign. | | | | | | | | | Total. | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | With Cargoes. | | | In Ballast. | | | Total. | | | With Cargoes. | | | In Ballast. | | | Total. | | | With Cargoes. | | | In Ballast. | | | Total. | | |
| | Vessels. | Tons. | Crews. | Vessels. | Tons. | Crews. | Vessels. | Tons. | Crews. | Vessels. | Tons. | Crews. | Vessels. | Tons. | Crews. | Vessels. | Tons. | Crews. | Vessels. | Tons. | Crews. | Vessels. | Tons. | Crews. | Vessels. | Tons. | Crews. |
| Christiania .. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 2 | 3848 | 142 | — | — | — | 2 | 3848 | 142 | 2 | 3848 | 142 | — | — | — | 2 | 3848 | 142 |
| Delagoa Bay .. | 2 | 4479 | 169 | — | — | — | 2 | 4479 | 169 | 3 | 4519 | 238 | — | — | — | 3 | 4519 | 238 | 5 | 8998 | 407 | — | — | — | 5 | 8998 | 407 |
| France— | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Marseilles .. | — | — | — | 1 | 2843 | 76 | 1 | 2843 | 76 | 14 | 60729 | 1267 | 13 | 47500 | 1180 | 27 | 108229 | 2447 | 14 | 60729 | 1267 | 14 | 50343 | 1256 | 28 | 111072 | 2523 |
| Freneh India .. | 33 | 2087 | 312 | — | — | — | 33 | 2087 | 312 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 33 | 2087 | 312 | — | — | — | 33 | 2087 | 312 |
| Genoa .. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 5 | 13842 | 351 | — | — | — | 5 | 13842 | 351 | 5 | 13842 | 351 | — | — | — | 5 | 13842 | 351 |
| Japan— | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Kobe .. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 2 | 3903 | 128 | — | — | — | 2 | 3903 | 128 | 2 | 3903 | 128 | — | — | — | 2 | 3903 | 128 |
| Nagasaki .. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | 1179 | 57 | — | — | — | 1 | 1179 | 57 | 1 | 1179 | 57 | — | — | — | 1 | 1179 | 57 |
| Yokohama .. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 61 | 207917 | 4612 | 11 | 54104 | 938 | 72 | 262021 | 5550 | 61 | 207917 | 4612 | 11 | 54104 | 938 | 72 | 262021 | 5550 |
| Java .. | 5 | 16190 | 381 | 1 | 3010 | 88 | 6 | 19200 | 469 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 5 | 16190 | 381 | 1 | 3010 | 88 | 6 | 19200 | 469 |
| Lourenço Marques .. | 6 | 20934 | 466 | — | — | — | 6 | 20934 | 466 | 2 | 3409 | 143 | — | — | — | 2 | 3409 | 143 | 8 | 24343 | 609 | — | — | — | 8 | 24343 | 609 |
| Manila .. | 1 | 5992 | 112 | 1 | 5836 | 109 | 2 | 11828 | 221 | 1 | 2551 | 71 | 1 | 791 | 54 | 2 | 3342 | 125 | 2 | 8543 | 183 | 2 | 6627 | 163 | 4 | 15170 | 346 |
| Polo Sambo .. | 3 | 6247 | 236 | — | — | — | 3 | 6247 | 236 | 9 | 6173 | 469 | 1 | 1119 | 62 | 10 | 7292 | 531 | 12 | 12420 | 705 | 1 | 1119 | 62 | 13 | 13539 | 767 |
| Sabang .. | — | — | — | 2 | 5003 | 161 | 2 | 5003 | 161 | 1 | 2657 | 66 | 1 | 248 | 30 | 2 | 2905 | 96 | 1 | 2657 | 66 | 3 | 5251 | 191 | 4 | 7908 | 257 |
| Saigon .. | — | — | — | 1 | 3564 | 90 | 1 | 3564 | 90 | — | — | — | 3 | 10341 | 276 | 3 | 10341 | 276 | — | — | — | 4 | 13905 | 366 | 4 | 13905 | 366 |
| Soe Soe .. | 2 | 1363 | 114 | — | — | — | 2 | 1363 | 114 | 2 | 2140 | 113 | — | — | — | 2 | 2140 | 113 | 4 | 3503 | 227 | — | — | — | 4 | 3503 | 227 |
| Sourabaya .. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | 2304 | 66 | 1 | 2304 | 66 | — | — | — | 1 | 2304 | 66 | 1 | 2304 | 66 |
| Total .. | 2384 | 1671766 | 86057 | 300 | 652223 | 15830 | 2684 | 2323989 | 101887 | 263 | 471505 | 14193 | 105 | 290843 | 7984 | 308 | 762348 | 22177 | 2587 | 2143271 | 100250 | 405 | 943066 | 23814 | 2992 | 3086337 | 124064 |

**Appendix 15.—Number, Tonnage, and Crews of the Vessels cleared at Ports in the Island of Ceylon to each Country in the Year 1917.**

| Countries whence arrived, | British. | | | | | | | | | Foreign. | | | | | | | | | Total. | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | With Cargoes. | | | In Ballast. | | | Total. | | | With Cargoes. | | | In Ballast. | | | Total. | | | With Cargoes. | | | In Ballast. | | | Total. | | |
| | Vessels. | Tons. | Crews. | Vessels. | Tons. | Crews. | Vessels. | Tons. | Crews. | Vessels. | Tons. | Crews. | Vessels. | Tons. | Crews. | Vessels. | Tons. | Crews. | Vessels. | Tons. | Crews. | Vessels. | Tons. | Crews. | Vessels. | Tons. | Crews. |
| United Kingdom ... | 124 | 501922 | 11168 | 17 | 62849 | 1536 | 141 | 564771 | 12704 | 24 | 120863 | 2167 | — | — | — | 24 | 120863 | 2167 | 148 | 622785 | 13335 | 17 | 62849 | 1536 | 165 | 685634 | 14871 |
| *British Colonies.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Aden ... | — | — | — | 1 | 1406 | 57 | 1 | 1406 | 57 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | 1406 | 57 | 1 | 1406 | 57 |
| Alexandria .. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Anger Head ... | — | — | — | 1 | 2936 | 60 | 1 | 2936 | 60 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | 2936 | 60 | 1 | 2936 | 60 |
| Aroe Bay ... | 1 | 1062 | 52 | — | — | — | 1 | 1062 | 52 | 2 | 602 | 90 | 1 | 1235 | 59 | 3 | 1837 | 149 | 3 | 1664 | 142 | 1 | 1235 | 59 | 4 | 2899 | 201 |
| Australia .. | 20 | 91885 | 2006 | 2 | 5508 | 139 | 22 | 97393 | 2145 | 1 | 4425 | 103 | 2 | 6816 | 148 | 3 | 11241 | 251 | 21 | 96310 | 2109 | 4 | 12324 | 287 | 25 | 108634 | 2396 |
| British India .. | 1274 | 571364 | 47081 | 804 | 371536 | 18680 | 2078 | 942900 | 65761 | 67 | 159928 | 4742 | 45 | 76744 | 2739 | 112 | 236672 | 7481 | 1341 | 731292 | 51823 | 849 | 448280 | 21419 | 2190 | 1179572 | 73242 |
| Burma— | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Akyab .. | 1 | 3794 | 79 | 1 | 3436 | 77 | 2 | 7230 | 156 | — | — | — | 2 | 2393 | 59 | 2 | 2393 | 59 | 1 | 3794 | 79 | 3 | 5829 | 136 | 4 | 9623 | 215 |
| Bassein .. | — | — | — | 2 | 5253 | 141 | 2 | 5253 | 141 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 2 | 5253 | 141 | 2 | 5253 | 141 |
| Moulmein .. | — | — | — | 3 | 8362 | 212 | 3 | 8362 | 212 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 3 | 8362 | 212 | 3 | 8362 | 212 |
| Rangoon .. | 13 | 36993 | 969 | 116 | 117660 | 4549 | 129 | 154653 | 5518 | 7 | 10653 | 418 | 18 | 27193 | 1096 | 25 | 37846 | 1514 | 20 | 47646 | 1387 | 134 | 144853 | 5645 | 154 | 192499 | 7032 |
| China— | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Hong Kong .. | 24 | 99940 | 2189 | — | — | — | 24 | 99940 | 2189 | 2 | 2600 | 109 | — | — | — | 2 | 2600 | 109 | 26 | 102540 | 2298 | — | — | — | 26 | 102540 | 2298 |
| Diamond Island .. | — | — | — | 1 | 2365 | 59 | 1 | 2365 | 59 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | 2365 | 59 | 1 | 2365 | 59 |
| Gibraltar .. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Maldive Islands .. | 58 | 8300 | 698 | 42 | 4769 | 506 | 100 | 13069 | 1204 | — | — | — | 1 | 1449 | 49 | 1 | 1449 | 49 | 58 | 8300 | 698 | 43 | 6218 | 555 | 101 | 14518 | 1253 |
| Malta .. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Mauritius ... | 2 | 9879 | 203 | — | — | — | 2 | 9879 | 203 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 2 | 9879 | 203 | — | — | — | 2 | 9879 | 203 |
| Mombassa .. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Perim ... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Port Said ... | 2 | 7362 | 167 | — | — | — | 2 | 7362 | 167 | 5 | 11399 | 338 | 17 | 16945 | 806 | 22 | 28344 | 1144 | 7 | 18761 | 505 | 17 | 16945 | 806 | 24 | 35706 | 1311 |
| Port Soudan .. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| South Africa— | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cape Ports .. | 25 | 63732 | 2409 | 4 | 10656 | 296 | 29 | 74388 | 2705 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 25 | 63732 | 2409 | 4 | 10656 | 296 | 29 | 74388 | 2705 |
| StraitsSettlements— | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Penang .. | 3 | 12581 | 317 | — | — | — | 3 | 12581 | 317 | 12 | 8623 | 587 | 6 | 6191 | 339 | 18 | 14814 | 926 | 15 | 21204 | 904 | 6 | 6191 | 339 | 21 | 27395 | 1243 |
| Singapore .. | 20 | 68371 | 1601 | 4 | 8287 | 281 | 24 | 76658 | 1882 | 21 | 70371 | 1798 | 12 | 37522 | 1029 | 33 | 107893 | 2827 | 41 | 138742 | 3399 | 16 | 45809 | 1310 | 57 | 184551 | 4709 |
| Suez .. | 6 | 21739 | 508 | 2 | 6012 | 172 | 8 | 27751 | 680 | 1 | 2481 | 60 | — | — | — | 1 | 2481 | 60 | 7 | 24220 | 568 | 2 | 6012 | 172 | 9 | 30232 | 740 |
| *Foreign Countries.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| America ... | 24 | 85739 | 2056 | 1 | 3941 | 87 | 25 | 89680 | 2143 | 7 | 21645 | 418 | — | — | — | 7 | 21645 | 418 | 31 | 107384 | 2474 | 1 | 3941 | 87 | 32 | 111325 | 2561 |
| Bangkok .. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | 651 | 35 | 1 | 651 | 35 | — | — | — | 1 | 651 | 35 | 1 | 651 | 35 |
| Barcelona ... | 1 | 1462 | 54 | — | — | — | 1 | 1462 | 54 | 1 | 2551 | 52 | 1 | 3217 | 61 | 2 | 5768 | 113 | 2 | 4013 | 106 | 1 | 3217 | 61 | 3 | 7230 | 167 |
| Batavia .. | — | — | — | 3 | 7429 | 209 | 3 | 7429 | 209 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 3 | 7429 | 209 | 3 | 7429 | 209 |
| Christiania ... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | 2874 | 76 | — | — | — | 1 | 2874 | 76 | 1 | 2874 | 76 | — | — | — | 1 | 2874 | 76 |

Number, Tonnage, and Crews of the Vessels cleared at Ports in the Island of Ceylon to each Country in the Year 1917—*contd.*

| Countries whence arrived. | British. | | | | | | | | | Foreign. | | | | | | | | | Total. | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | With Cargoes. | | | In Ballast. | | | Total. | | | With Cargoes. | | | In Ballast. | | | Total. | | | With Cargoes. | | | In Ballast. | | | Total. | | |
| | Vessels. | Tons. | Crews. | Vessels. | Tons. | Crews. | Vessels. | Tons. | Crews. | Vessels. | Tons. | Crews. | Vessels. | Tons. | Crews. | Vessels. | Tons. | Crews. | Vessels. | Tons. | Crews. | Vessels. | Tons. | Crews. | Vessels. | Tons. | Crews. |
| Delagoa Bay .. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Denmark— | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Aarhus .. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | 2304 | 72 | — | — | — | 1 | 2304 | 72 | 1 | 2304 | 72 | — | — | — | 1 | 2304 | 72 |
| Copenhagen .. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | 2771 | 52 | 1 | 2771 | 52 | — | — | — | 1 | 2771 | 52 | 1 | 2771 | 52 |
| Djibouti .. | — | — | — | 1 | 2791 | 59 | 1 | 2791 | 59 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | 2791 | 59 | 1 | 2791 | 59 |
| France— | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Havre .. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Marseilles .. | 7 | 18488 | 489 | — | — | — | 7 | 18488 | 489 | 20 | 71689 | 1632 | 11 | 49522 | 992 | 31 | 121211 | 2624 | 27 | 90177 | 2121 | 11 | 49522 | 992 | 38 | 139699 | 3113 |
| French India .. | 16 | 1884 | 228 | 13 | 2157 | 182 | 29 | 4041 | 410 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 16 | 1884 | 228 | 13 | 2157 | 182 | 29 | 4041 | 410 |
| Genoa .. | 1 | 3964 | 87 | 1 | 2870 | 61 | 2 | 6834 | 148 | 2 | 4924 | 142 | 1 | 2846 | 58 | 3 | 7770 | 200 | 3 | 8888 | 229 | 2 | 5716 | 119 | 5 | 14604 | 348 |
| Guam .. | 1 | 5835 | 114 | — | — | — | 1 | 5835 | 114 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | 5835 | 114 | — | — | — | 1 | 5835 | 114 |
| Holland— | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Amsterdam .. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | 2812 | 56 | 1 | 2812 | 56 | — | — | — | 1 | 2812 | 56 | 1 | 2812 | 56 |
| Rotterdam .. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 2 | 5484 | 149 | — | — | — | 2 | 5484 | 149 | 2 | 5484 | 149 | — | — | — | 2 | 5484 | 149 |
| Hankow .. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Japan— | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Kobe .. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Yokohama .. | 1 | 4814 | 86 | — | — | — | 1 | 4814 | 86 | 1 | 3869 | 67 | 1 | 76 | 19 | 2 | 3945 | 86 | 2 | 8683 | 153 | 1 | 76 | 19 | 3 | 8759 | 172 |
| Java .. | — | — | — | 1 | 2841 | 70 | 1 | 2841 | 70 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | 2841 | 70 | 1 | 2841 | 70 |
| Kochichang .. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Lourenço Marques | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | 2320 | 60 | 1 | 2320 | 60 | — | — | — | 1 | 2320 | 60 | 1 | 2320 | 60 |
| Manila .. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 3 | 6578 | 192 | — | — | — | 3 | 6578 | 192 | 3 | 6578 | 192 | — | — | — | 3 | 6578 | 192 |
| Nankin .. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Padang .. | — | — | — | 1 | 3195 | 78 | 1 | 3195 | 78 | — | — | — | 4 | 13374 | 248 | 4 | 13374 | 248 | — | — | — | 5 | 16569 | 326 | 5 | 16569 | 326 |
| Polo Sambo .. | — | — | — | 1 | 2897 | 71 | 1 | 2897 | 71 | 3 | 1658 | 159 | — | — | — | 3 | 1658 | 159 | 3 | 1658 | 159 | 1 | 2897 | 71 | 4 | 4555 | 230 |
| Ports Head .. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Russia— | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Nicolaevsk .. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | 1179 | 48 | — | — | — | 1 | 1179 | 48 | 1 | 1179 | 48 | — | — | — | 1 | 1179 | 48 |
| Vladivostock .. | 1 | 1372 | 60 | — | — | — | 1 | 1372 | 60 | 3 | 3486 | 139 | — | — | — | 3 | 3486 | 139 | 4 | 4858 | 199 | — | — | — | 4 | 4858 | 199 |
| Sabang .. | — | — | — | 2 | 6940 | 163 | 2 | 6940 | 163 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 2 | 6940 | 163 | 2 | 6940 | 163 |
| Saigon .. | — | — | — | 1 | 2843 | 70 | 1 | 2843 | 70 | 2 | 7128 | 147 | 2 | 4892 | 121 | 4 | 12020 | 268 | 2 | 7128 | 147 | 3 | 7735 | 191 | 5 | 14863 | 338 |
| Soe Soe .. | 1 | 301 | 19 | — | — | — | 1 | 301 | 19 | 1 | 1084 | 42 | 1 | 1084 | 42 | 2 | 2168 | 84 | 2 | 1385 | 61 | 1 | 1084 | 42 | 3 | 2469 | 103 |
| Sourabaya ... | — | — | — | 2 | 7268 | 161 | 2 | 7268 | 161 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 2 | 7268 | 161 | 2 | 7268 | 161 |
| Total ... | 1626 | 1622783 | 72640 | 1027 | 656207 | 27976 | 2653 | 2278990 | 100616 | 190 | 528398 | 13747 | 129 | 260053 | 8068 | 319 | 788451 | 21815 | 1816 | 2151181 | 86387 | 1156 | 916260 | 36044 | 2972 | 3067441 | 122431 |

**Appendix 16.—Number and Tonnage of Vessels entered Inwards and cleared Outwards from and to each Country in the Years 1915, 1916, and 1917 (excluding those which called only to Coal).**

| Countries. | Entered Inwards. | | | | | | Cleared Outwards. | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1915. | | 1916. | | 1917. | | 1915. | | 1916. | | 1917. | |
| | No. | Tons. | No. | Tons. | No. | Tons. | No. | Tons | No. | Tons. | No. | Tons. |
| United Kingdom .. .. | 201 | 906608 | 146 | 651180 | 87 | 376801 | 331 | 1398696 | 252 | 1086273 | 165 | 685634 |
| *British Colonies.* | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Aden .. .. | — | — | 2 | 5366 | 9 | 17765 | 1 | 879 | — | — | 1 | 1406 |
| Alexandria .. .. | 2 | 6060 | 5 | 13844 | 1 | 2197 | 1 | 2791 | — | — | — | — |
| Anger Head .. .. | — | — | — | — | — | — | 5 | 16673 | 5 | 17866 | 1 | 2936 |
| Aroe Bay .. .. | — | — | 1 | 1953 | — | — | 6 | 12483 | 7 | 11056 | 4 | 2899 |
| Australia .. .. | 46 | 226725 | 41 | 208826 | 27 | 118018 | 50 | 245671 | 43 | 219059 | 25 | 108634 |
| British India .. .. | 2306 | 2023803 | 2377 | 1810366 | 2166 | 1266419 | 2225 | 1763331 | 2383 | 1665059 | 2190 | 1179572 |
| Burma .. .. | 121 | 207602 | 204 | 304699 | 237 | 285671 | 104 | 224867 | 157 | 249714 | 163 | 215737 |
| China (Hong Kong) .. | 48 | 188226 | 33 | 137183 | 26 | 98985 | 65 | 260560 | 52 | 234143 | 26 | 102540 |
| Cocos Island .. .. | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | 75 | — | — | — | — |
| Daresalam .. .. | — | — | — | — | 1 | 2399 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Diamond Island .. .. | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | 2481 | — | — | 1 | 2365 |
| Gibraltar .. .. | — | — | — | — | — | — | 3 | 9974 | — | — | — | — |
| Maldive Islands .. .. | 120 | 14983 | 112 | 14097 | 99 | 13025 | 113 | 15788 | 109 | 13655 | 101 | 14518 |
| Malta .. .. | 2 | 5343 | 1 | 2561 | — | — | 1 | 2480 | — | — | — | — |
| Mauritius .. .. | 6 | 19382 | 10 | 29218 | 3 | 10844 | 8 | 31025 | 8 | 27664 | 2 | 9879 |
| Mombassa .. .. | 1 | 879 | — | — | 1 | 3797 | — | — | 1 | 3403 | — | — |
| Perim .. .. | 1 | 1820 | 1 | 1265 | 4 | 11675 | — | — | 1 | 6021 | — | — |
| Port Said .. .. | 9 | 22217 | 21 | 62343 | 29 | 87623 | 8 | 24077 | 10 | 23876 | 24 | 35706 |
| Port Soudan .. .. | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | 2959 | — | — | — | — |
| South Africa .. .. | 18 | 29745 | 39 | 121534 | 11 | 27417 | 26 | 72245 | 22 | 54008 | 29 | 74388 |
| Straits Settlements .. | 123 | 388856 | 85 | 296255 | 65 | 178374 | 59 | 119590 | 61 | 186736 | 78 | 211946 |
| Suez .. .. | 1 | 3850 | 2 | 6613 | 6 | 24840 | 1 | 2657 | 10 | 37758 | 9 | 30232 |
| Zanzibar .. .. | — | — | 1 | 2757 | 1 | 1070 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| *Foreign Countries.* | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Abadan .. .. | 2 | 41194 | 2 | 6059 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| America .. .. | 21 | 69424 | 12 | 40868 | 9 | 31101 | 45 | 147752 | 46 | 153029 | 32 | 111325 |
| Bangkok .. .. | 12 | 10123 | 24 | 24291 | 14 | 12011 | 9 | 16925 | 11 | 22387 | 1 | 651 |
| Barcelona .. .. | 14 | 34908 | 9 | 23262 | 3 | 6578 | 13 | 30672 | 9 | 22739 | 3 | 7230 |
| Beira .. .. | — | — | 2 | 5388 | — | — | 1 | 2862 | 1 | 2877 | — | — |
| Christiania .. .. | 6 | 16726 | 7 | 19656 | 2 | 3848 | 8 | 20696 | 8 | 22047 | 1 | 2874 |
| Delagoa Bay .. .. | 11 | 26320 | 1 | 2093 | 5 | 8998 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Denmark .. .. | 11 | 29918 | 6 | 16118 | — | — | 11 | 27049 | 7 | 20483 | 2 | 5075 |
| Djibouti .. .. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | 2791 |
| Dutch East Indies .. | 32 | 127643 | 15 | 50131 | 8 | 24409 | 67 | 246333 | 35 | 117400 | 11 | 34107 |
| France .. .. | 44 | 173307 | 41 | 183588 | 28 | 111072 | 50 | 177063 | 44 | 177652 | 38 | 139699 |
| French India .. .. | 55 | 3253 | 39 | 7680 | 33 | 2087 | 65 | 14548 | 43 | 4426 | 29 | 4041 |
| Gothenburg .. .. | 4 | 9734 | 4 | 10923 | — | — | 1 | 2521 | — | — | — | — |
| Guam .. .. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | 2985 | 1 | 5835 |
| Hankow .. .. | — | — | — | — | — | — | 4 | 16732 | 2 | 5604 | — | — |
| Holland .. .. | 53 | 201384 | 24 | 83295 | — | — | 16 | 64718 | 3 | 8958 | 3 | 8296 |
| Ilo Ilo .. .. | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | 4759 | — | — | — | — |
| Italy .. .. | 11 | 30853 | 10 | 31025 | 5 | 13842 | 7 | 22403 | 10 | 29624 | 5 | 14604 |
| Japan .. .. | 84 | 343232 | 78 | 281961 | 75 | 267103 | 29 | 162270 | 6 | 26962 | 3 | 8759 |
| Kochichang .. .. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | 2217 | — | — |
| Lourenço Marques .. | — | — | 13 | 33625 | 8 | 24343 | — | — | 1 | 2877 | 1 | 2320 |
| Massowah .. .. | 2 | 4344 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Mororan .. .. | 2 | 5916 | 3 | 5194 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Nankin .. .. | — | — | 1 | 3617 | — | — | 1 | 2565 | 1 | 5009 | — | — |
| Philippine Islands .. | 16 | 45422 | 10 | 30676 | 4 | 15170 | 16 | 38920 | 10 | 25793 | 3 | 6578 |
| Polo Sambo .. .. | 4 | 7634 | 13 | 17836 | 13 | 13539 | — | — | 2 | 2228 | 4 | 4555 |
| Port Arthur .. .. | 1 | 3941 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Russia .. .. | 2 | 2302 | 1 | 3205 | — | — | 16 | 39220 | 9 | 30348 | 5 | 6037 |
| Sabang .. .. | 1 | 4433 | 1 | 2936 | 4 | 7908 | 2 | 8679 | 4 | 6495 | 2 | 6940 |
| Saigon .. .. | 12 | 36415 | 8 | 26189 | 4 | 13905 | 3 | 10939 | 7 | 24801 | 5 | 14863 |
| Shanghai .. .. | 1 | 3025 | 1 | 3197 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Soe Soe .. .. | — | — | — | — | 4 | 3503 | 1 | 1070 | 1 | 1952 | 3 | 2469 |
| Tjilatjap .. .. | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | 3839 | — | — | — | — |
| Torreveiga .. .. | 1 | 2510 | 1 | 4476 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Total .. | 3407 | 5253060 | 3407 | 4587349 | 2992 | 3086337 | 3377 | 5271837 | 3384 | 4558687 | 2972 | 3067441 |

**Appendix 17.**—Number, Tonnage, and Crews of Vessels of each Nation entered at Ports in the Island of Ceylon in the Year 1917.

| Nationality of Vessels. | | Entered. | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | With Cargoes. | | | In Ballast. | | | Total. | | |
| | | Vessels. | Tons. | Crews. | Vessels. | Tons. | Crews. | Vessels. | Tons. | Crews. |
| British | United Kingdom | 1,216 | 1,572,416 | 71,994 | 166 | 635,974 | 14,243 | 1,382 | 2,208,390 | 86,237 |
| | Colonial | 1,076 | 87,756 | 13,987 | 131 | 5,198 | 1,693 | 1,207 | 92,954 | 15,680 |
| | Maldivian | 98 | 12,898 | 1,295 | 1 | 127 | 15 | 99 | 13,025 | 1,310 |
| Foreign | American | 2 | 6,606 | 151 | 2 | 2,253 | 140 | 4 | 8,859 | 291 |
| | Chinese | 1 | 1,314 | 49 | — | — | — | 1 | 1,314 | 49 |
| | Danish | — | — | — | 3 | 5,254 | 139 | 3 | 5,254 | 139 |
| | Dutch | 21 | 40,546 | 1,332 | 4 | 7,934 | 251 | 25 | 48,480 | 1,583 |
| | French | 18 | 72,479 | 1,841 | 37 | 148,284 | 3,475 | 55 | 220,763 | 5,316 |
| | Greek | — | — | — | 4 | 8,389 | 223 | 4 | 8,389 | 223 |
| | Italian | 9 | 23,193 | 511 | 7 | 21,988 | 399 | 16 | 45,181 | 910 |
| | Japanese | 88 | 252,770 | 6,356 | 33 | 83,969 | 2,486 | 121 | 336,739 | 8,842 |
| | Norwegian | 46 | 47,523 | 2,057 | 11 | 11,817 | 470 | 57 | 59,340 | 2,527 |
| | Russian | 3 | 3,608 | 142 | 1 | 1,057 | 40 | 4 | 4,665 | 182 |
| | Spanish | 3 | 7,887 | 206 | 2 | 3,352 | 82 | 5 | 11,239 | 288 |
| | Swedish | 6 | 14,275 | 329 | 2 | 4,595 | 111 | 8 | 18,870 | 440 |
| | Portuguese | — | — | — | 1 | 2,875 | 47 | 1 | 2,875 | 47 |
| | Total | 2,587 | 2,143,271 | 100,250 | 405 | 943,066 | 23,814 | 2,992 | 3,086,337 | 124,064 |

**Appendix 18.**—Number, Tonnage, and Crews of Vessels of each Nation cleared at Ports in the Island of Ceylon in the Year 1917.

| Nationality of Vessels. | | Cleared. | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | With Cargoes. | | | In Ballast. | | | Total. | | |
| | | Vessels. | Tons. | Crews. | Vessels. | Tons. | Crews. | Vessels. | Tons. | Crews. |
| British | United Kingdom | 1,114 | 1,593,384 | 67,283 | 265 | 610,495 | 18,462 | 1,379 | 2,203,879 | 85,745 |
| | Colonial | 464 | 36,325 | 5,764 | 728 | 53,703 | 8,948 | 1,192 | 90,028 | 14,712 |
| | Maldivian | 58 | 8,300 | 743 | 42 | 4,769 | 577 | 100 | 13,069 | 1,320 |
| Foreign | American | 4 | 8,859 | 291 | — | — | — | 4 | 8,859 | 291 |
| | Chinese | — | — | — | 1 | 1,314 | 49 | 1 | 1,314 | 49 |
| | Danish | 1 | 2,346 | 48 | 2 | 2,908 | 91 | 3 | 5,254 | 139 |
| | Dutch | 10 | 8,737 | 483 | 15 | 39,743 | 1,100 | 25 | 48,480 | 1,583 |
| | French | 33 | 134,365 | 3,162 | 22 | 86,398 | 2,154 | 55 | 220,763 | 5,316 |
| | Greek | 3 | 6,432 | 170 | 1 | 1,957 | 53 | 4 | 8,389 | 223 |
| | Italian | 7 | 17,549 | 389 | 9 | 27,632 | 521 | 16 | 45,181 | 910 |
| | Japanese | 84 | 281,063 | 6,181 | 34 | 44,173 | 2,478 | 118 | 325,236 | 8,659 |
| | Norwegian | 26 | 31,069 | 1,248 | 31 | 28,271 | 1,279 | 57 | 59,340 | 2,527 |
| | Russian | 4 | 4,665 | 182 | — | — | — | 4 | 4,665 | 182 |
| | Spanish | 4 | 8,468 | 229 | 1 | 2,771 | 59 | 5 | 11,239 | 288 |
| | Swedish | 3 | 6,744 | 167 | 5 | 12,126 | 273 | 8 | 18,870 | 440 |
| | Portuguese | 1 | 2,875 | 47 | — | — | — | 1 | 2,875 | 47 |
| | Total | 1,816 | 2,151,181 | 86,387 | 1,156 | 916,260 | 36,044 | 2,972 | 3,067,441 | 122,431 |

**Appendix 19.—Total Number, Tonnage, and Crews of Vessels entered at each Port in the Island of Ceylon in the Year 1917.**

| Names of Ports. | British. | | | | | | | | | Foreign. | | | | | | | | | Total. | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | With Cargoes. | | | In Ballast. | | | Total. | | | With Cargoes. | | | In Ballast. | | | Total. | | | With Cargoes. | | | In Ballast. | | | Total. | | |
| | Vessels. | Tons. | Crews. | Vessels. | Tons. | Crews. | Vessels. | Tons. | Crews. | Vessels. | Tons. | Crews | Vessels. | Tons. | Crews | Vessels. | Tons. | Crews | Vessels. | Tons. | Crews. | Vessels. | Tons. | Crews | Vessels. | Tons. | Crews. |
| Colombo .. | 762 | 1393217 | 43681 | 170 | 628236 | 13642 | 932 | 2021453 | 57323 | 197 | 471022 | 14131 | 103 | 290835 | 7972 | 300 | 761857 | 22103 | 959 | 1864239 | 57812 | 273 | 919071 | 21614 | 1232 | 2783310 | 79426 |
| Negombo .. | 5 | 45 | 34 | — | — | — | 5 | 45 | 34 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 5 | 45 | 34 | — | — | — | 5 | 45 | 34 |
| Kalpitiya .. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Beruwala .. | 52 | 3978 | 536 | — | — | — | 52 | 3978 | 536 | 6 | 483 | 62 | 2 | 8 | 12 | 8 | 491 | 74 | 58 | 4461 | 598 | 2 | 8 | 12 | 60 | 4469 | 610 |
| Galle .. | 50 | 14384 | 1306 | 6 | 18409 | 477 | 56 | 32793 | 1783 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 50 | 14384 | 1306 | 6 | 18409 | 477 | 56 | 32793 | 1783 |
| Jaffna .. | 90 | 8684 | 1181 | 2 | 105 | 14 | 92 | 8789 | 1195 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 90 | 8684 | 1181 | 2 | 105 | 14 | 92 | 8789 | 1195 |
| Kayts .. | 409 | 25162 | 3489 | 88 | 2561 | 1268 | 497 | 27723 | 4757 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 409 | 25162 | 3489 | 88 | 2561 | 1268 | 497 | 27723 | 4757 |
| Kankesanturai .. | 63 | 9286 | 877 | 9 | 1350 | 171 | 72 | 10636 | 1048 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 63 | 9286 | 877 | 9 | 1350 | 171 | 72 | 10636 | 1048 |
| Valvedditturai .. | 61 | 6335 | 632 | — | — | — | 61 | 6335 | 632 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 61 | 6335 | 632 | — | — | — | 61 | 6335 | 632 |
| Point Pedro .. | 95 | 11620 | 1342 | 1 | 86 | 7 | 96 | 11706 | 1349 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 95 | 11620 | 1342 | 1 | 86 | 7 | 96 | 11706 | 1349 |
| Mannar .. | 7 | 333 | 59 | — | — | — | 7 | 333 | 59 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 7 | 333 | 59 | — | — | — | 7 | 333 | 59 |
| Pesalai .. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Vankalai .. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Mullaittivu .. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Talaimannar .. | 730 | 191269 | 31898 | 12 | 638 | 152 | 742 | 191907 | 32050 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 730 | 191269 | 31898 | 12 | 638 | 152 | 742 | 191907 | 32050 |
| Trincomalee .. | 33 | 5497 | 744 | 8 | 455 | 65 | 41 | 5952 | 809 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 33 | 5497 | 744 | 8 | 455 | 65 | 41 | 5952 | 809 |
| Batticaloa .. | 25 | 1922 | 278 | 4 | 383 | 34 | 29 | 2305 | 312 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 25 | 1922 | 278 | 4 | 383 | 34 | 29 | 2305 | 312 |
| Total .. | 2384 | 1671766 | 86057 | 300 | 652283 | 15830 | 2684 | 2323989 | 101887 | 203 | 471505 | 14193 | 105 | 290843 | 7984 | 308 | 762348 | 22177 | 2587 | 2143271 | 100250 | 405 | 943066 | 23814 | 2992 | 3086337 | 124064 |

**Appendix 20.—Total Number, Tonnage, and Crews of Vessels cleared at each Port in the Island of Ceylon in the Year 1917.**

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Colombo .. | 596 | 1390478 | 38762 | 307 | 585146 | 17882 | 903 | 1975624 | 56644 | 183 | 528370 | 13705 | 128 | 259887 | 8057 | 311 | 788257 | 21762 | 779 | 1918848 | 52467 | 435 | 845033 | 25939 | 1214 | 2763881 | 78406 |
| Negombo .. | 3 | 26 | 11 | 2 | 19 | 9 | 5 | 45 | 20 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 3 | 26 | 11 | 2 | 19 | 9 | 5 | 45 | 20 |
| Kalpitiya .. | 3 | 204 | 26 | — | — | — | 3 | 204 | 26 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 3 | 204 | 26 | — | — | — | 3 | 204 | 26 |
| Beruwala .. | 5 | 379 | 44 | 44 | 3107 | 409 | 49 | 3486 | 453 | 7 | 28 | 42 | 1 | 166 | 11 | 8 | 194 | 53 | 12 | 407 | 86 | 45 | 3273 | 420 | 57 | 3680 | 506 |
| Galle .. | 15 | 24698 | 816 | 10 | 3307 | 318 | 25 | 28005 | 1134 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 15 | 24698 | 816 | 10 | 3307 | 318 | 25 | 28005 | 1134 |
| Jaffna .. | 31 | 3175 | 337 | 67 | 6929 | 1016 | 98 | 10104 | 1353 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 31 | 3175 | 337 | 67 | 6929 | 1016 | 98 | 10104 | 1353 |
| Kayts .. | 145 | 9059 | 984 | 360 | 21655 | 3293 | 505 | 30714 | 4277 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 145 | 9059 | 984 | 360 | 21655 | 3293 | 505 | 30714 | 4277 |
| Kankesanturai .. | 19 | 5092 | 574 | 19 | 4124 | 513 | 38 | 9216 | 1087 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 19 | 5092 | 574 | 19 | 4124 | 513 | 38 | 9216 | 1087 |
| Valvedditturai .. | 38 | 2556 | 301 | 72 | 6961 | 779 | 110 | 9517 | 1080 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 38 | 2556 | 301 | 72 | 6961 | 779 | 110 | 9517 | 1080 |
| Point Pedro .. | 30 | 2924 | 402 | 58 | 5618 | 622 | 88 | 8542 | 1024 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 30 | 2924 | 402 | 58 | 5618 | 622 | 88 | 8542 | 1024 |
| Mannar .. | 20 | 1347 | 187 | — | — | — | 20 | 1347 | 187 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 20 | 1347 | 187 | — | — | — | 20 | 1347 | 187 |
| Pesalai .. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Vankalai .. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Mullaittivu .. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Talaimannar .. | 674 | 174012 | 29050 | 71 | 18149 | 2998 | 745 | 192161 | 32048 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 674 | 174012 | 29050 | 71 | 18149 | 2998 | 745 | 192161 | 32048 |
| Trincomalee .. | 31 | 7189 | 942 | 6 | 364 | 58 | 37 | 7553 | 1000 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 31 | 7189 | 942 | 6 | 364 | 58 | 37 | 7553 | 1000 |
| Batticaloa .. | 19 | 1848 | 230 | 8 | 624 | 79 | 27 | 2472 | 309 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 19 | 1848 | 230 | 8 | 624 | 79 | 27 | 2472 | 309 |
| Total .. | 1626 | 1622783 | 72640 | 1027 | 656207 | 27976 | 2653 | 2278990 | 100616 | 190 | 528398 | 13747 | 129 | 260053 | 8068 | 319 | 788451 | 21815 | 1816 | 2151181 | 86387 | 1156 | 916260 | 36044 | 2972 | 3067441 | 122431 |

**Appendix 21.—Statement showing the Number and Nett Tonnage of British and Foreign Vessels (Sailing and Steam) which entered the Port of Colombo in each of the Years 1883 to 1917.**

| Years. | Steamers (excluding those which only called to Coal). | | Steamers which called to Coal. | | Sailing Vessels. | | Total. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | No. | Tons. | No. | Tons. | No. | Tons. | No. | Tons. |
| 1883 .. | 722 | 1,296,681 | 110 | 168,216 | 1,099 | 110,998 | 1,931 | 1,575,895 |
| 1884 .. | 693 | 1,293,033 | 135 | 217,419 | 1,144 | 138,284 | 1,972 | 1,648,736 |
| 1885 .. | 718 | 1,328,312 | 148 | 244,131 | 922 | 148,502 | 1,788 | 1,720,945 |
| 1886 .. | 780 | 1,361,150 | 136 | 219,132 | 962 | 253,984 | 1,878 | 1,834,266 |
| 1887 .. | 840 | 1,500,954 | 179 | 288,471 | 852 | 222,194 | 1,871 | 2,011,619 |
| 1888 .. | 885 | 1,713,933 | 256 | 432,133 | 851 | 97,506 | 1,992 | 2,243,575 |
| 1889 .. | 923 | 1,839,769 | 302 | 484,697 | 927 | 152,026 | 2,152 | 2,476,492 |
| 1890 . | 1,034 | 1,961,687 | 344 | 557,646 | 785 | 119,293 | 2,163 | 2,638,626 |
| 1891 .. | 1,198 | 2,241,230 | 326 | 540,370 | 611 | 97,226 | 2,135 | 2,878,826 |
| 1892 .. | 1,192 | 2,257,380 | 307 | 520,299 | 730 | 136,554 | 2,229 | 2,914,233 |
| 1893 .. | 1,234 | 2,413,455 | 348 | 619,979 | 667 | 101,140 | 2,249 | 3,134,574 |
| 1894 .. | 1,444 | 2,593,126 | 369 | 696,583 | 659 | 80,964 | 2,472 | 3,370,673 |
| 1895 .. | 1,507 | 2,760,580 | 387 | 786,819 | 624 | 99,362 | 2,518 | 3,646,761 |
| 1896 .. | 1,558 | 2,965,816 | 384 | 794,899 | 706 | 115,447 | 2,648 | 3,876,162 |
| 1897 .. | 1,551 | 2,891,257 | 366 | 787,785 | 679 | 108,896 | 2,596 | 3,787,938 |
| 1898 .. | 1451 | 2,914,328 | 493 | 1,004,145 | 590 | 61,950 | 2,534 | 3,980,423 |
| 1899 .. | 1259 | 2,187,378 | 498 | 1,020,393 | 553 | 56,804 | 2,310 | 3,264,575 |
| 1900 .. | 1,729 | 3,774,501 | 607 | 1,309,760 | 567 | 58,243 | 2,903 | 5,142,504 |
| 1901 .. | 1,804 | 4,111,517 | 630 | 1,390,960 | 543 | 47,608 | 2,977 | 5,550,085 |
| 1902 .. | 1,887 | 4,524,032 | 610 | 1,339,945 | 546 | 50,239 | 3,043 | 5,914,216 |
| 1903 .. | 1,877 | 4,691,020 | 590 | 1,297,974 | 508 | 48,266 | 2,975 | 6,037,260 |
| 1904 .. | 1,966 | 5,142,562 | 595 | 1,373,484 | 503 | 53,260 | 3,064 | 6,569,306 |
| 1905 .. | 2,000 | 5,129,235 | 537 | 1,204,676 | 465 | 49,810 | 3,002 | 6,383,721 |
| 1906 .. | 2,251 | 6,236,858 | 415 | 922,863 | 426 | 44,306 | 3,092 | 7,204,027 |
| 1907 .. | 2,189 | 6,169,116 | 433 | 1,062,211 | 443 | 47,392 | 3,065 | 7,278,719 |
| 1908 .. | 2,224 | 6,487,598 | 389 | 998,538 | 392 | 39,688 | 3,005 | 7,525,824 |
| 1909 .. | 2,116 | 6,561,336 | 562 | 1,497,832 | 305 | 32,255 | 2,983 | 8,091,423 |
| 1910 .. | 2,278 | 6,900,473 | 709 | 1,909,823 | 352 | 36,888 | 3,339 | 8,847,184 |
| 1911 .. | 2,254 | 7,036,625 | 679 | 1,844,996 | 366 | 38,931 | 3,299 | 8,920,552 |
| 1912 .. | 2,284 | 7,311,379 | 760 | 2,021,943 | 353 | 37,521 | 3,397 | 9,370,843 |
| 1913 .. | 2,335 | 7,679,348 | 644 | 1,796,545 | 331 | 34,639 | 3,310 | 9,510,532 |
| 1914 .. | 2,027 | 6,718,485 | 609 | 1,713,617 | 306 | 35,027 | 2,942 | 8,467,129 |
| 1915 .. | 1,498 | 4,839,812 | 647 | 1,916,076 | 280 | 32,003 | 2,425 | 6,787,891 |
| 1916 .. | 1,277 | 4,183,182 | 729 | 1,988,156 | 296 | 32,136 | 2,302 | 6,203,474 |
| 1917 .. | 914 | 2,745,992 | 345 | 862,946 | 318 | 37,318 | 1,577 | 3,646,256 |

**Appendix 22.—Harbour Dues collected at the Port of Colombo during the Year 1917, with corresponding figures for 1916.**

| | 1916. Rs. c. | 1917. Rs. c. |
|---|---|---|
| Entering Dues .. .. | 371,689 0 | 220,796 0 |
| Tonnage Dues .. .. | 486,261 21 | 380,493 84 |
| Over-hour Dues .. .. | 26,663 50 | 26,761 25 |
| Buoy Rent .. .. | 2,265 0 | 9,745 0 |
| Wharfage Dues .. .. | 676,001 82 | 590,836 6 |
| Dues on Live Stock .. .. | 26,265 60 | 18,980 0 |
| Total .. | 1,589,146 13 | 1,247,612 15 |

**Appendix 23.—Details of Port and Harbour Dues according to the Character of Shipping during the Year ended 1917.**

| Description of Vessels. | Entering Dues. | | Over-hour Dues. | | Tonnage Dues. | | | | Live Stock Dues. | | Wharfage. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Foreign. | Coast-wise. | Exceeding 96 Hours. | Exceeding 288 Hours and Buoy Rent. | Under 200 Tons. | | Over 200 Tons. | | Import. | Export. | Import. | Export. |
| | | | | | Import. | Export. | Import. | Export. | | | | |
| | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. 18,377·60 | Rs. 602·40 | Rs. 335,767·85 | Rs. 255,068·21 |
| Steamers .. | 205,020 0 | 850 0 | 15,797 25 | 7,655 0 | — | — | 184,936 16 | 109,461 55 | | | | |
| Coal Steamers | 11,920 0 | — | 4,522 50 | 1,635 0 | — | — | 79,653 31 | — | | | | |
| Native Craft.. | 2,766 0 | 240 0 | 991 50 | 5,905 0 | 4,562 86 | 1,641 35 | 59 51 | 179 10 | | | | |
| Total .. | 219,706 0 | 1,090 0 | 21,311 25 | 15,195 0 | 4,562 86 | 1,641 35 | 264,648 98 | 109,640 65 | 18,377·60 | 602·40 | 335,767·85 | 255,068·21 |

**Appendix 24.—Recapitulation of Harbour Dues since first collected in 1883.**

| Year. | Entering Dues. | Over-hour Dues and Buoy Rent. | Tonnage Dues. | Live Stock Dues. | Wharfage Dues. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. |
| 1883 to 1905 .. | 4,211,728 50 | 310,498 50 | 5,322,306 20 | 675,802 72 | 7,105,531 72 | 17,625,867 64 |
| 1906 .. | 301,410 0 | 22,795 0 | 417,499 90 | 48,450 20 | 493,838 48 | 1,283,993 58 |
| 1907 .. | 295,705 0 | 20,831 25 | 406,908 62 | 50,509 0 | 521,852 63 | 1,295,806 50 |
| 1908 .. | 306,865 0 | 25,598 75 | 443,646 95 | 46,996 10 | 529,247 90 | 1,352,354 70 |
| 1909 .. | 516,130 50 | 30,065 25 | 444,002 48 | 38,614 0 | 553,960 60 | 1,582,772 83 |
| 1910, 1st half .. | 306,258 50 | 32,788 75 | 263,560 98 | 19,430 80 | 291,365 69 | 913,404 72 |
| 1910-11 .. | 497,854 50 | 37,459 0 | 492,666 13 | 39,871 10 | 618,813 0 | 1,686,663 73 |
| 1911-12 .. | 587,373 50 | 32,320 50 | 538,203 29 | 43,438 45 | 623,679 60 | 1,825,015 34 |
| 1912-13 .. | 590,012 0 | 33,836 0 | 557,397 59 | 46,722 80 | 671,795 18 | 1,899,763 57 |
| 1913, 2nd half .. | 277,658 0 | 18,218 50 | 316,014 89 | 22,431 60 | 351,435 92 | 985,758 91 |
| 1914 .. | 521,997 0 | 54,213 0 | 511,960 25 | 38,134 20 | 903,992 89 | 2,030,297 34 |
| 1915 .. | 409,463 25 | 53,496 0 | 496,798 14 | 22,647 60 | 651,974 40 | 1,634,379 39 |
| 1916 .. | 371,689 0 | 28,928 50 | 486,261 21 | 26,265 60 | 676,001 82 | 1,589 146 13 |
| 1917 .. | 220,796 0 | 36,506 25 | 380,493 84 | 18,980 0 | 590,836 6 | 1,247,612 15 |
| Total .. | 9,414,940 75 | 737,555 25 | 11,077,720 47 | 1,138,294 17 | 14,584,325 89 | 36,952,836 53 |

**Appendix 25.—List of Principal Emergency Measures affecting Trade owing to the War during 1917.**

January 3 .. A Government Notification to importers regarding certificates of origin and Interest (*vide* Notification of March 14, 1917).

January 5 .. A Government Notification making certain additions to the China and Siam White Lists.

January 6 .. A Government Notification making certain additions to, and amendments in, the China White List.

January 8 .. A Royal Proclamation making certain additions to, and amendments in, the Statutory Black List.

January 11 .. A Royal Proclamation prohibiting the importation of certain articles into the United Kingdom.

January 11 .. A Proclamation making certain additions to, and amendments in, the list of articles the exportation of which is restricted from Ceylon (superseded by Proclamation of July 6, 1917).

January 12 .. A Royal Proclamation making certain additions to, and amendments in, the list of articles to be treated as contraband of war.

January 18 .. A Royal Proclamation making certain additions to, and amendments in, the Statutory List.

January 21 .. A Royal Proclamation prohibiting the importation of cocaine and opium into the United Kingdom.

January 22 .. A Royal Proclamation with regard to the inportation into Ceylon of all goods exported from the countries of China and Siam.

January 22 .. A Proclamation with regard to the exportation from Ceylon of all goods to China and Siam.

January 24 .. A Government Notification making certain additions to the Siam White List.

February 1 .. A Government Notification making certain additions to, and amendments in, the White List for China.

February 6 .. A Government Notification making certain additions to, and amendments in, the White Lists for China and Siam.

February 8 .. A Proclamation prohibiting the exportation of certain articles to the Netherlands.

February 8 .. A Proclamation making certain additions to, and amendments in, the list of articles the exportation of which is restricted from Ceylon (superseded by Proclamation of July 6, 1917).

February 10 .. A Royal Proclamation prohibiting the importation of certain articles into the United Kingdom :—

Prohibition of Import No. 12, Proclamation of 1916 ; prohibition of Import No. 2, Proclamation of 1916 ; prohibition of Import No. 13, Proclamation of 1916.

February 10 .. A Royal Proclamation making certain additions to, and amendments in, the list of articles to be treated as contraband of war.

February 14 .. A Royal Proclamation making certain additions to, and amendments in, the Statutory List.

February 14 .. A Government Notification publishing a consolidating Statutory List complete to December 22, 1916.

February 22 .. A Government Notification making certain additions to the White List for China.

March 7 .. A Proclamation making certain amendments in, and additions to, the list of articles the exportation of which is restricted from Ceylon (superseded by Proclamation of July 6, 1917).

March 8 .. A Proclamation restricting the exportation of tea to the United Kingdom.

March 8 .. A Government Notification making certain additions to, and amendments in, the White List for China.

March 14 .. A Proclamation making certain additions to, and amendments in, the Statutory List.

March 14 .. A Proclamation making certain additions to, and amendments in, the list of articles the exportation of which is restricted from Ceylon (superseded by Proclamation of July 6, 1917).

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| March | 14 | .. | A Government Notification to importers regarding certificates of origin and interest (*vide* Notification of January 3, 1917). |
| March | 16 | .. | A Government Notification regarding the marking of manifests and bills of lading for goods consigned to the Netherlands Oversea Trust. |
| March | 19 | .. | A Proclamation prohibiting the exportation of specie from Ceylon. |
| March | 21 | .. | A Proclamation making certain additions to, and amendments in, the Statutory List. |
| April | 11 | .. | A Proclamation making certain additions to, and amendments in, the Statutory List. |
| April | 18 | .. | A Royal Proclamation relating to the prohibition on the importation of certain articles into the United Kingdom. |
| April | 18 | .. | A Royal Proclamation adopting further measures to prevent commodities from reaching or leaving Germany. |
| April | 20 | .. | A Government Notification publishing consolidating White Lists for China and Siam. |
| April | 21 | .. | A Proclamation prohibiting the exportation of certain goods to the Netherlands (superseded by Proclamation of August 29, 1917). |
| April | 25 | .. | A Government Notification making certain additions to, and amendments in, the White List for China. |
| April | 26 | .. | A Proclamation relating to the prohibition on the exportation of rubber and tin from Ceylon. |
| April | 30 | .. | A Proclamation making certain additions to, and amendments in, the Statutory List. |
| April | 30 | .. | A Government Notification to importers regarding certificates of origin and interest for goods imported from Hayti. |
| May | 2 | .. | A Proclamation removing from the Statutory List the names of all persons and bodies in Porto Rico, the Philippines, and the United States of America. |
| May | 3 | .. | A Government Notification to importers regarding certificates of origin and interest for postal parcels from Panama and the Panama Canal Zone. |
| May | 4 | .. | A Government Notification making certain additions to, and amendments in, the White List for China. |
| May | 8 | .. | A Government Notification making certain additions to, and amendments in, the White Lists for China and Siam. |
| May | 12 | .. | A Proclamation prohibiting the exportation of certain goods to Switzerland (amended by Proclamation of October 6, 1917). |
| May | 15 | .. | A Proclamation making certain additions to, and amendments in, the Statutory List. |
| May | 16 | .. | A Proclamation removing from the Statutory List the names of all persons and bodies in Japan. |
| May | 21 | .. | A Proclamation making certain additions to, and amendments in, the list of articles the exportation of which is restricted from Ceylon. |
| May | 28 | .. | A Proclamation making certain additions to, and amendments in, the list of articles the exportation of which is restricted from Ceylon (superseded by Proclamation of July 6, 1917). |
| May | 28 | .. | A Royal Proclamation prohibiting the importation of certain articles into the United Kingdom. |
| May | 28 | .. | A Government Notification publishing a consolidating Statutory List. |
| May | 30 | .. | A Government Notification making certain additions to, and amendments in, the White List for China. |
| May | 30 | .. | A notice to shippers and ships' agents with regard to the exportation of goods in jute coverings to Denmark and Greece. |
| May | 31 | .. | A notice to shippers stating that the import and expert prohibitions in the United Kingdom apply to goods sent to the United Kingdom for transhipment as well as to direct imports and exports. |
| June | 8 | .. | A Proclamation making certain additions to, and amendments in, the list of articles the exportation of which is restricted from Ceylon (superseded by Proclamation of July 6, 1917). |
| June | 19 | .. | A Royal Proclamation making certain additions to, and amendments in, the Statutory List. |
| June | 20 | .. | A Proclamation making certain additions to, and amendments in, the list of articles the exportation of which is restricted from Ceylon (superseded by Proclamation of July 6, 1917). |
| June | 22 | .. | A Government Notification making certain additions to the White Lists for China and Siam. |
| July | 5 | .. | A Royal Proclamation adopting further measures to prevent commodities from reaching the enemy. |
| July | 6 | .. | A Proclamation restricting the exportation of certain articles from Ceylon. |
| July | 6 | .. | A Proclamation publishing a consolidating Statutory List. |
| July | 7 | .. | A Government Notification to importers regarding certificates of origin and interest. |
| July | 12 | .. | A Royal Proclamation prohibiting the importation of certain articles into the United Kingdom. |
| July | 13 | .. | A Government Notification publishing consolidating White Lists for China and Siam. |
| July | 16 | .. | A Proclamation with regard to the working of radio-telegraph stations on board ships while within a harbour of Ceylon. |
| July | 21 | .. | A Government Notification making certain additions to, and amendments in, the White List for China. |
| July | 30 | .. | A Proclamation making certain additions to, and amendments in, the Statutory List. |
| August | 2 | .. | A Proclamation prohibiting the exportation of certain articles to Switzerland. |
| August | 4 | .. | A Government Notification vesting certain trade marks belonging to enemy subjects in the Custodian of Enemy Property. |
| August | 6 | .. | A Government Notification making certain additions to, and amendments in, the White List for China. |
| August | 8 | .. | A Proclamation prohibiting the importation of tea into Ceylon, except under license from the Principal Collector of Customs. |
| August | 8 | .. | A Notification with regard to the importation of tea by post. |
| August | 8 | .. | A Proclamation making certain additions to, and amendments in, the Statutory List. |
| August | 13 | .. | A Government Notification publishing a despatch received from the Secretary of State for the Colonies with regard to arrangements to be made in connection with goods brought to the United Kingdom for transhipment to destinations overseas. |
| August | 17 | .. | A Proclamation publishing a consolidating Statutory List revised up to June 22, 1917. |
| August | 17 | .. | A Royal Proclamation prohibiting the importation of certain articles into the United Kingdom. |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| August | 17 | .. A Proclamation making certain additions to, and amendments in, the list of articles the exportation of which is restricted from Ceylon. |
| August | 20 | .. A Government Notification making certain additions to, and amendments in, the White Lists for China and Siam. |
| August | 27 | .. A Government Notification making certain additions to, and amendments in, the White List for China. |
| August | 29 | .. A Proclamation making certain additions to, and amendments in, the list of articles the exportation of which is restricted from Ceylon. |
| August | 29 | .. A Proclamation prohibiting the exportation of certain articles to the Netherlands. |
| September | 4 | .. A Proclamation consolidating, with additions and amendments, the lists of articles to be treated as contraband of war. |
| September | 4 | .. A Proclamation making certain additions to, and amendments in, the Statutory List. |
| September | 11 | .. A Government Notification making certain additions to, and amendments in, the White List for China. |
| September | 12 | .. Ordinance No. 24 of 1917 making further amendments to "The Trading with the Enemy Ordinance, No. 20 of 1914." |
| September | 14 | .. A Proclamation prohibiting the exportation of certain articles from Ceylon. |
| September | 17 | .. A Proclamation making certain additions to, and amendments in, the Statutory List. |
| September | 18 | .. A Government Notification making certain additions to, and amendments in, the China White List. |
| October | 4 | .. A Proclamation making certain additions to, and amendments in, the Statutory List. |
| October | 6 | .. A Proclamation making certain additions to, and amendments in, the list of articles the exportation of which to Switzerland is prohibited (*vide* Proclamation of May 12, 1917). |
| October | 6 | .. A Proclamation making certain additions to, and amendments in, the list of articles the exportation of which is restricted from Ceylon. |
| October | 8 | .. A Proclamation prohibiting the exportation of certain articles from Ceylon to any destination in the Netherlands, Norway, Denmark, and Sweden. |
| October | 12 | .. A Government Notification publishing a consolidating White List for China and Siam. |
| October | 19 | .. A Government Notification making certain additions to, and amendments in, the China and Siam White Lists. |
| October | 19 | .. A Government Notification making certain additions to, and amendments in, the White List for China. |
| October | 20 | .. A Proclamation making certain additions to, and amendments in, the list of articles the exportation of which is restricted from Ceylon. |
| October | 20 | .. A Proclamation publishing a consolidating Statutory List. |
| October | 22 | .. A Royal Proclamation prohibiting the importation of certain articles into the United Kingdom. |
| October | 26 | .. A notice relating to the export of cacao to the United Kingdom. |
| October | 30 | .. A Royal Proclamation prohibiting the importation of certain articles into the United Kingdom. |
| October | 30 | .. A Royal Proclamation making certain additions to, and amendments in, the Statutory List. |
| October | 30 | .. A Government Notification publishing a list of articles declared to be contraband of war. |
| November | 2 | .. A Government Notification making certain additions to, and amendments in, the White List for China. |
| November | 5 | .. A Government Notification making certain additions to the White List for Siam. |
| November | 10 | .. A Proclamation prohibiting the exportation of certain articles from Ceylon to all destinations. |
| November | 15 | .. A notice regarding applications to the Indents Committee for the exportation of prohibited goods (*vide* Proclamation of November 10, 1917). |
| November | 16 | .. A Government Notification making certain additions to, and amendments in, the White Lists for China and Siam. |
| November | 20 | .. A Government Notification relating to the working of vessels with the utmost despatch. |
| November | 23 | .. A Proclamation making certain additions to, and amendments in, the Statutory List. |
| November | 29 | .. A Proclamation making certain amendments in the list of articles the exportation of which is restricted from Ceylon. |
| December | 7 | .. A notice regarding the purchase of tea by Government for the United Kingdom. |
| December | 10 | .. A Government Notification making certain additions to the White List for Siam. |
| December | 12 | .. A notice regarding the exportation of tea to the United Kingdom. |
| December | 13 | .. A notice regarding the exportation of tea to the United Kingdom. |
| December | 14 | .. A Government Notification making certain additions to, and amendments in, the White List for China. |
| December | 19 | .. A notice regarding the exportation of tea to the United Kingdom. |
| December | 20 | .. A Proclamation making certain additions to the Proclamation of November 10, 1917, prohibiting the exportation of certain goods to all destinations. |
| December | 21 | .. A Proclamation publishing a consolidating Statutory List. |
| December | 28 | .. A Government Notification making certain additions to the White List for China. |
| December | 29 | .. A Government Notification making certain additions to, and amendments in, the list of articles the exportation of which is restricted from Ceylon. |

# THE EXCISE DEPARTMENT.

## REPORT OF THE EXCISE COMMISSIONER FOR 1917.

### I.—INTRODUCTORY.

THE Excise Department entered upon the sixth year of its existence in 1917.

2. Though the nucleus of a staff was formed in 1911, there was not a legally constituted Excise Department till January 1, 1913, the date on which the Excise Ordinance, No. 8 of 1912, was brought into operation.

3. Some new rules and regulations were made in 1917 under the Excise Ordinance, but the Ordinance itself remains as it stood when passed by the Legislative Council in 1914. The licenses under which persons may carry on any trade in foreign liquor were amended. New rules were also framed regarding the hours of opening and closing places licensed for the sale of liquor.

4. The Excise Commission appointed in 1916 to consider the arrangements for the manufacture and sale of spirits presented its report to Government in 1917. The recommendations of the Commission have been generally approved by Government, and steps have been taken to give effect to these recommendations.

### II.—STAFF.

5. The sanctioned strength of the Excise Department in 1917 was 1 Excise Commissioner, 1 Deputy Commissioner of Excise, 4 Assistant Commissioners of Excise, 1 Excise Adviser, 2 Superintendents of Excise, 13 Assistant Superintendents of Excise, 1 Distillery Officer, 101 Excise Inspectors, and some 228 Excise peons, in addition to a clerical staff. The Deputy Commissioner continued to act as Excise Commissioner, in addition to his own duties, till December 4, 1917, when he was appointed Tea Commissioner for Ceylon under the Imperial Government. Mr. E. C. Ward assumed duties as Acting Excise Commissioner, in addition to his own duties as Excise Adviser, from December 5, 1917. Mr. T. W. Roberts, C.C.S., was appointed an Assistant Commissioner of Excise on January 6, 1917. He took charge of the Central Division, with effect from March 1, 1917, thus relieving Mr. H. C. R. Anthonisz, Assistant Superintendent of Excise, who was Acting Assistant Commissioner, Central Division. Mr. J. Devane, C.C.S., Assistant Commissioner of Excise, Southern Division, went home on one year's leave from February 21, 1917. He was succeeded by Mr. N. E. Ernst, C.C.S. Mr. D. H. Balfour, C.C.S., was appointed an Assistant Commissioner of Excise, with effect from June 5, 1917.

### III.—COUNTRY SPIRIT.

6. *Distilleries.*—Mudaliyar J. V. G. Jayawardene continued to be in charge of the Distillery Circle throughout 1917.

7. His staff of five Inspectors, besides some peons, was slightly increased by the appointment of a personal assistant to the Superintendent, Distillery Circle.

8. Distilleries were licensed in 1917 as follows :—

| | |
|---|---|
| In the Kalutara District .. .. .. | 171 |
| In the Galle District .. .. .. .. | 51 |
| In the Matara District .. .. .. | 9 |
| Total .. | 231 |

These contained 280 stills, with an average capacity of nearly 208 gallons per still.

9. The corresponding figures were: In 1915 247 distilleries with 282 stills; in 1916 219 distilleries with 260 stills.

10. The number of trees licensed to be tapped for the supply of toddy to these distilleries was 329,722 in 1917, as against 302,755 in 1916.

11. The accounts kept at the distilleries give approximately the following figures :—

| | 1916. Gallons. | 1917. Gallons. |
|---|---|---|
| Toddy brought into the distilleries .. .. .. | 9,781,948 .. | 9,641,908 |
| Arrack manufactured therefrom in terms of 25 degrees under proof .. | 1,389,470 .. | 1,371,240 |
| Arrack manufactured therefrom in terms of proof spirit .. .. | 1,042,102 .. | 1,028,430 |
| Number of gallons of arrack at proof strength distilled from 100 gallons of toddy | 10·6 .. | 10·7 |

12. It will be observed that, though the number of trees licensed in 1917 was larger than the number so licensed in 1916, there was a decrease in the quantity of toddy brought into the distilleries, and a corresponding decrease in the quantity of arrack manufactured therefrom in 1917.

13. This decrease is in a great measure due to distilleries receiving a very low price for their arrack. Many were accordingly not in a position to pay their tappers regularly, and this led to large numbers of trees being abandoned. These conditions undoubtedly led also to greater illicit sales of toddy at topes and increased smuggling of arrack from distilleries.

14. *Wholesale Warehouses.*—These are also under the supervision of the distillery staff, and were licensed during 1917 as follows :—

| | |
|---|---|
| In Colombo District .. .. .. .. | 8 |
| In Kalutara District .. .. .. .. | 37 |
| In Galle District .. .. .. .. | 2 |
| | 47 |

The corresponding figure in 1916 was 48.

15. The Superintendent with his small staff has, therefore, to supervise, not only these warehouses, but also some 231 distilleries and 329,722 trees tapped for them.

16. The distillery staff in 1917 conducted 117 successful prosecutions, as against 53 in the preceding year.

17. In addition to these cases, 237 other offences brought by the Superintendent of Distillery Circle and his men were in 1917 compounded for a total sum of Rs. 1,299·50. In 1916 317 such cases were compounded for Rs. 1,354.

18. *The Ceylon Sugar Refineries, Limited.*—The Company's distillery at Valluvedditturai is under the direct control of the Distillery Officer. Under him are a Distillery Inspector and 4 peons.

19. The distillery, which was licensed to distil from molasses as from December, 1916, continued to work throughout 1917.

20. The quantity of spirit manufactured in 1917 was 143,428·8 gallons in terms of proof strength.

21. The manufacture of sugar was also continued throughout 1917.

22. *Government Experimental Distillery.*—No work was carried on at this distillery in 1917.

23. *Arrack Rents.*—These run, as do almost all liquor licenses, from October to September. The rents were sold in May, 1917, under amended arrack rent sale conditions.

24. By virtue of these amendments the minimum selling price of arrack at 26 degrees under proof was fixed at Rs. 9·60 per gallon, and steps were also taken to prevent cheap sales at the end of the rent period.

25. The hours during which sales should take place were also considerably curtailed. The opening hour was fixed at 8 A.M., and the closing hour generally at 6.30 P.M. ; but Government Agents were authorized, after consulting their Advisory Committees, to extend the closing hour in certain cases and within certain limits.

26. The rents were sold in May, 1917, and it will be observed from the figures furnished in Appendix C that they fetched Rs. 7,814,121·55, the highest sum on record.

27. This increase in the amount of revenue derived from the sale of arrack rents is not attributable to an increase in the consumption of arrack. As a matter of fact, there was a fall in the consumption of arrack. The Island's consumption was, in 1917, 1,144,132 gallons (at nominally 27 degrees under proof), as against 1,286,367 in 1916 and 1,307,166 the average of the three previous years.

28. In previous reports it has been pointed out that the value of the rents depends on two main factors :—

(*a*) The price the renters have to pay to distillers or wholesale dealers for their arrack ;
(*b*) The price at which they can sell arrack.

29. Throughout 1917 the wholesale price of arrack was low. This was in a great measure due to the arrack manufactured by the Ceylon Sugar Refineries distillery being put on the market.

30. Renters were also able to get high prices for their arrack for the following reasons :—

(*a*) The increased import duty, the higher prices demanded in Europe, increasing freight, and other charges have all tended to force up the price at which foreign liquor can be sold in the Island, thus making it increasingly difficult for whisky, brandy, and gin to compete with arrack.
(*b*) The activity of the Excise Department has to a great extent reduced the volume of illicit sales of liquor.

31. It will be observed from the figures furnished in Appendix E that the selling price of arrack shows a tendency to rise steadily.

32. *Consumption.*—Figures showing the consumption of arrack are given in Appendix F. The consumption in 1917 was 142,235 gallons less than that of 1916, and 163,034 gallons less than that of the recorded average consumption of the three previous years.

33. This decrease may be attributed to—

(1) High prices demanded for arrack ;
(2) Diminished spending capacity due to the fall in the price of copra and other produce as a result of the war ;
(3) Early closing hours of taverns ;
(4) Smuggling of arrack in the distillery area due to the great difference between the wholesale price of arrack, which was about Re. 1 per gallon, and the retail price at arrack taverns, viz., Rs. 9·60 per gallon ;
(5) Increase in the consumption of toddy.

34. Appendix G contains figures of arrack rent revenue in recent years with reference to the population in each rent area, gallonage consumed, and the number of taverns.

35. Appendix H gives figures showing the arrack rent revenue and arrack consumption with reference to population and area in each rent during the financial year October, 1916, to September, 1917. The Colombo rent, as usual, pays the largest revenue, and shows the greatest consumption per head of population. Chilaw, as regards consumption, comes next to Colombo ; while Batticaloa, Matara, and Hambantota consume the least.

36. Appendix I shows the arrack rent revenue for 1917–18 and the arrack consumption for 1916–17 with reference to the population and area in each arrack rent area. Colombo, Negombo, Chilaw, and Panadure rents have the largest numbers of taverns per 100 square miles; but these are densely populated areas.

37. The statement made in previous reports that sparsity of taverns does not necessarily mean small consumption is again illustrated by the following figures :—

| | Arrack Taverns Per 100 Square Miles. | Consumption Per Head of Population. |
|---|---|---|
| Matale .. .. | 0·77 .. | ·20 of a gallon |
| Galle .. .. | 10·12 .. | ·18 do. |
| Matara .. .. | 7·48 .. | ·08 do. |
| Mannar .. .. | 0·99 .. | ·30 do. |

## IV.—TODDY.

38. Appendix J shows the number of toddy taverns sanctioned and the amount realized by rent sales since 1913–14.

39. In 1913–14 there were 989 toddy taverns; this number has been steadily reduced, the number in 1917–18 being 787, *i.e.*, 202 taverns have been abolished since 1913–14.

40. It will also be observed from the same Appendix (J) that the rent realized by the toddy rent sales for the 1917–18 rent period is the highest on record, while the amount realized for the 1916–17 rent period exceeded that for the previous rent period by Rs. 485,928.

41. Particulars as regards consumption of toddy and number of trees marked are given in Appendix K. It must, however, be remembered that figures relating to consumption of toddy must be regarded only as approximate. It has also to be remembered that these figures do not take into consideration the large quantities of toddy that are illicitly consumed at topes, &c. There were also some 241,837 trees tapped for sweet toddy, and it is known that some of this toddy is stealthily fermented and sold or, at any rate, consumed as fermented toddy.

42. According to the registers some 4,627,097 gallons of toddy were sold in 1917, as against 3,998,645 gallons in 1916. The increase is largely due to (i.) the decrease in the consumption of arrack, which is a more expensive drink; (ii.) Excise activity in putting down illicit manufacture and illicit sale of toddy.

43. The number of trees licensed to be tapped for fermented toddy for taverns were :—

| | Cocoanut. | Palmyra. | Kitul. |
|---|---|---|---|
| In 1917 .. .. | 162,208 .. | 91,846 .. | 29,715 |
| In 1916 .. .. | 151,700 .. | 96,208 .. | 34,179 |

44. Appendix N gives the number of trees licensed to be tapped for sweet toddy; 241,837 trees were so licensed in 1917, as against 203,164 trees in 1916.

45. Appendices L 1 and L 2 give particulars of toddy consumption, consumption per head of population, distribution of taverns, &c.

46. Appendix M gives the prices which prevailed in each district.

47. *Toddy Taverns in Distillery Area.*—A few toddy taverns were opened in the distillery area in 1915. They are intended to meet to some extent the licit demand for toddy in this area, but they also serve to indicate the extent of illicit consumption in these parts.

## V.—FOREIGN LIQUOR.

48. As from October 1, 1917, the foreign liquor licenses were amended, new conditions being imposed, restricting the hours of sale, and embodying other recommendations made in the Excise Commission Report.

49. Appendix O shows the number of country liquor and foreign liquor licenses for the year 1917–18, with corresponding figures for 1916–17. There has been a further reduction in 1917–18 in the number of licensed places. A number of "*on*" and "*off*" licenses were cancelled, as they were considered unnecessary.

50. Appendices O, P, and Q give particulars of the revenue derived from foreign liquor licenses as for 1917–18 and for some previous years.

51. The decrease in 1917–18 is due to the reduction in the number of licenses and to the much smaller business now done in foreign liquor.

52. Appendix R gives figures of imports of foreign liquor since 1910. The fall in imports in 1917 is very marked. The war, higher import duty, and higher licensing fees have contributed to this fall.

53. Appendix S shows the prevailing sale prices by glass and by bottle in the different districts in January and December, 1917. It will be observed that there has been a big jump in the prices in the twelve months ended December, 1917. This is due to the increased cost price of liquor, freight difficulties, &c., in consequence of the war.

54. During the year 638·5 gallons of denatured spirit were made and sold by the Ceylon Sugar Refineries, Ltd. The Company also sold in 1917 177·4 gallons of rectified spirit, on which duty was recovered at tariff rate.

## VI.—INTOXICATING DRUGS.

55. Cocaine, ganja (including bhang), and preparations of admixtures thereof fall under this heading. Opium does not come under the Excise Ordinance; it is regulated under another Ordinance.

56. In spite of the large number of ganja cases detected, and in spite of the severe sentences passed on persons convicted of dealing in ganja, the ganja habit shows little or no tendency to decrease.

57. In 1917 227 persons were convicted for illicit possession of intoxicating drugs (ganja in almost every case), and the total fines imposed in these cases amounted to Rs. 28,048·50. The corresponding figures for 1916 are 261 persons and Rs. 36,010.

58. *Cocaine.*—Regulations have been framed restricting the importation of cocaine, and efforts are made to regulate its use strictly.

59. After the close of 1917 no further licenses will be issued for the cultivation of coca plants.

## VII.—EXCISE OFFENCES.

60. Appendices T, U, and V give statements regarding Excise offences. In 1917 2,449 persons were convicted, as against 2,026 in the previous year; while the amount of fines imposed (not necessarily recovered) in 1917 was Rs. 126,646·11, as against Rs. 128,794·10 in 1916.

61. The percentage of convictions to cases instituted was: in 1917, 83·6; in 1916, 88·5.

62. Appendix W shows the cases compounded by the Department without reference to courts. 1,680 cases were so dealt with in 1917, as against 1,742 cases in 1916. The fines in 1917 amounted to Rs. 22,520, as against Rs. 20,055 in 1916.

63. Appendix X shows the rewards paid in connection with Excise cases in 1917.

## VIII.—REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

64. Strict economy was enforced in 1917, savings being effected whenever possible. The total expenditure of the Department for 1917 was Rs. 419,583·08. This includes salaries of all officers (including members of the Civil Service) and men, travelling allowances, and rewards paid.

65. The following statement gives some of the more important items of Excise revenue from 1913–14:—

| | 1913–14. Rs. | 1914–15. Rs. | 1915–16. Rs. | 1916–17. Rs. | 1917–18. Rs. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Amount of successful offers for arrack rents in terms of twelve months | 5,784,964 | 7,204,551 | 6,747,378 | 7,807,658 | 7,814,121 |
| Amount of successful offers for toddy rents in terms of twelve months | 878,418 | 1,217,944 | 973,844 | 1,459,772½ | 1,648,506 |
| Amount of foreign liquor license fees in terms of twelve months | 115,240 | 150,429 | 144,280 | 144,280½ | 129,118 |
| Amount of country liquor license fees in terms of twelve months | 16,725 | 16,400 | 16,950 | 15,750 | 16,250 |
| Total | 6,795,347 | 8,589,324 | 7,882,452 | 9,427,461 | 9,607,995 |

66. Assuming the revenue in 1917 to be Rs. 9,607,995 and the expenditure to be Rs. 419,583, the expenditure would amount to only 4·36 per cent. of the revenue.

## IX.—EXCISE STATISTICS.

67. Appendices Y 1 and Y 2 give comprehensive figures for the 1915–16 and 1916–17 rents and licenses.

## X.—MISCELLANEOUS.

68. *Advisory Committees.*—These Committees were first established in October, 1913, with powers to deal with the opening of new taverns, the closure of existing taverns, and transferring taverns from one locality to another. The Committees, however, exercised their powers on tavern lists only for 1914–15 and onwards.

69. In November, 1917, their constitution was so altered as to give the unofficial members a majority on every Advisory Committee. The Committee have now been allowed powers to fix within certain limits the opening and closing hours of taverns.

70. The Excise Commission which sat recently has made certain recommendations, which have considerably enlarged the powers of these Committees.

71. As has already been pointed out, there has been a steady reduction in the numbers of taverns: arrack, toddy, and foreign liquor. The subjoined statement illustrates this:—

| | Number of sanctioned Arrack Taverns. | Number of sanctioned Toddy Taverns. | Number of sanctioned Foreign Liquor Taverns. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1912–13 | 844 | 1,165 | — | 2,009* |
| 1913–14 | 832 | 967 | 165 | 1,964 |
| 1914–15 | 808 | 841 | 157 | 1,806 |
| 1915–16 | 780 | 810 | 151 | 1,741 |
| 1916–17 | 771 | 806 | 151 | 1,728 |
| 1917–18 | 738 | 787 | 132 | 1,657 |

* Excludes foreign liquor taverns.

The reductions, therefore, have been as follows:—

| | Arrack Taverns. | Toddy Taverns. | Foreign Liquor Taverns. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Before the Advisory Committees got to work | 12 | 198 | Not known |
| After the Advisory Committees got to work | 94 | 180 | 33 |
| Total | 106 | 378 | 33 |

72. *Recruitment of Staff.*—In accordance with the system of recruitment introduced in 1916, twelve outside candidates and two clerks already in the Department were taken on in 1917 and began their training as "Excise learners."

73. *Co-operation with Employers of Labour.*—Assistant Commissioners, Assistant Superintendents, and Inspectors of Excise continue to keep in close touch with employers of all large labour forces, and to consult such employers regarding drink problems and drink troubles among coolies and to give assistance. The results in this connection have been quite satisfactory.

74. *Staff Work.*—In 1917 six Inspectors were discontinued and one resigned. The work of the staff, on the whole, was satisfactory. Special mention may be made of the Assistant Commissioners of Excise, Messrs. Roberts, Turner, Balfour, Ernst, and De Livera, for their ready co-operation and valuable assistance rendered. Mention must also be made of the good work and energy displayed by Mudaliyar Jayawardene, Superintendent of Excise, Distillery Circle.

E. C. WARD,
Acting Excise Commissioner.

Colombo, May 24, 1918.

[*There is no Appendix A or B. The letters utilized are those utilized for corresponding returns in the 1914 Excise Administration Report.*]

[For Appendix C see page 7.]

## Appendix D.

atement showing Results of the Arrack Rent Sales during the Financial Years 1913–14, 1914–15, 1915–16, 1916–17, and 1917–18, in terms of Twelve Months in each Rent Area.

| Rent Area. | Financial Year 1913–14 (in terms of 12 Months). | Financial Year 1914–15. | Financial Year 1915–16. | Financial Year 1916–17. | Financial Year 1917–18. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| Colombo .. | 1,237,639 | 1,966,800 | 1,956,480 | 2,156,926 | 2,077,596 |
| Siyane and Hewagam .. | 279,911 | 350,511 | 333,600 | 363,600 | 391,800 |
| Negombo .. | 392,400 | 503,000 | 400,560 | 400,560 | 441,994 |
| Kalutara .. | 212,720 | 241,234 | 231,333 | 275,000 | 331,996 |
| Panadure .. | 157,600 | 208,150 | 238,888 | 285,550 | 232,800 |
| Kandy .. / Nuwara Eliya .. / Matale .. | 1,067,751 | 1,212,000 | 1,264,756 | 1,391,422 | 1,366,486 |
| Galle .. | 184,600 | 260,000 | 194,600 | 281,120 | 342,240 |
| Matara .. / Hambantota .. | 98,000 | 133,250 | 123,960 | 153,960 | 144,600 |
| Jaffna .. | 181,568 | 161,565 | 237,555 | 251,555 | 278,990 |
| Mannar .. | 48,120 | 45,125 | 55,300 | 63,880 | 55,500 |
| Mullaittivu .. | 20,284 | 20,500 | 18,725 | 20,800 | 24,600 |
| Batticaloa .. | 78,480 | 70,555 | 85,780 | 91,865 | 81,980 |
| Trincomalee .. | 37,040 | 37,455 | 37,555 | 42,555 | 33,550 |
| Kurunegala .. | 416,800 | 481,248 | 332,400 | 471,144 | 402,548 |
| Puttalam .. | 97,148 | 105,840 | 85,212 | 93,218 | 85,000 |
| Chilaw .. | 310,044 | 431,000 | 322,888 | 357,936 | 290,000 |
| Anuradhapura .. | 65,511 | 52,450 | 60,600 | 79,001 | 70,596·55 |
| Badulla .. | 240,000 | 206,860 | 223,600 | 303,810 | 338,960 |
| Ratnapura .. | 204,000 | 241,248 | 194,744 | 244,740 | 291,156 |
| Three Korales .. | 300,152 | 197,760 | 203,592 | 281,200 | 317,919 |
| Four Korales .. | 155,196 | 278,000 | 145,250 | 197,816 | 213,810 |
| Total .. | 5,784,964 | 7,204,551 | 6,747,378 | 7,807,658 | 7,814,121·55 |

[For Appendix E see page 8.]

## Appendix F.

Statement showing Consumption of Arrack in each of the Revenue Districts of Ceylon, 1913 to 1917.

| District. | Area in Square Miles. | Population (Census of 1911). | Consumption (at 27° under proof, normal.) | | | | | Rate of Consumption per Head of Population. | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | 1913. | 1914. | 1915. | 1916. | 1917. | 1913. | 1914. | 1915. | 1916. | 1917. |
| | | | Gallons. | Gallons. | Gallons. | Gallons. | Gallons. | Gallons. | Gallons. | Gallons. | Gallons. | Gallons. |
| Colombo .. | 808 | 826,828 | 564,588 | 570,653 | 457,455 | 471,406 | 418,650 | ·68 | ·69 | ·55 | ·57 | ·50 |
| Kalutara .. | 624 | 279,493 | 90,644 | 96,248 | 76,513 | 90,007 | 82,876 | ·32 | ·34 | ·27 | ·32 | ·29 |
| Kandy .. | 911 | 408,429 | 183,601 | 146,718 | 122,971 | 140,563 | 117,043 | ·44 | ·35 | ·30 | ·34 | ·28 |
| Nuwara Eliya .. | 463 | 155,462 | 65,045 | 49,550 | 39,331 | 46,184 | 40,319 | ·418 | ·31 | ·25 | ·29 | ·25 |
| Matale .. | 905 | 108,367 | 32,842 | 24,027 | 21,745 | 24,439 | 21,691 | ·303 | ·22 | ·20 | ·22 | ·20 |
| Galle .. | 652 | 291,001 | 51,200 | 54,399 | 42,288 | 59,003 | 49,514 | ·175 | ·18 | ·14 | ·20 | ·17 |
| Matara .. | 481 | 227,308 | 19,077 | 17,996 | 17,284 | 19,344 | 17,165 | ·08 | ·07 | ·076 | ·085 | ·07 |
| Hambantota .. | 1,013 | 110,508 | 9,726 | 9,067 | 9,893 | 10,196 | 8,749 | ·088 | ·082 | ·089 | ·092 | ·07 |
| Jaffna .. | 999 | 326,712 | 38,373 | 35,971 | 46,207 | 35,119 | 40,463 | ·117 | ·110 | ·14 | ·107 | ·12 |
| Mannar .. | 905 | 25,603 | 9,503 | 10,789 | 11,160 | 8,811 | 8,631 | ·37 | ·42 | ·43 | ·34 | ·33 |
| Mullaittivu .. | 1,466 | 17,336 | 4,387 | 4,242 | 5,568 | 3,903 | 4,320 | ·25 | ·24 | ·32 | ·22 | ·24 |
| Batticaloa .. | 2,800 | 153,943 | 16,932 | 14,042 | 18,426 | 13,314 | 11,257 | ·109 | ·091 | ·11 | ·086 | ·07 |
| Trincomalee .. | 1,048 | 29,755 | 7,676 | 6,710 | 6,155 | 5,293 | 6,028 | ·257 | ·22 | ·20 | ·17 | ·20 |
| Kurunegala .. | 1,844 | 306,807 | 122,801 | 93,751 | 80,682 | 83,958 | 67,954 | ·4 | ·305 | ·26 | ·27 | ·22 |
| Puttalam .. Puttalam | 910 | 39,665 | 21,058 | 20,417 | 14,326 | 15,829 | 12,744 | ·53 | ·51 | ·36 | ·39 | ·32 |
| Puttalam .. Chilaw .. | 262 | 87,664 | 100,379 | 89,530 | 63,792 | 65,264 | 47,744 | 1·1 | 1·02 | ·72 | ·74 | ·54 |
| Anuradhapura .. | 4,068 | 86,276 | 12,688 | 11,647 | 10,870 | 11,534 | 10,219 | ·145 | ·13 | ·12 | ·13 | ·11 |
| Badulla .. | 3,271 | 216,692 | 50,523 | 46,620 | 47,639 | 47,419 | 44,918 | ·23 | ·21 | ·21 | ·21 | ·20 |
| Ratnapura .. | 1,259 | 165,992 | 49,308 | 42,439 | 41,230 | 43,619 | 47,072 | ·29 | ·25 | ·24 | ·26 | ·28 |
| Kegalla .. | 642 | 242,529 | 104,189 | 77,489 | 79,293 | 91,162 | 86,775 | ·429 | ·31 | ·32 | ·37 | ·35 |
| Total .. | 25,331 | 4,106,350 | 1,554,540 | 1,422,305 | 1,212,828 | 1,286,367 | 1,144,132 | ·37 | ·34 | ·29 | ·31 | ·27 |

## Appendix G.

Arrack Rent Revenue, 1915–16, 1916–17, and 1917–18, with reference to Population, to the Gallonage consumed, and to the Number of Taverns.

| Rent Area. | Arrack Rent Revenue per Head of Population. 1915–16. | 1916–17. | 1917–18. | Arrack Revenue per Gallon consumed. 1915–16. | 1916–17. | Average Rent per Arrack Tavern. 1915–16. | 1916–17. | 1917–18. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| Colombo .. | 4 85 | 5 34 | 5 15 | 5 83 | 6 82 | 38,362 | 42,292 | 42,399 |
| Siyane and Hewagam | 1 31 | 1 42 | 1 53 | 5 48 | 6 28 | 6,808 | 7,420 | 8,517 |
| Negombo | 2 36 | 2 36 | 2 61 | 5 35 | 5 83 | 6,069 | 6,069 | 7,128 |
| Kalutara | 1 9 | 1 29 | 1 56 | 5 27 | 6 29 | 7,977 | 9,482 | 12,296 |
| Panadure | 3 54 | 4 23 | 3 44 | 5 42 | 6 88 | 7,026 | 8,398 | 8,314 |
| Kandy .. / Nuwara Eliya .. / Matale .. | 1 88 | 2 6 | 2 3 | 5 98 | 7 31 | 19,162 | 21,406 | 21,690 |
| Galle .. | 0 66 | 0 96 | 1 17 | 3 48 | 5 14 | 2,948 | 4,259 | 5,185 |
| Matara and Hambantota | 0 36 | 0 45 | 0 42 | 4 15 | 5 53 | 2,383 | 2,904 | 2,728 |
| Jaffna .. | 0 72 | 0 76 | 0 85 | 6 85 | 5 99 | 9,898 | 10,062 | 11,155 |
| Mannar .. | 2 15 | 2 49 | 2 16 | 5 73 | 8 15 | 5,027 | 5,807 | 6,166 |
| Mullaittivu | 1 8 | 1 19 | 1 41 | 4 59 | 5 2 | 2,340 | 2,600 | 3,075 |
| Batticaloa | 0 55 | 0 59 | 0 53 | 5 71 | 8 31 | 1,994 | 2,551 | 2,277 |
| Trincomalee | 1 26 | 1 43 | 1 12 | 6 40 | 7 49 | 3,414 | 3,868 | 3,050 |
| Kurunegala | 1 8 | 1 53 | 1 31 | 3 97 | 6 38 | 4,817 | 6,928 | 6,289 |
| Puttalam | 2 14 | 2 35 | 2 14 | 5 33 | 6 52 | 3,043 | 3,329 | 3,400 |
| Chilaw .. | 3 68 | 4 8 | 3 30 | 4 90 | 6 74 | 4,892 | 5,423 | 4,531 |
| Anuradhapura | 0 70 | 0 91 | 0 81 | 5 18 | 7 45 | 6,733 | 11,285 | 14,119 |
| Badulla .. | 1 3 | 1 40 | 1 56 | 4 84 | 6 64 | 12,422 | 16,878 | 17,840 |
| Ratnapura | 1 17 | 1 47 | 1 75 | 4 67 | 5 1 | 5,901 | 7,416 | 9,392 |
| Three Korales | 1 46 | 2 70 | 2 29 | 3 94 | 5 38 | 8,143 | 11,248 | 12,716 |
| Four Korales | 1 39 | 1 42 | 2 5 | 3 75 | 5 21 | 6,602 | 8,991 | 9,718 |
| Average .. | 1 64 | 1 90 | 1 90 | 5 27 | 6 46 | 8,650 | 10,126 | 10,588 |

## Appendix H.

Statement showing Arrack Rent Revenue and Arrack Consumption with reference to Population and Area in each Arrack Rent Area of Ceylon during the Financial Year October, 1916, to September, 1917.

| 1 Rent Area. | 2 Arrack Rent Revenue, 1916–17. | 3 Arrack consumed, 1916–17. | 4 Arrack Revenue per Head of Population. | 5 Arrack Revenue per Gallon consumed. | 6 Arrack consumed per Head of Population. | 7 Arrack Taverns per 100 Square Miles. | 8 Population to each Arrack Tavern. | 9 Average Rent per Arrack Tavern. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | Gallons. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Gallons. | | | Rs. |
| Colombo .. | 2,156,926 | 316,088 | 5 34 | 6 82 | ·78 | 32·07 | 7,907 | 42,292 |
| Siyane and Hewagam | 363,600 | 57,831 | 1 42 | 6 28 | ·22 | 12·1 | 5,192 | 7,420 |
| Negombo .. | 400,560 | 68,653 | 2 36 | 5 83 | ·40 | 26·7 | 2,561 | 6,069 |
| Kalutara .. | 275,000 | 43,697 | 1 29 | 6 29 | ·20 | 5·87 | 7,310 | 9,482 |
| Panadure .. | 285,550 | 41,479 | 4 23 | 6 88 | ·61 | 26·15 | 1,984 | 8,398 |
| Kandy .. | 1,391,422 | 125,236 | 2 6 | 7 31 | ·30 | 5·37 | 8,508 | 21,406 |
| Nuwara Eliya .. | | 42,308 | | | ·27 | 2·15 | 15,546 | |
| Matale .. | | 22,741 | | | ·20 | 0·77 | 15,481 | |
| Galle .. | 281,120 | 54,589 | 0 96 | 5 14 | ·18 | 10·12 | 4,409 | 4,259 |
| Matara .. | 153,960 | 18,424 | 0 45 | 5 53 | ·08 | 7·48 | 6,314 | 2,904 |
| Hambantota .. | | 9,377 | | | ·08 | 1·67 | 6,500 | |
| Jaffna .. | 251,555 | 41,989 | 0 76 | 5 99 | ·12 | 2·60 | 13,068 | 10,062 |
| Mannar .. | 63,880 | 7,834 | 2 49 | 8 15 | ·30 | 1·21 | 2,327 | 5,807 |
| Mullaittivu .. | 20,800 | 4,137 | 1 19 | 5 2 | ·23 | 0·54 | 2,167 | 2,600 |
| Batticaloa .. | 91,865 | 11,049 | 0 59 | 8 31 | ·07 | 1·28 | 4,276 | 2,551 |
| Trincomalee .. | 42,555 | 5,678 | 1 43 | 7 49 | ·19 | 1·04 | 2,705 | 3,868 |
| Kurunegala .. | 471,144 | 73,752 | 1 53 | 6 38 | ·24 | 3·66 | 4,511 | 6,928 |
| Puttalam .. | 93,218 | 14,296 | 2 35 | 6 52 | ·36 | 3·07 | 1,416 | 3,329 |
| Chilaw .. | 357,936 | 53,090 | 4 8 | 6 74 | ·60 | 25·1 | 1,328 | 5,423 |
| Anuradhapura .. | 79,001 | 10,590 | 0 91 | 7 45 | ·12 | 0·17 | 12,325 | 11,285 |
| Badulla .. | 303,810 | 45,730 | 1 40 | 6 64 | ·21 | 0·55 | 12,038 | 16,878 |
| Ratnapura .. | 244,740 | 48,859 | 1 47 | 5 1 | ·29 | 2·62 | 5,030 | 7,416 |
| Three Korales .. | 281,200 | 52,231 | 2 70 | 5 38 | ·37 | 7·71 | 4,155 | 11,248 |
| Four Korales .. | 197,816 | 37,916 | 1 42 | 5 21 | ·36 | 6·91 | 6,301 | 8,991 |
| Total .. | 7,807,658 | 1,207,574 | 1 90 | 6 46 | ·29 | 3·04 | 5,326 | 10,126 |

## Appendix C.

Statement showing Results of the Arrack Rent Sales, 1896 to 1917–18.

| Province. | 1896. | 1897. | 1898. | 1899. | 1900. | 1901. | 1902. | 1903. | 1904. | 1905. | 1906. | 1907. | 1908. | 1909. | 1910. | 1911–12. Jan., 1911, to June, 1912 (18 months). | 1912–13. | 1913–14. July, 1913, to Sept., 1914 (15 months). | 1914–15. | 1915–16. | 1916–17. | 1917–18. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Western.* | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| Colombo .. .. | 550,000 | 550,000 | 596,750 | 815,000 | 815,000 | 815,000 | 877,500 | 877,500 | 1,075,582 | 1,075,582 | 1,086,924 | 1,086,924 | 1,140,848 | 1,140,848 | 1,211,678 | 1,923,978 | 976,344 | 1,547,048 | 1,966,800 | 1,956,450 | 2,156,926 | 2,077,596 |
| Siyane and Hewagam Korale .. | 126,100 | 149,205 | 158,438 | 158,438 | 158,438 | 210,887 | 210,887 | 216,887 | 216,887 | 120,000 | 192,840 | 192,840 | 229,320 | 229,320 | 268,840 | 482,840 | 262,500 | 349,888 | 350,511 | 333,600 | 363,600 | 391,800 |
| Negombo .. .. | 180,000 | 180,000 | 194,400 | 208,800 | 253,100 | 253,100 | 288,000 | 288,000 | 345,670 | 345,670 | 312,600 | 353,320 | 353,320 | 370,111 | 340,109 | 592,056 | 300,306 | 490,500 | 503,000 | 490,500 | 490,560 | 441,994 |
| Panadure .. .. | 42,025 | 44,525 | 50,022 | 54,044 | 54,044 | 74,075 | 74,075 | 71,275 | 71,275 | 84,075 | 84,075 | 88,125 | 88,125 | 105,215 | 121,000 | 211,250 | 123,750 | 197,000 | 208,150 | 238,888 | 285,550 | 232,800 |
| Kalutara .. .. | 52,550 | 56,500 | 59,500 | 61,000 | 61,000 | 75,275 | 75,275 | 66,780 | 71,834 | 71,834 | 62,777 | 62,777 | 86,016 | 86,016 | 111,012 | 226,798 | 185,750 | 265,900 | 241,234 | 231,333 | 275,000 | 331,996 |
| *Central.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| The whole Province .. | 544,700 | 619,325 | 632,000 | 637,000 | 637,000 | 649,550 | 649,550 | 525,257 | 525,257 | 667,776 | 667,776 | 821,719 | 821,719 | 824,359 | 876,379 | 1,444,572 | 846,998 | 1,334,689 | 1,212,000 | 1,264,756 | 1,391,422 | 1,366,486 |
| *Southern.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Galle .. .. | 126,775 | 136,150 | 116,600 | 96,882 | 102,565 | 102,565 | 177,792 | 177,792 | 142,738 | 142,738 | 147,738 | 147,738 | 167,500 | 160,000 | 152,500 | 271,150 | 154,600 | 230,750 | 260,000 | 194,600 | 281,120 | 342,240 |
| Matara .. .. | 99,425 | 112,165 | 104,250 | 86,540 | 93,895 | 106,655 | 107,111 | 107,111 | 117,861 | 88,425 | 120,038 | 120,038 | 128,875 | 128,875 | 123,575 | 202,362 | 93,200 | 122,500 | 133,250 | 123,960 | 153,960 | 144,600 |
| Hambantota .. .. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *Northern.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Jaffna .. .. | 76,750 | 86,100 | 113,500 | 113,500 | 73,000 | 92,500 | 92,500 | 105,720 | 105,720 | 118,320 | 118,320 | 137,856 | 137,856 | 112,000 | 118,960 | 182,995 | 132,555 | 226,960 | 161,565 | 237,555 | 251,555 | 278,990 |
| Mannar .. .. | 18,800 | 21,100 | | | 20,500 | 20,500 | 22,800 | 22,800 | 28,800 | 28,800 | 36,420 | 36,420 | 36,750 | 36,750 | 41,940 | 69,500 | 40,550 | 60,150 | 45,125 | 55,300 | 63,880 | 55,500 |
| Mullaittivu .. .. | 10,850 | 11,180 | | | 11,330 | 11,330 | 13,980 | 15,950 | 17,709 | 9,619 | 16,200 | 16,200 | 12,000 | 12,000 | 17,876 | 28,601 | 14,160 | 25,355 | 20,500 | 18,725 | 20,800 | 24,600 |
| *Eastern.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Batticaloa .. .. | 51,135 | 56,760 | 83,000 | 83,000 | 60,960 | 65,025 | 65,025 | 74,400 | 74,400 | 80,680 | 80,680 | 70,850 | 62,755 | 63,050 | 68,760 | 131,820 | 77,990 | 98,100 | 70,555 | 85,780 | 91,865 | 81,980 |
| Trincomalee .. .. | 45,980 | 49,776 | 50,592 | 51,592 | 51,592 | 48,086 | 48,086 | 51,759 | 51,759 | 60,223 | 60,223 | 35,640 | 35,640 | 36,060 | 40,215 | 56,910 | 29,990 | 46,300 | 37,455 | 37,555 | 42,555 | 33,550 |
| *North-Western.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Kurunegala .. .. | 110,080 | 133,280 | 143,250 | 140,000 | 140,000 | 166,650 | 181,770 | 181,770 | 250,300 | 250,300 | 216,840 | 216,840 | 255,027 | 255,027 | 301,377 | 505,000 | 240,000 | 521,000 | 481,248 | 332,400 | 471,144 | 402,548 |
| Puttalam .. .. | 44,500 | 45,000 | 46,000 | 47,000 | 47,000 | 50,025 | 50,025 | 55,350 | 55,350 | 60,336 | 60,336 | 66,480 | 56,480 | 75,061 | 80,484 | 121,999 | 96,260 | 121,435 | 105,840 | 88,212 | 93,218 | 85,000 |
| Chilaw .. .. | 153,925 | 157,500 | 162,750 | 168,000 | 168,000 | 191,000 | 191,000 | 213,055 | 213,055 | 228,903 | 228,903 | 235,423 | 255,423 | 276,840 | 276,780 | 465,413 | 269,999 | 387,555 | 431,000 | 322,888 | 357,936 | 290,000 |
| *North-Central.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Anuradhapura .. .. | 18,925 | 22,950 | 28,650 | 31,200 | 31,200 | 37,620 | 42,880 | 50,175 | 50,175 | 68,287 | 68,287 | 51,480 | 51,480 | 47,916 | 54,115 | 86,297 | 58,036 | 81,888 | 52,450 | 60,600 | 79,001 | 70,596·55 |
| *Uva.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Badulla .. .. | 93,625 | 126,000 | 162,825 | 116,000 | 100,000 | 115,230 | 115,230 | 97,000 | 97,000 | 122,020 | 122,020 | 142,620 | 142,620 | 131,050 | 162,150 | 306,840 | 189,600 | 300,000 | 206,860 | 223,600 | 303,810 | 338,960 |
| *Sabaragamuwa.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ratnapura .. .. | 53,377 | 65,730 | 107,577 | 107,577 | 77,575 | 77,575 | 53,275 | 53,275 | 55,075 | 55,075 | 66,505 | 66,505 | 111,538 | 111,538 | 142,557 | 248,835 | 196,000 | 255,000 | 241,248 | 194,744 | 244,740 | 291,156 |
| Four Korales .. .. | 125,800 | 60,480 | 90,249 | 90,249 | 66,250 | 66,250 | 74,739 | 74,739 | 80,280 | 80,280 | 82,884 | 82,884 | 106,686 | 106,686 | 119,936 | 164,000 | 129,600 | 193,995 | 197,760 | 145,250 | 197,816 | 213,810 |
| Three Korales .. .. | | 94,500 | 88,750 | 88,750 | 91,277 | 91,277 | 82,075 | 92,149 | 92,149 | 102,738 | 102,738 | 127,282 | 127,282 | 160,292 | 170,392 | 275,589 | 218,000 | 375,190 | 278,000 | 203,592 | 281,200 | 317,919 |
| Total .. | 2,525,322 | 2,778,226 | 2,989,104 | 3,154,573 | 3,113,726 | 3,320,176 | 3,493,575 | 3,418,745 | 3,738,878 | 3,861,684 | 3,935,127 | 4,179,964 | 4,407,262 | 4,469,015 | 4,800,635 | 7,998,805* | 4,636,188 | 7,231,204† | 7,204,551 | 6,747,378 | 7,807,658 | 7,814,121·55 |

* For 12 months, Rs. 5,332,537.

† For 12 months, Rs. 5,784,964.

## Appendix E.

Statement of prevailing Sale Prices of Arrack in each Rent Area during each Month of 1917.

[NOTE.—D., price per gallon when sold by dram. C.B., price per gallon when sold by customer's bottle. S.B., price per gallon when sold by sealed bottle.]

| Rent Area. | January. | | | February. | | | March. | | | April. | | | May. | | | June. | | | July. | | | August. | | | September. | | | October. | | | November. | | | December. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | D. | C.B. | S.B. | D. | C.B. | S.B. | D. | C.B. | S.B. | D. | C.B. | S.B. | D. | C.B. | S.B. | D. | C.B. | S.B. | D. | C.B. | S.B. | D. | C.B. | S.B. | D. | C.B. | S.B. | D. | C.B. | S.B. | D. | C.B. | S.B. | D. | C.B. | S.B. |
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| Colombo .. | 9·60 | 9·48<br>8·84 | 12·00<br>11·10 | 9·60 | 9·45<br>8·84 | 12·00<br>11·10 | 9·60 | 9·45<br>8·84 | 12·00<br>11·10 | 9·60 | 9·45<br>8·84 | 12·00<br>11·10 | 9·60 | 9·45<br>8·84 | 12·00<br>11·10 | 9·60 | 9·48<br>4·84 | 12·00<br>11·10 | 9·60 | 9·39<br>11·31 | 12·00<br>9·30 | 9·60 | 9·39<br>9·30 | 12·00<br>11·51 | 9·60 | 9·39<br>9·30 | 12·00<br>11·31 | 9·60 | 9·66<br>9·66 | 12·00<br>11·31<br>10·80<br>10·56 | 9·60 | 9·84<br>9·66 | 11·40<br>11·31<br>10·80<br>10·68 | 9·60 | 9·84<br>9·66 | 11·40<br>11·31<br>10·68 |
| Siyane and Hewagam | 11·52 | 8·92<br>8·91 | 9·92<br>10·24 | 11·52 | 8·92<br>8·91 | 9·92<br>10·24 | 11·52 | 8·92<br>8·91 | 9·92<br>10·27 | 11·52 | 8·92<br>8·91 | 9·92<br>10·24 | 11·52 | 8·92 | 9·92<br>10·24 | 11·52 | 8·92 | 9·92<br>10·24 | 11·52 | 8·92 | 10·54<br>10·59 | 11·52 | 8·92<br>8·91 | 10·54<br>10·24 | 11·52 | 8·92<br>8·91 | 10·54<br>10·19 | 9·60 | 9·60 | 10·56<br>10·65 | 9·60 | 9·60 | 10·56<br>11·66 | 9·60 | 9·60 | 10·56<br>11·66 |
| Negombo .. | 11·52 | 8·57 | 10·27 | 11·52 | 8·57 | 10·27 | 11·52 | 8·57 | 10·27 | 11·52 | 8·57 | 10·27 | 11·52 | 8·57 | 10·27 | 11·52 | 8·57 | 10·24 | 11·52 | 8·71 | 10·55 | 11·52 | 8·91 | 11·04 | 11·52 | 8·92 | 10·88 | 9·60 | 9·60 | 11·20 | 9·60 | 9·60 | 11·20 | 9·60 | 9·60 | 10·56<br>11·20 |
| Kalutara .. | 11·52 | 9·12<br>9·60 | 12·80<br>11·68<br>11·52 | 11·52 | 9·12<br>9·60 | 11·08<br>12·80<br>11·52 | 9·60<br>11·52 | 9·60 | 11·04<br>12·80<br>11·52 | 11·52 | 9·80 | 11·08<br>12·80<br>13·44 | 9·60<br>11·52 | 9·60 | 11·04<br>12·80<br>13·44 | 9·60<br>11·52 | — | 10·56<br>12·80<br>11·76 | 9·60<br>11·52 | 8·64<br>9·60 | 10·29<br>12·00<br>12·80<br>13·44 | 9·60<br>11·52 | 9·60 | 10·29<br>12·80<br>13·44 | 9·60<br>11·52 | 9·60 | 10·29<br>11·04<br>12·80<br>11·52<br>13·44 | 9·60 | 9·60 | 12·80<br>10·29<br>11·52 | 9·60 | 9·60 | 15·84<br>12·86<br>10·29<br>11·52 | 9·60 | 9·60 | 15·80<br>12·80<br>10·29 |
| Panadure .. | 9·60<br>11·52 | 9·12<br>8·64 | 12·80<br>10·28<br>11·52 | 9·60<br>11·52 | 8·60<br>9·12 | 10·28<br>12·80<br>11·52 | 9·60<br>11·52 | 8·50 | 10·28<br>12·80 | 9·60<br>11·52 | 8·00<br>9·12 | 11·08<br>12·80 | 9·60<br>11·52 | 9·62 | 11·08<br>12·80 | 9·60<br>11·52 | 9·12 | 11·08<br>12·80 | 9·60<br>11·52 | 8·60<br>9·60 | 11·08<br>12·80<br>11·54 | 9·60<br>11·52 | 8·64<br>9·12<br>9·60 | 11·08<br>12·80 | 9·60<br>11·52 | 8·64<br>9·12<br>9·60 | 11·08<br>12·80 | 9·60 | 9·60 | 12·80<br>11·08<br>11·52 | 9·60 | 9·60 | 13·45<br>12·86<br>11·08<br>11·68 | 9·60 | 9·60 | 14·40<br>12·80<br>11·08<br>11·66 |
| Kandy .. | 9·60<br>11·52 | 10·24 | 12·00<br>14·40<br>11·66<br>13·72 | 9·60<br>11·52 | 10·24 | 12·00<br>14·40<br>11·66<br>13·72 | 9·60<br>11·52 | 10·24 | 12·00<br>14·40<br>11·66<br>13·72 | 10·07 | 10·43 | 11·90<br>12·52 | 10·14 | 10·43 | 11·90<br>12·57 | 10·10 | 10·45 | 11·83<br>12·61 | 10·11 | 10·73 | 12·06<br>12·84 | 10·10 | 10·94 | 12·26<br>13·15 | 9·99 | 10·92 | 12·34<br>13·07 | 10·05 | 10·93 | 12·39<br>13·14 | 9·93 | 11·27 | 12·45<br>13·26 | 9·97 | 11·37 | 12·35<br>13·36 |
| Nuwara Eliya | 11·52 | 10·90 | 13·31 | 11·52 | 10·90 | 13·31 | 11·52 | 10·90 | 13·31 | 11·52 | 10·90 | 13·31 | 11·52 | 10·90 | 13·31 | 11·52 | 11·63 | 14·07 | 11·06 | 11·63 | 14·06 | 11·52 | 11·63 | 14·87 | 11·52 | 11·63 | 14·87 | 11·52 | 11·83 | 14·53 | 11·52 | 11·83 | 14·53 | 11·52 | 11·83 | 14·08 |
| Matale .. | 9·60<br>11·52 | 10·24 | 12·00<br>14·40<br>11·66<br>13·72 | 9·60<br>11·52 | 10·24 | 12·00<br>14·40<br>11·66<br>13·72 | 9·60<br>11·52 | 10·24 | 12·00<br>14·40<br>11·66<br>13·72 | 10·07 | 10·43 | 11·90<br>12·52 | 10·14 | 10·43 | 11·90<br>12·57 | 10·10 | 10·45 | 11·83<br>12·61 | 10·11 | 10·73 | 12·06<br>12·84 | 10·10 | 10·94 | 12·26<br>13·15 | 9·99 | 10·92 | 12·34<br>13·07 | 10·05 | 10·93 | 12·39<br>13·14 | 9·93 | 11·27 | 12·45<br>13·26 | 9·97 | 11·37 | 12·35<br>13·36 |
| Galle .. | 9·60<br>11·52 | 7·68<br>8·48 | 12·80 | 9·60<br>11·52 | 7·68<br>8·48 | 12·80 | 11·52 | 8·48 | 12·80 | 11·52 | 8·48 | 12·80 | 9·60 | — | 12·80 | 9·60<br>11·52 | — | 12·80 | 9·60<br>11·52 | 8·48 | 12·80 | 9·60<br>11·52 | 8·64 | 12·80 | 9·60<br>11·52 | — | 12·80 | 9·60<br>11·52 | — | 12·80 | 9·60<br>11·52 | — | 12·80 | 9·60<br>11·52 | — | 12·80 |
| Matara and Hambantota | 9·60 | 8·00<br>9·00 | 12·00 | 9·60 | 9·00<br>8·00 | 12·00 | 9·60 | 8·00<br>9·00 | 12·00 | 9·60 | 9·00<br>8·00 | 12·00 | 11·52 | 9·00<br>8·00 | 12·00 | 11·52 | 8·00<br>9·00 | 12·00 | 9·60 | 8·00<br>9·00 | 12·00 | 9·60 | 8·00<br>9·00 | 12·00 | 9·60 | 8·00 | 12·00 | 9·60 | 9·60 | 12·48<br>12·52<br>13·20<br>12·07 | 9·60 | 9·60 | 12·48<br>11·52<br>13·20<br>12·07 | 9·60 | 9·60 | 12·48<br>11·52<br>13·20<br>12·07 |
| Jaffna .. | 12·00 | 9·60 | 12·00 | 12·00 | 9·60 | 12·00 | 12·00 | 9·60 | 12·00 | 12·00 | 9·60 | 12·00 | 12·00 | 9·60 | 12·00 | 12·00 | 9·00 | 12·00 | 12·00 | 9·00 | T2·00 | 12·00<br>9·60 | 9·00<br>7·50<br>6·00 | 12·00<br>9·00 | 9·00 | 9·00<br>7·50<br>6·00 | 9·00<br>7·50 | 10·56 | 10·56 | 12·40 | 10·56 | 10·56 | 12·00 | 10·56 | 10·56 | 12·00 |
| Mannar .. | 11·52 | 10·56 | 12·40<br>13·44 | 11·52 | 10·56 | 12·40<br>13·44 | 11·52 | 10·56 | 12·40<br>13·44 | 11·52 | 10·56 | 12·80<br>13·44 | 11·52 | 10·56 | 12·80<br>13·44 | 11·52 | 10·56 | 12·80<br>13·44 | 11·52 | 10·56 | 12·80<br>13·44 | 11·52 | 10·56 | 12·80<br>13·44 | 11·52 | 10·56 | 12·80<br>13·44 | 9·60<br>11·52 | 9·66<br>10·56 | 12·00<br>12·40<br>12·44 | 9·60 | 9·60 | 12·00 | 9·60 | 9·60 | 12·00 |
| Mullaittivu .. | 11·52 | 10·56 | 12·00<br>13·03 | 11·52 | 10·56 | 12·00<br>13·03 | 11·52 | 10·56 | 12·00<br>13·03 | 11·52 | 10·56 | 12·80<br>13·03 | 11·52 | 10·56 | 12·80<br>13·03 | 11·52 | 10·56 | 12·80<br>13·03 | 11·52 | 10·56 | 12·80<br>13·03 | 11·52 | 10·56 | 12·80<br>13·03 | 11·52 | 10·56 | 12·80<br>13·03 | 10·56 | 11·52 | 12·40<br>13·03 | 11·04 | 11·28 | 12·72<br>12·00 | 11·04 | 11·00 | 12·00 |
| Batticaloa .. | 11·52 | 10·29 | 13·60 | 11·52 | 10·29 | 13·60 | 12·20 | 10·28 | 12·90 | 12·20 | 10·28 | 12·90 | 12·20 | 10·28 | 12·90 | 11·52 | 10·28<br>8·40 | 12·90<br>12·00 | 11·52 | 8·40 | 12·00 | 11·52 | 8·40 | 12·00 | 11·52<br>9·60 | 8·40<br>6·00 | 12·00<br>12·00 | 10·56 | 10·56 | 12·00 | 10·56 | 10·56 | 12·00 | 10·56<br>9·60 | 10·56<br>9·60 | 12·00 |
| Trincomalee | 12·00 | 10·56 | 12·00 | 12·00 | 9·60 | 12·00 | 12·00 | 9·60 | 12·00 | 12·00 | 9·60 | 12·00 | 12·00 | 9·60 | 12·00 | 10·56 | 9·00 | 12·00 | 10·08 | 8·31 | 12·00 | 9·60 | 7·50 | 12·00 | 10·56 | 10·56 | 12·00 | 10·56 | 10·56 | 12·00 | 10·56 | 10·56 | 12·00 | | | |
| Kurunegala | 13·44<br>11·52<br>9·60 | 10·24 | 12·00<br>11·90<br>10·80 | 13·44<br>11·52<br>9·60 | 10·24<br>9·92<br>9·60<br>9·58<br>8·57 | 11·90<br>11·29<br>11·55<br>10·56<br>9·60 | 13·44<br>11·52<br>9·60 | 9·60<br>10·24 | 10·56<br>11·56<br>14·40 | 14·75<br>13·44<br>12·25 | 10·80<br>10·56<br>10·24 | 14·40<br>10·59<br>11·90<br>14·00 | 14·75<br>12·25 | 10·86<br>10·56 | 14·40<br>10·86<br>11·90<br>14·00 | 12·12<br>14·75 | 10·80<br>12·12 | 10·80<br>11·90<br>14·40<br>14·00 | 12·12<br>12·25<br>14·75 | 10·80 | 10·80<br>11·90<br>14·40<br>14·00 | 12·12<br>14·75 | 10·80 | 10·80<br>14·40<br>11·90<br>14·00 | 12·12<br>12·25<br>14·75 | 12·12 | 10·80<br>11·90<br>14·40<br>14·00 | 9·60 | 10·29 | 11·40<br>13·60<br>13·72 | 9·60 | 10·29 | 11·40<br>13·60<br>13·72 | 9·60 | 10·29 | 11·40<br>13·60<br>13·72 |
| Puttalam .. | 11·52 | 9·80 | 11·90<br>12·48<br>12·60<br>14·00 | 11·52 | 9·10 | 11·20<br>12·16<br>11·90<br>13·30 | 11·52 | 9·10 | 11·20<br>12·16<br>11·90<br>13·30 | 11·52 | 9·10 | 11·20<br>12·16<br>11·90<br>13·30 | 11·52 | 9·10 | 11·20<br>12·16<br>11·90<br>13·30 | 11·52 | 9·10 | 11·20<br>12·16<br>11·90<br>13·30 | 11·52 | 9·10 | 11·20<br>12·16<br>11·90<br>13·30 | 11·52 | 9·10 | 11·20<br>12·16<br>11·90<br>13·30 | 11·52 | 9·10 | 11·20<br>12·16<br>11·90<br>13·30 | 9·60 | — | 11·20 | 9·60 | — | 11·20 | 9·60 | — | 11·20 |
| Chilaw .. | 10·08 | 10·08 | 10·50 | 10·08 | 10·08 | 10·50 | 10·08 | 10·08 | 10·50 | 10·08 | 10·08 | 10·50 | 10·08 | 10·08 | 10·50 | 10·08 | 10·08 | 10·50 | 10·08 | 10·08 | 10·50 | 10·08 | 10·08 | 10·50 | 10·08 | 10·08 | 10·50 | 9·60 | — | 10·50 | 9·60 | — | 10·50 | 9·60 | — | 10·50 |
| Anuradhapura .. | 12·00 | 10·56 | 12·80 | 12·00 | 10·56 | 12·80 | 12·00 | 10·56 | 12·80 | 12·00 | 10·36 | 12·80 | 12·00 | 10·08 | 12·80 | 12·00 | 9·60 | 12·80 | 12·00 | 9·60 | 12·00 | 12·00 | 9·60 | 12·00 | 12·00 | 9·60 | 12·00 | 11·52 | 9·60 | 12·00 | 10·56 | 10·56 | 12·00 | 10·08 | 10·08 | 12·00 |
| Badulla .. | 13·44 | 10·29 | 14·00<br>*20·00 | 13·44 | 9·66<br>10·29 | 14·00<br>*20·00 | 13·44 | 10·29 | 14·00<br>*20·00 | 13·44 | 10·29 | 14·06<br>*20·00 | 13·44 | 10·29 | 14·00<br>*20·00 | 13·44 | 10·29 | 14·00 | 13·44 | 10·29 | 14·00 | 13·44 | 10·29 | 14·00 | 13·44 | 10·29 | 14·00 | 11·52 | 12·00 | 14·00<br>15·00 | 11·52 | 12·00 | 14·00<br>15·00 | 11·52 | 12·00 | 14·00<br>15·00 |
| Ratnapura .. | 11·52 | 9·60 | 10·98<br>13·20 | 11·52 | 9·60 | 10·98<br>13·20 | 11·52 | 9·60 | 10·98<br>13·20 | 11·25 | 9·60 | 10·98<br>13·20 | 11·52 | 9·60 | 11·32<br>13·60 | 11·52 | 9·60 | 11·32<br>13·60 | 11·52 | 9·60 | 11·32<br>13·60 | 11·52 | 9·60 | 11·32<br>13·60<br>11·65 | 11·52 | 9·60 | 11·32<br>13·60<br>11·65 | 9·60<br>11·52 | 9·60 | 13·20<br>13·60<br>11·52<br>11·65 | 9·60<br>11·52 | 9·60 | 13·60<br>11·52<br>11·65 | 11·52 | 9·60 | 13·60<br>11·52<br>11·65 |
| Three Korales | 11·52 | 9·28 | 12·80<br>10·28 | 11·52 | 9·28 | 12·80<br>10·28 | 11·52 | 9·28 | 12·80<br>10·28 | 11·52 | 9·28 | 12·80<br>10·28 | 11·52 | 9·28 | 12·80<br>10·28 | 11·52 | 9·28 | 11·54 | 11·52 | 9·21 | 12·80<br>10·28 | 11·52 | 9·21 | 12·80<br>10·28 | 11·52 | 9·21 | 12·80<br>10·28 | 9·60 | 10·34 | 13·20<br>10·63<br>12·35 | 9·60 | 9·60<br>10·34 | 15·00<br>12·00<br>10·62<br>10·97<br>12·34<br>11·66 | 9·60 | 9·60<br>10·34 | 13·29<br>12·00<br>11·60<br>10·98<br>12·34<br>11·66 |
| Four Korales | 11·52 | 9·18 | 10·29<br>11·03 | 11·52 | 9·18 | 10·29<br>11·03 | 11·52 | 9·18 | 10·29<br>11·03 | 11·52 | 9·18 | 10·29<br>11·03 | 11·52 | 9·18 | 10·25<br>11·03 | 11·52 | 9·12 | 10·66<br>12·00 | 11·52 | 9·12 | 10·66<br>12·00 | 11·52 | 9·21 | 10·66<br>12·00 | 11·52 | 9·21 | 10·66<br>12·00 | 9·60 | 9·60 | 12·80<br>10·62<br>11·65 | 9·60 | 9·60 | 12·80<br>10·62<br>11·65 | 9·60 | 9·60 | 12·80<br>10·62<br>11·65 |
| Municipality (Colombo) | 9·60 | 10·08 | 11·20<br>11·90 | 9·60 | 10·08 | 11·20<br>11·90 | 9·60 | 10·08 | 11·20<br>11·90 | 9·60 | 10·08 | 11·20<br>11·90 | 9·60 | 10·08 | 11·20<br>11·90 | 9·60 | 10·08 | 10·80<br>11·90 | 9·60 | 10·08 | 10·08<br>11·90 | 9·60 | 10·08 | 10·80<br>11·90 | 9·60 | 10·08 | 10·80<br>11·90 | 9·60 | 10·08 | 10·80<br>11·65 | 9·60 | 10·08 | 10·80<br>11·65 | 9·60 | 10·08 | 10·80<br>11·65 |

* Special Old Arrack.

## Appendix I.

Statement showing Arrack Rent Revenue for 1917–18 and Arrack Consumption for 1916–17, with reference to Population and Area in each Arrack Rent Area of Ceylon.

| | Rent Area. | Arrack Rent Revenue, 1917–18. Rs. c. | Arrack consumed, 1916–17. Gallons. | Arrack Revenue per Head of Population. Rs. c. | Arrack Revenue per Gallon consumed. Rs. c. | Arrack consumed per Head of Population. Gallons. | Arrack Taverns per 100 Sq. Miles. | Population to each Arrack Tavern. | Average Rent per Arrack Tavern. Rs. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | Colombo | 2,077,596 0 | 316,088 | 5 15 | 6 57 | ·78 | 30·81 | 8,230 | 42,399 |
| 2. | Siyané&Hewagam | 391,800 0 | 57,831 | 1 53 | 6 79 | ·22 | 11·44 | 5,531 | 8,517 |
| 3. | Negombo | 441,994 0 | 68,653 | 2 61 | 6 43 | ·40 | 25·1 | 2,727 | 7,128 |
| 4. | Kalutara | 331,996 0 | 43,697 | 1 56 | 7 59 | ·20 | 5·46 | 7,852 | 12,296 |
| 5. | Panadure | 232,800 0 | 41,479 | 3 44 | 5 61 | ·61 | 21·53 | 2,410 | 8,314 |
| 6. | Kandy | 1,366,486 0 | 125,236 | 2 3 | 7 18 | ·30 | 5·04 | 8,878 | 21,690 |
| | Nuwara Eliya | | 42,308 | | | ·27 | 2·15 | 15,546 | |
| | Matale | | 22,741 | | | ·20 | 0·77 | 15,481 | |
| 7. | Galle | 342,240 0 | 54,589 | 1 17 | 6 26 | ·18 | 10·12 | 4,409 | 5,185 |
| 8. | Matara | 144,600 0 | 18,424 | 0 42 | 5 20 | ·08 | 7·48 | 6,314 | 2,728 |
| | Hambantota | | 9,377 | | | ·08 | 1·67 | 6,500 | |
| 9. | Jaffna | 278,990 0 | 41,989 | 0 85 | 6 64 | ·12 | 2·5 | 13,068 | 11,155 |
| 10. | Mannar | 55,500 0 | 7,834 | 2 16 | 7 8 | ·30 | ·99 | 2,844 | 6,166 |
| 11. | Mullaittivu | 24,600 0 | 4,137 | 1 41 | 5 94 | ·23 | ·54 | 2,167 | 3,075 |
| 12. | Batticaloa | 81,980 0 | 11,049 | 0 53 | 7 41 | ·07 | 1·28 | 4,276 | 2,277 |
| 13. | Trincomalee | 33,550 0 | 5,678 | 1 12 | 5 90 | ·19 | 1·04 | 2,705 | 3,050 |
| 14. | Kurunegala | 402,548 0 | 73,752 | 1 31 | 5 45 | ·24 | 3·47 | 4,793 | 6,289 |
| 15. | Puttalam | 85,000 0 | 14,296 | 2 14 | 5 94 | ·36 | 2·74 | 1,586 | 3,400 |
| 16. | Chilaw | 290,000 0 | 53,090 | 3 30 | 5 46 | ·60 | 24·4 | 1,369 | 4,531 |
| 17. | Anuradhapura | 70,596 55 | 10,590 | 0 81 | 6 66 | ·12 | 0·12 | 17,255 | 14,119 |
| 18. | Badulla | 338,960 0 | 45,730 | 1 56 | 7 41 | ·21 | 0·58 | 11,404 | 17,840 |
| 19. | Ratnapura | 291,156 0 | 48,859 | 1 75 | 5 95 | ·29 | 2·46 | 5,354 | 9,392 |
| 20. | Three Korales | 317,919 0 | 52,231 | 2 29 | 6 8 | ·37 | 7·86 | 5,545 | 12,716 |
| 21. | Four Korales | 213,810 0 | 37,916 | 2 5 | 5 63 | ·36 | 6·79 | 4,722 | 9,718 |
| | Total | 7,814,121 55 | 1,207,574 | 1 90 | 6 47 | ·29 | 2·91 | 5,564 | 10,588 |

NOTE.—This table gives figures of the 1917–18 arrack rent revenue in relation to the 1916–17 consumption of arrack. The figures of consumption for the 1917–18 rent period are not yet available.

## Appendix J.

Statement showing Number of Toddy Taverns sanctioned and Amounts realized by Rent Sales for 1913–14, 1914–15, 1915–16, 1916–17, and 1917–18.

| District. | 1913–14 (15 Months). No. of Taverns sanctioned. | Amounts realized. Rs. c. | 1914–15 (12 Months). No. of Taverns sanctioned. | Amounts realized. Rs. c. | 1915–16 (12 Months). No. of Taverns sanctioned. | Amounts realized. Rs. c. | 1916–17 (12 Months). No. of Taverns sanctioned. | Amounts realized. Rs. c. | 1917–18 (12 Months). No. of Taverns sanctioned. | Amounts realized. Rs. c. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Colombo | 242 | 362,580 | 165 | 508,795 0 | 154 | 351,141 0 | 154 | 497,056 0 | 152 | 577,050 0 |
| Kalutara | 37 | 22,275 | 33 | 21,685 0 | 30 | 21,000 0 | 24 | 34,040 0 | 23 | 59,320 0 |
| Kandy | 109 | 61,830 | 102 | 125,244 0 | 100 | 102,660 0 | 100 | 171,600 0 | 92 | 166,200 0 |
| Nuwara Eliya | 15 | 11,445 | 15 | 7,092 0 | 15 | 7,140 0 | 15 | 13,020 0 | 15 | 9,840 0 |
| Matale | 38 | 38,580 | 36 | 43,080 0 | 36 | 45,816 0 | 36 | 77,280 0 | 34 | 70,800 0 |
| Galle | 41 | 48,520 | 39 | 37,193 0 | 40 | 31,450 0 | 39 | 35,874 0 | 38 | 45,982 55 |
| Matara | 36 | 59,540 | 35 | 58,800 0 | 37 | 62,900 0 | 38 | 58,885 0 | 38 | 50,140 0 |
| Hambantota | 29 | 12,765 | 23 | 13,491 0 | 23 | 13,820 0 | 23 | 15,210 0 | 24 | 18,850 0 |
| Jaffna | 113 | 345,190 | 113 | 232,800 0 | 113 | 203,050 0 | 112 | 312,855 0 | 112 | 357,360 0 |
| Mannar | 15 | 7,045 | 15 | 11,650 0 | 15 | 13,310 0 | 15 | 16,770 0 | 15 | 22,985 0 |
| Mullaittivu | 18 | 2,885 | 16 | 3,254 0 | 13 | 3,609 0 | 13 | 6,394 0 | 13 | 6,570 0 |
| Batticaloa | 42 | 21,549 | 39 | 24,031 0 | 40 | 19,473 0 | 40 | 26,760 0 | 40 | 23,875 0 |
| Trincomalee | 8 | 14,290 | 6 | 15,650 0 | 6 | 12,715 0 | 6 | 20,640 0 | 8 | 20,948 72 |
| Kurunegala | 34 | 5,375 | 30 | 4,595 0 | 26 | 10,335 0 | 26 | 26,870 0 | 24 | 31,850 0 |
| Puttalam :— | | | | | | | | | | |
| Puttalam | 16 | 2,450 | 12 | 680 0 | 7 | 1,970 0 | 9 | 2,535 0 | 8 | 6,880 0 |
| Chilaw | 50 | 40,280 | 37 | 71,570 0 | 37 | 29,190 0 | 38 | 66,385 0 | 37 | 81,250 0 |
| Anuradhapura* | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Badulla | 52 | 33,978 | 48 | 20,424 0 | 47 | 22,092 0 | 47 | 39,984 0 | 47 | 46,554 0 |
| Ratnapura | 62 | 12,687 | 48 | 13,881 46 | 45 | 16,028 50 | 45 | 20,464 50 | 41 | 25,761 0 |
| Kegalla | 32 | 4,760 | 29 | 4,029 0 | 26 | 6,145 0 | 26 | 17,150 0 | 26 | 26,290 0 |
| Total | 989 | 1,098,024† | 841 | 1,217,944 46 | 810 | 973,844 50 | 806 | 1,459,772 50 | 787 | 1,648,506 27 |

* There are no toddy taverns in this district.

† For 12 months, Rs. 878,420.

## Appendix K.

Statement showing Consumption of Fermented Toddy, with the Number of Trees licensed for drawing Fermented Toddy for Tavern Supply, in each Revenue District during 1917.

| District. | Quantity consumed during Calendar Year 1917. Gallons. | Number of Trees licensed. | | | Quantity consumed during Financial Year 1916–17. Gallons. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Coconut. | Palmyra. | Kitul. | |
| Colombo .. | 1,005,222 | 54,294 | 15 | 278 | 972,799 |
| Colombo Municipality .. | 330,186 | 6,859 | — | — | 304,229 |
| Kalutara .. | 131,202 | 5,206 | — | 7 | 119,830 |
| Kandy .. | 317,266 | 1,254 | — | 9,173 | 327,099 |
| Nuwara Eliya .. | 27,178 | — | — | 1,113 | 26,584 |
| Matale .. | 152,112 | 1,053 | — | 6,658 | 154,730 |
| Galle .. | 170,063 | 8,493 | — | 10 | 170,666 |
| Matara .. | 152,581 | 8,049 | — | — | 160,083 |
| Hambantota .. | 43,010 | 1,694 | — | — | 41,639 |
| Jaffna .. | 1,429,982 | 39,745 | 76,599 | — | 1,364,597 |
| Mannar .. | 93,470 | 1,727 | 10,588 | — | 86,057 |
| Mullaittivu .. | 44,915 | 1,128 | 3,702 | — | 43,980 |
| Batticaloa .. | 129,645 | 4,408 | 61 | — | 97,460 |
| Trincomalee .. | 33,804 | 785 | 671 | — | 32,223 |
| Kurunegala .. | 71,845 | 10,748 | — | 1,267 | 70,522 |
| Puttalam and Chilaw .. | 224,758 | 8,364 | 210 | — | 222,741 |
| Anuradhapura* .. | — | — | — | — | — |
| Badulla .. | 98,644 | 347 | — | 9,108 | 115,567 |
| Ratnapura .. | 93,172 | 4,120 | — | 1,588 | 79,201 |
| Kegalla .. | 78,042 | 3,934 | — | 513 | 69,420 |
| Total .. | 4,627,097 | 162,208 | 91,846 | 29,715 | 4,489,427 |

* There are no toddy taverns in this district.

## Appendix L 1.

Statement showing Toddy Rent Revenue and Toddy Consumption for the Twelve Months October, 1916, to September 30, 1917, with reference to Population and Area in each of the Revenue Districts of Ceylon.

| District. | Toddy Rent Bids. | Toddy Rent Bids per Head of Population. | Toddy consumed in same 12 Months. | Toddy Revenue per Gallon consumed. | Toddy consumed per Head of Population. | Toddy Taverns per 100 Square Miles. | Population to each Toddy Tavern. | Average Rent per Toddy Tavern. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | Rs. c. | Gallons. | Rs. c. | Gallons. | | | Rs. |
| Colombo .. | 497,056 | 0 60 | 972,799<br>304,229 | † 0 38 | 1·54 | 19·05 | 5,369 | 3,227 |
| Kalutara .. | 34,040 | 0 12 | 119,830 | 0 28 | ·42 | 3·84 | 11,645 | 1,418 |
| Kandy .. | 171,600 | 0 42 | 327,099 | 0 52 | ·80 | 10·97 | 4,084 | 1,716 |
| Nuwara Eliya .. | 13,020 | 0 8 | 26,584 | 0 49 | ·17 | 3·23 | 10,364 | 868 |
| Matale .. | 77,280 | 0 71 | 154,730 | 0 49 | 1·42 | 3·97 | 3,010 | 2,146 |
| Galle .. | 35,874 | 0 12 | 170,666 | 0 21 | ·52 | 5·98 | 7,461 | 919 |
| Matara .. | 58,885 | 0 25 | 160,083 | 0 36 | ·70 | 7·90 | 5,981 | 1,549 |
| Hambantota .. | 15,210 | 0 13 | 41,639 | 0 36 | ·37 | 2·27 | 4,804 | 661 |
| Jaffna .. | 312,855 | 0 95 | 1,364,597 | 0 22 | 4·17 | 11·21 | 2,917 | 2,793 |
| Mannar .. | 16,770 | 0 65 | 86,057 | 0 19 | 3·36 | 1·65 | 1,706 | 1,118 |
| Mullaittivu .. | 6,394 | 0 36 | 43,980 | 0 14 | 2·53 | 0·88 | 1,333 | 491 |
| Batticaloa .. | 26,760 | 0 17 | 97,460 | 0 27 | ·63 | 1·42 | 15,394 | 669 |
| Trincomalee .. | 20,640 | 0 69 | 32,223 | 0 64 | 1·08 | 0·56 | 4,959 | 3,440 |
| Kurunegala .. | 26,870 | 0 8 | 70,522 | 0 38 | ·22 | 1·40 | 11,800 | 1,033 |
| Puttalam { Puttalam .. | 2,535 | 0 6 | 13,980 | 0 18 | ·35 | 0·98 | 4,407 | 281 |
| Puttalam { Chilaw .. | 66,385 | 0 75 | 208,761 | 0 31 | 2·38 | 14·50 | 2,306 | 1,746 |
| Anuradhapura* .. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Badulla .. | 39,984 | 0 18 | 145,567 | 0 27 | ·67 | 1·43 | 4,610 | 850 |
| Ratnapura .. | 20,464½ | 0 12 | 79,201 | 0 25 | ·47 | 3·57 | 3,688 | 454 |
| Kegalla .. | 17,150 | 0 7 | 69,420 | 0 24 | ·28 | 4·04 | 9,366 | 659 |
| Total .. | 1,459,772½ | 0 35 | 4,489,427 | 0 32 | 1·09 | 3·18 | 5,094 | 1,811 |

* There are no toddy taverns in this district.

† = 1,277,028 gallons.

## Appendix L 2.

Statement showing Toddy Rent Revenue for the Twelve Months of 1917–18, and Toddy Consumption in terms of Twelve Months of 1917, with reference to Population and Area in each of the Revenue Districts of Ceylon.

| District. | Toddy Rent Revenue, 1917–18. | Toddy Rent Revenue, per Head of Population. | Toddy consumed in 1917. | Toddy Revenue per Gallon consumed in terms of 12 Months. | Toddy consumed per Head of Population. | Toddy Taverns per 100 Square Miles. | Population to each Toddy Tavern. | Average Rent per Toddy Tavern. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Gallons. | Rs. c. | Gallons. | | | Rs. |
| Colombo | 577,050 0 | 0 69 | 1,005,222 | † 0 43 | 1·61 | 18·81 | 5,439 | 3,796 |
| Colombo Municipality | | | 330,186 | | | | | |
| Kalutara .. | 59,320 0 | 0 21 | 131,202 | 0 45 | 0·46 | 3·68 | 12,151 | 2,579 |
| Kandy .. | 166,200 0 | 0 40 | 317,266 | 0 52 | 0·77 | 10·09 | 4,439 | 1,806 |
| Nuwara Eliya .. | 9,840 0 | 0 6 | 27,178 | 0 36 | 0·17 | 3·23 | 10,364 | 656 |
| Matale .. | 70,800 0 | 0 65 | 152,112 | 0 46 | 1·40 | 3·75 | 3,187 | 2,082 |
| Galle .. | 45,982 55 | 0 15 | 170,063 | 0 27 | 0·58 | 5·82 | 7,657 | 1,210 |
| Matara .. | 50,140 0 | 0 22 | 152,581 | 0 32 | 0·67 | 7·9 | 5,981 | 1,319 |
| Hambantota .. | 18,850 0 | 0 17 | 43,010 | 0 43 | 0·38 | 2·36 | 4,604 | 785 |
| Jaffna .. | 357,360 0 | 1 9 | 1,429,982 | 0 24 | 4·37 | 11·21 | 2,917 | 3,190 |
| Mannar .. | 22,985 0 | 0 89 | 93,470 | 0 24 | 3·65 | 1·65 | 1,706 | 1,532 |
| Mullaittivu .. | 6,570 0 | 0 37 | 44,915 | 0 14 | 2·59 | ·88 | 1,333 | 595 |
| Batticaloa .. | 23,875 0 | 0 15 | 129,645 | 0 18 | 0·84 | 1·42 | 3,848 | 596 |
| Trincomalee .. | 20,948 72 | 0 70 | 33,804 | 0 61 | 1·13 | ·76 | 3,719 | 2,618 |
| Kurunegala .. | 31,850 0 | 0 10 | 71,845 | 0 44 | 0·23 | 1·3 | 12,783 | 1,327 |
| Puttalam: Puttalam .. | 6,880 0 | 0 17 | 15,099 | 0 45 | 0·38 | ·87 | 4,958 | 860 |
| Puttalam: Chilaw .. | 81,250 0 | 0 92 | 209,659 | 0 38 | 2·39 | 14·12 | 2,369 | 2,195 |
| Anuradhapura* .. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Badulla .. | 46,554 0 | 0 21 | 98,644 | 0 47 | 0·45 | 1·43 | 4,610 | 990 |
| Ratnapura .. | 25,761 0 | 0 15 | 93,172 | 0 27 | 0·56 | 3·25 | 4,048 | 628 |
| Kegalla .. | 26,290 0 | 0 10 | 78,042 | 0 33 | 0·32 | 4·04 | 9,328 | 1,011 |
| Total .. | 1,648,506 27 | 0 40 | 4,627,097 | 0 35 | 1·12 | 3·1 | 5,217 | 2,094 |

* There are no toddy taverns in this district. †=1,335,408 gallons.

## Appendix M.

Statement of Selling Prices of Toddy in each Revenue District during each Month of 1917.

| District. | Jan. | Feb. | March. | April. | May. | June. | July. | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Price per Gallon. | Price per Gallon. | Price per Gallon. | Price per Gallon. | Price per Gallon. | Price per Gallon. | Price per Gallon. | Price per Gallon. | Price per Gallon. | Price per Gallon. | Price per Gallon. | Price per Gallon. |
| | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. |
| Colombo .. | 0 89 | 0 87 | 0 86 | 0 86 | 0 86 | 0 85 | 0 86 | 0 85 | 0 85 | 0 86 | 0 85 | 0 85 |
| Colombo Municipality .. | 0 95 | 0 95 | 0 96 | 0 96 | 0 95 | 0 95 | 1 1 | 1 0 | 1 0 | 0 97 | 0 97 | 0 91 |
| Kalutara .. | 1 0 | 1 0 | 1 0 | 1 0 | 1 0 | 1 0 | 1 0 | 1 0 | 1 0 | 1 0 | 1 0 | 1 0 |
| Kandy .. | 0 80 | 0 88 | 0 84½ | 0 80 | 0 86 | 0 81 | 0 83 | 0 84 | 0 85 | 0 83 | 0 87 | 0 87 |
| Nuwara Eliya .. | 0 85 | 0 84 | 0 85 | 0 85 | 0 85 | 0 85 | 0 85 | 0 85 | 0 83½ | 0 82⅔ | 0 84⅔ | 0 82⅔ |
| Matale .. | 0 85 | 0 85 | 0 83 | 0 81 | 0 80 | 0 85 | 0 84 | 0 77 | 0 86 | 0 88 | 0 86 | 0 86 |
| Galle .. | 0 90 | 0 90 | 0 90 | 0 90 | 0 90 | 0 90 | 0 90 | 0 90 | 0 90 | 0 90 | 0 90 | 0 90 |
| Matara .. | 0 77 | 0 77 | 0 74 | 0 75 | 0 80 | 0 75 | 0 74 | 0 74 | 0 75 | 0 75 | 0 78 | 0 73 |
| Hambantota .. | 0 77 | 0 77 | 0 77 | 0 77 | 0 77 | 0 77 | 0 77 | 0 77 | 0 77 | 0 80 | 0 80 | 0 80 |
| Jaffna .. | 0 52 | 0 60 | 0 52 | 0 52 | 0 52 | 0 47 | 0 54 | 0 50 | 0 48 | 0 48 | 0 52 | 0 52 |
| Mannar .. | 0 61 | 0 53 | 0 57 | 0 60 | 0 57 | 0 68 | 0 74 | 0 72 | 0 69 | 0 69 | 0 68 | 0 73 |
| Mullaittivu .. | 0 62 | 0 55 | 0 48 | 0 48 | 0 48 | 0 48 | 0 64 | 0 58 | 0 56 | 0 56 | 0 58 | 0 58 |
| Batticaloa .. | 0 72 | 0 72 | 0 69 | 0 69 | 0 69 | 0 66 | 0 66 | 0 61½ | 0 61½ | 0 61½ | 0 61½ | 0 61½ |
| Trincomalee .. | 0 83 | 0 84 | 0 84 | 0 85 | 0 82 | 0 86 | 0 94 | 0 94 | 0 90 | 0 88 | 0 95 | 0 94 |
| Kurunegala .. | 0 82 | 0 77 | 0 79½ | 0 77 | 0 79 | 0 79 | 0 78 | 0 77½ | 0 79 | 0 77½ | 0 79 | 0 79 |
| Puttalam:— | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Puttalam .. | 0 92 | 0 89 | 0 90 | 0 89 | 0 88 | 0 93 | 0 92 | 0 93 | 0 93 | 0 94 | 0 94 | 0 94 |
| Chilaw .. | 0 75 | 0 76 | 0 77 | 0 77 | 0 77 | 0 76 | 0 76 | 0 76 | 0 78 | 0 74 | 0 75 | 0 75 |
| Anuradhapura* | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Badulla .. | 0 80 | 0 80 | 0 80 | 0 80 | 0 90 | 0 90 | 0 90 | 0 90 | 0 80 | 0 80 | 0 80 | 0 80 |
| Ratnapura .. | 1 0 | 1 0 | 1 0 | 1 0 | 1 0 | 1 0 | 1 0 | 1 0 | 1 0 | 1 0 | 1 0 | 1 0 |
| Kegalla .. | 0 80 | 0 80 | 0 80 | 0 80 | 0 80 | 0 80 | 0 80 | 0 80 | 0 80 | 0 80 | 0 80 | 0 80 |

* There are no toddy taverns in this district.

## Appendix N.

Statement showing Number and Kind of Trees Licensed to be Tapped for Sweet Toddy in each District during 1917 and 1916.

| District. | Number of Trees Licensed in 1917. | | | Number of Trees Licensed in 1916. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Coconut. | Palmyra. | Kitul. | Coconut. | Palmyra. | Kitul. |
| Colombo .. | 18,036 | 13 | 1,128 | 17,438 | 2 | 1,510 |
| Colombo Municipality | 10 | — | 144 | 8 | — | 59 |
| Kalutara .. | 26,515 | — | 2,908 | 18,109 | — | 2,755 |
| Kandy .. | 17 | — | 21,438 | 12 | — | 18,384 |
| Nuwara Eliya | — | — | 4,709 | — | — | 4,280 |
| Matale .. | — | — | 3,836 | — | — | 3,313 |
| Galle .. | 3,985 | — | 4,950 | 2,740 | — | 5,370 |
| Matara .. | 11,303 | — | 7,327 | 7,516 | — | 7,562 |
| Hambantota | 6,561 | — | 992 | 1,910 | — | 1,340 |
| Jaffna .. | 137 | 59,424 | — | 45 | 56,269 | — |
| Mannar .. | — | 1,350 | — | 10 | 1,632 | — |
| Mullaittivu .. | — | 365 | — | — | 514 | — |
| Batticaloa .. | 1,009 | 188 | — | 588 | 330 | — |
| Trincomalee .. | — | 330 | — | — | 391 | — |
| Kurunegala .. | 9,104 | 13 | 3,003 | 3,337 | 1 | 3,115 |
| Puttalam and Chilaw | 33,816 | 520 | — | 26,742 | 264 | 1 |
| Anuradhapura | 3 | — | 10 | 17 | — | 8 |
| Badulla .. | 3 | — | 7,524 | 3 | — | 7,158 |
| Ratnapura .. | 20 | — | 4,471 | 48 | — | 3,586 |
| Kegalla .. | 85 | — | 6,590 | 128 | — | 6,669 |
| Total .. | 110,604 | 62,203 | 69,030 | 78,651 | 59,403 | 65,110 |
| | 241,837. | | | 203.164. | | |

## Appendix O.

Statement showing Number and Kind of Country and Foreign Liquor Licenses issued for the Financial Year October, 1917, to September, 1918.

| District. | Country Liquor. | | | | Foreign Liquor. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Distillery. | Arrack Wholesale. | Arrack Retail. | Toddy Retail. | Brewery. | Bottling. | Foreign Liquor Wholesale. | Retail "off." | Foreign Liquor Tavern. | Beer and Porter. | Hotel. | Bar. | Railway Refreshment Room. | Refreshment Room or Restaurant. | Resthouse. | Proprietary Club. | Auctioneers. | Pure Rectified Spirits. | Medicated Wines. | Entertainment Bars, &c. |
| Colombo .. | — | 8 | 157 | 152 | — | 12 | 27 | 78 | 36 | 4 | 22 | 28 | 5 | 11 | 16 | 1 | 2 | 14 | 15 | 34 |
| Kalutara .. | 171 | 37 | 55 | 23 | — | — | — | 15 | 12 | — | — | — | 1 | 2 | 11 | — | — | — | — | 1 |
| Kandy .. | — | — | 46 | 92 | — | 2 | 3 | 23 | 20 | 4 | 17 | 16 | 1 | 2 | 11 | — | — | 6 | 5 | 2 |
| Nuwara Eliya .. | — | — | 10 | 15 | 1 | — | 1 | 17 | 7 | 3 | 8 | 6 | 1 | 1 | 7 | 1 | — | 2 | 3 | 3 |
| Matale .. | — | — | 7 | 34 | — | — | — | 4 | 1 | — | 1 | 1 | — | — | 4 | — | — | 1 | 2 | — |
| Galle .. | 51 | 2 | 66 | 38 | — | — | — | 10 | 12 | — | 2 | 3 | — | 5 | 11 | — | — | 1 | — | — |
| Matara .. | 9 | — | 36 | 38 | — | — | — | 5 | 5 | — | — | — | — | — | 9 | 1 | — | — | — | 5 |
| Hambantota .. | — | — | 17 | 24 | — | — | — | 2 | 3 | — | — | — | — | — | 7 | — | — | — | — | 1 |
| Jaffna .. | — | — | 25 | 112 | — | — | — | 10 | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | 7 | — | — | — | 1 | — |
| Mannar .. | — | — | 9 | 15 | — | — | — | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | 3 | — | — | — | — | — |
| Mullaittivu .. | — | — | 8 | 13 | — | — | — | 2 | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | 6 | — | — | — | — | — |
| Batticaloa .. | — | — | 36 | 40 | — | — | — | 4 | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | 14 | — | — | — | — | — |
| Trincomalee .. | — | — | 11 | 8 | — | — | — | 2 | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | 5 | — | — | — | — | 1 |
| Kurunegala .. | — | — | 64 | 24 | — | — | — | 7 | 3 | — | 1 | 1 | 1 | — | 16 | — | — | — | — | 2 |
| Puttalam and Chilaw .. | — | — | 89 | 45 | — | — | — | 16 | 7 | — | — | — | — | — | 12 | — | — | — | — | — |
| Anuradhapura | — | — | 5 | — | — | — | — | 1 | 1 | — | 2 | 1 | 1 | — | 9 | — | — | — | — | — |
| Badulla .. | — | — | 19 | 47 | — | — | — | 18 | 4 | 2 | 4 | 4 | — | — | 18 | — | — | — | — | — |
| Ratnapura .. | — | — | 31 | 41 | — | — | — | 10 | 7 | — | 1 | 1 | — | 2 | 5 | — | — | — | — | — |
| Kegalla .. | — | — | 47 | 26 | — | — | — | 19 | 11 | — | 2 | 1 | — | 2 | 9 | — | — | — | — | — |
| Total .. | 231 | 47 | 738 | 787 | 1 | 14 | 31 | 244 | 132 | 14 | 60 | 62 | 11 | 25 | 180 | 3 | 2 | 24 | 26 | 48 |
| Corresponding total issued for 1916-17 .. | 219 | 48 | 771 | 806 | 1 | 13 | 33 | 269 | 151 | 15 | 61 | 71 | 10 | 30 | 177 | 2 | 2 | 25 | 26 | — |

## Appendix P.

Statement of Foreign Liquor Licensing Revenue for the Financial Year 1917–18.

| District. | Brewery Licenses. | Bottling. | Wholesale. | Retail "off." | Foreign Liquor Tavern. | Hotel. | Bar. | Railway Refreshment Room. | Refreshment Room or Restaurant. | Rest-houses. | Proprietary Clubs. | Auctioneers. | Medicated Wines. | Rectified Spirits. | Occasional Licenses. | Beer and Porter. | Total for each District. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. |
| Colombo .. .. | — | 600 0 | 4,050 0 | 13,800 0 | 14,625 0 | 4,430 0 | 8,450 0 | 230 0 | 2,600 0 | 76 0 | 200 0 | 20 0 | 150 0 | 140 0 | 817 0 | 120 0 | 50,308 0 |
| Kalutara .. .. | — | — | — | 2,270 0 | 4,190 0 | — | — | 20 0 | 550 0 | 34 0 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 7,064 0 |
| Kandy .. .. | — | 100 0 | 450 0 | 3,550 0 | 6,000 0 | 2,675 0 | 6,000 0 | 50 0 | 400 0 | 43 0 | — | — | 50 0 | 60 0 | 155 0 | 120 0 | 19,653 0 |
| Nuwara Eliya .. | 50 0 | — | 150 0 | 2,600 0 | 2,150 0 | 1,925 0 | 3,075 0 | 100 0 | 200 0 | 14 0 | 250 0 | — | 30 0 | 20 0 | 10 0 | 90 0 | 10,664 0 |
| Matale .. .. | — | — | — | 750 0 | 250 0 | 100 0 | 1,100 0 | — | — | 37 0 | — | — | 20 0 | 10 0 | — | — | 2,267 0 |
| Galle .. .. | — | — | — | 1,050 0 | 3,520 0 | 600 0 | 450 0 | — | 1,000 0 | 128 50 | — | — | — | 10 0 | — | — | 6,758 50 |
| Matara .. .. | — | — | — | 1,050 0 | 1,065 0 | — | — | — | — | 59 0 | 90 0 | — | — | — | 15 0 | — | 2,279 0 |
| Hambantota .. .. | — | — | — | 300 0 | 550 0 | — | — | — | — | 80 50 | — | — | — | — | 5 0 | — | 935 50 |
| Jaffna .. .. | — | — | — | 1,625 0 | 800 0 | — | — | — | — | 23 0 | — | — | 10 0 | — | — | — | 2,458 0 |
| Mannar .. .. | — | — | — | 150 0 | 150 0 | — | — | — | — | 3 0 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 303 0 |
| Mullaittivu .. .. | — | — | — | 200 0 | — | — | — | 10 0 | — | 7 50 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 217 50 |
| Batticaloa .. .. | — | — | — | 819 0 | 277 50 | — | — | — | — | 7 0 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1,103 50 |
| Trincomalee .. .. | — | — | — | 200 0 | — | — | — | — | — | 15 50 | — | — | — | — | 5 0 | 30 0 | 250 50 |
| Kurunegala .. .. | — | — | — | 825 0 | 2,250 0 | 100 0 | 250 0 | 50 0 | — | 49 0 | — | — | — | — | 2 0 | — | 3,526 0 |
| Puttalam and Chilaw .. | — | — | — | 1,725 0 | 1,725 0 | — | — | — | — | 45 50 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 3,495 50 |
| Anuradhapura .. | — | — | — | 300 0 | 1,090 0 | 300 0 | 50 0 | 60 0 | — | 34 50 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1,834 50 |
| Badulla .. .. | — | — | — | 3,475 0 | 1,550 0 | 570 0 | 1,525 0 | — | — | 26 0 | — | — | — | — | — | 60 0 | 7,206 0 |
| Ratnapura .. .. | — | — | — | 2,000 0 | 1,350 0 | 100 0 | 150 0 | — | 400 0 | 131 0 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 4,131 0 |
| Kegalla .. .. | — | — | — | 2,525 0 | 1,350 0 | 200 0 | 150 0 | — | 400 0 | 38 75 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 4,663 75 |
| Total .. | 50 0 | 700 0 | 4,650 0 | 39,214 0 | 42,892 50 | 11,000 0 | 21,200 0 | 520 0 | 5,550 0 | 852 75 | 540 0 | 20 0 | 260 0 | 240 0 | 1,009 0 | 420 0 | 129,118 25 |

## Appendix Q.

### Foreign Liquor Revenue from Licensing Fees.

| District. | 1910. | 1911. | 1912. | 1913–14, in terms of 12 Months. | 1914–15. | 1915–16. | 1916–17. | 1917–18. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. |
| Colombo .. | 24,930 0 | 24,905 0 | 25,005 0 | 39,563 52 | 56,578 15 | 56,892 0 | 51,315 0 | 50,308 0 |
| Kalutara .. | 3,025 0 | 3,025 0 | 3,025 0 | 3,689 1 | 6,017 0 | 6,170 0 | 7,065 0 | 7,064 0 |
| Kandy .. | 15,505 0 | 16,055 0 | 16,055 0 | 26,949 80 | 22,427 0 | 22,457 0 | 21,777 0 | 19,653 0 |
| Nuwara Eliya | 5,980 0 | 6,330 0 | 6,367 50 | 9,438 60 | 9,087 50 | 10,462 50 | 11,202 50 | 10,664 0 |
| Matale .. | 1,275 0 | 1,275 0 | 1,275 0 | 1,581 60 | 2,244 0 | 2,167 0 | 3,117 0 | 2,267 0 |
| Galle .. | 3,975 0 | 4,175 0 | 4,175 0 | 5,956 40 | 7,673 50 | 6,088 50 | 7,414 50 | 6,758 50 |
| Matara .. | 1,295 0 | 1,540 0 | 1,520 0 | 2,949 80 | 3,675 50 | 3,078 50 | 3,523 50 | 2,279 0 |
| Hambantota .. | 925 0 | 1,000 0 | 887 50 | 1,094 0 | 1,518 50 | 1,330 50 | 1,530 50 | 935 50 |
| Jaffna .. | 1,100 0 | 1,100 0 | 1,100 0 | 1,838 1 | 4,693 50 | 3,430 0 | 3,435 0 | 2,458 0 |
| Mannar .. | 450 0 | 300 0 | 225 0 | 361 50 | 403 0 | 353 0 | 503 0 | 303 0 |
| Mullaittivu .. | 75 0 | 150 0 | 75 0 | 209 1 | 266 0 | 266 0 | 267 50 | 217 50 |
| Batticaloa .. | 1,425 0 | 1,275 0 | 1,162 50 | 2,765 60 | 2,086 0 | 2,354 0 | 2,166 50 | 1,103 50 |
| Trincomalee .. | 395 0 | 545 0 | 320 0 | 365 1 | 465 50 | 399 50 | 394 50 | 250 50 |
| Kurunegala .. | 2,045 0 | 2,045 0 | 2,045 0 | 2,411 20 | 4,875 0 | 3,825 50 | 5,924 50 | 3,526 0 |
| Puttalam and Chilaw .. | 2,975 0 | 2,975 0 | 3,200 0 | 1,043 49 | 3,288 50 | 3,028 0 | 4,450 50 | 3,495 50 |
| Anuradhapura | 1,250 0 | 1,450 0 | 1,525 0 | 1,824 53 | 5,361 0 | 1,604 50 | 1,798 0 | 1,834 50 |
| Badulla .. | 3,140 0 | 3,215 0 | 3,365 0 | 4,343 49 | 7,047 0 | 7,178 0 | 7,522 0 | 7,206 0 |
| Ratnapura .. | 2,650 0 | 2,955 0 | 3,173 32 | 3,480 1 | 4,910 0 | 5,460 0 | 4,671 0 | 4,131 0 |
| Kegalla .. | 3,425 0 | 3,425 0 | 3,425 0 | 6,110 0 | 7,812 50 | 7,735 0 | 6,203 0 | 4,663 75 |
| Total .. | 75,840 0 | 77,740 0 | 77,925 82 | 115,974 58 | 150,429 15 | 144,280 0 | 142,280 50 | 129,118 25 |

The new regulations under Ordinance No. 8 of 1912 came into force in July, 1913.

## Appendix R.

### Imports of Foreign Spirit into Ceylon in each of the Years 1910 to 1917.

| | 1910. Gallons. | 1911. Gallons. | 1912. Gallons. | 1913. Gallons. | 1914. Gallons. | 1915. Gallons. | 1916. Gallons (Proof). | 1917. Gallons (Proof). |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Brandy .. | 64,905 | 78,452 | 71,669 | 68,265 | 72,601 | 40,638 | 45,843 | 14,894 |
| Whisky .. | 101,672 | 98,722 | 112,953 | 110,778 | 104,759 | 105,581 | 95,453 | 54,679 |
| Gin .. | 145,000 | 153,825 | 146,543 | 168,353 | 137,986 | 76,085 | 75,472 | 22,051 |
| Total .. | 311,577 | 330,999 | 331,165 | 347,396 | 315,346 | 222,304 | 216,768 | 91,624 |

NOTE.—The figures of proof gallons have only been entered up as from January 1, 1916; formerly only the figures of bulk gallons were recorded.

## Appendix S.

### Statement of Prevailing Sale Prices of Foreign Liquor in each Revenue District in January and December, 1917.

[NOTE.—D., price per gallon when sold by dram or glass. B., price per gallon when sold by bottle.]

| District. | January. | | | | | | December. | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Whisky. | | Brandy. | | Gin. | | Whisky. | | Brandy. | | Gin. | |
| | D. | B. | D. | B. | D. | B. | D. | B. | D. | B. | D. | B. |
| | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. |
| Colombo .. | 29 75 | 22 29 | 28 77 | 21 18 | 19 75 | 16 0 | 40 50 | 33 0 | 33 60 | 27 0 | 37 80 | 27 0 |
| Colombo Municipality .. | 28 26 | 23 85 | 28 37 | 23 22 | 18 61 | 16 51 | 36 53 | 31 8 | 36 24 | 29 35 | 28 16 | 26 37 |
| Kalutara .. | 40 32 | 29 40 | 38 40 | 24 0 | 27 0 | 19 80 | 48 0 | 34 50 | 43 20 | 30 0 | 36 0 | 27 0 |
| Kandy .. | 27 0 | 24 0 | 27 0 | 22 50 | 27 0 | 18 0 | 36 0 | 31 50 | 36 0 | 27 0 | 31 50 | 28 50 |
| Nuwara Eliya .. | 32 92 | 24 54 | 49 80 | 38 98 | 25 8 | 18 74 | 39 58 | 33 70 | 56 28 | 50 40 | 31 40 | 27 37 |
| Matale .. | 27 60 | 22 68 | 25 56 | 20 28 | 21 0 | 17 4 | 38 40 | 31 50 | 35 16 | 32 46 | 29 40 | 26 46 |
| Galle .. | 42 24 | 27 0 | 40 32 | 24 0 | 23 4 | 16 50 | 60 48 | 34 20 | 48 0 | 27 30 | 38 40 | 24 0 |
| Matara .. | 36 66 | 25 70 | 31 86 | 23 10 | 23 60 | 17 77 | 47 0 | 32 80 | 47 0 | 27 0 | 34 26 | 23 83 |
| Hambantota .. | 26 76 | 25 50 | 24 12 | 24 36 | 19 44 | 19 50 | 40 20 | 32 73 | 40 20 | 30 54 | 31 80 | 23 61 |
| Jaffna .. | 33 60 | 23 10 | 33 60 | 24 0 | 28 80 | 16 80 | 38 40 | 31 50 | 38 40 | 33 0 | 33 60 | 27 0 |
| Mannar .. | 36 0 | 30 0 | 42 0 | 31 50 | 27 0 | 21 0 | 37 50 | 33 0 | 45 0 | 31 50 | 27 0 | 21 0 |
| Mullaittivu .. | 36 0 | 25 50 | 43 20 | 31 50 | 28 80 | 19 50 | 36 0 | 31 50 | 43 20 | 40 50 | 28 80 | 24 0 |
| Batticaloa .. | 36 0 | 24 0 | 36 0 | 28 50 | 32 40 | 18 50 | 43 20 | 32 50 | 36 0 | 31 50 | 36 0 | 28 0 |
| Trincomalee .. | — | 32 25 | — | 35 10 | — | 20 70 | — | 32 25 | — | 35 10 | — | 28 50 |
| Kurunegala .. | 33 60 | 24 43 | 33 60 | 27 0 | 24 0 | 19 22 | 38 40 | 30 60 | 33 60 | 26 10 | 28 80 | 24 60 |
| Puttalam .. | 27 60 | 22 58 | 26 0 | 20 63 | 21 88 | 16 50 | 28 80 | 33 0 | 28 80 | 28 50 | 28 80 | 28 50 |
| Chilaw .. | 33 60 | 21 90 | 33 60 | 22 35 | 28 80 | 16 50 | 48 0 | 31 50 | 48 0 | 27 75 | 38 40 | 26 25 |
| Anuradhapura .. | 28 80 | 23 40 | 21 60 | 19 50 | 20 16 | 17 40 | 39 0 | 33 90 | 25 20 | 22 80 | 32 40 | 28 80 |
| Badulla .. | 26 50 | 22 32 | 29 64 | 25 47 | 22 32 | 17 88 | 37 0 | 31 32 | 38 55 | 34 25 | 30 36 | 28 12 |
| Ratnapura .. | 36 0 | 27 48 | 30 24 | 27 30 | 25 92 | 18 24 | 46 80 | 36 6 | 41 76 | 34 98 | 33 84 | 31 20 |
| Kegalla .. | 30 40 | 24 0 | 31 52 | 22 74 | 27 20 | 18 20 | 40 0 | 34 0 | 40 64 | 32 20 | 32 0 | 28 0 |

## Appendix T.

### Classified Abstract of Excise Prosecutions during the Year 1917.

| No. | Offence. | No. of Cases decided. | No. of Persons charged. | No. of Persons acquitted. | No. of Persons convicted. | Total Fines imposed. Rs. c. | Value of Forfeitures. Rs. c. | No. of Accused against whom Cases are not decided yet. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | Smuggling .. | 1 | 1 | — | 1 | 200 0 | — | — |
| 2. | Illicit distillation .. | 13 | 13 | — | 13 | 2,035 0 | — | — |
| 3. | Possession of illicitly distilled spirits .. | 21 | 21 | 2 | 19 | 442 0 | — | — |
| 4. | Possession of utensils for illicit distillation .. | 18 | 19 | 5 | 14 | 1,950 0 | — | — |
| 5. | Illicit manufacture of fermented toddy .. | 1,172 | 1,195 | 121 | 1,069 | 29,727 50 | — | 5 |
| 6. | Illicit manufacture of unfermented toddy .. | 95 | 96 | 6 | 90 | 1,053 25 | — | — |
| 7. | Illicit transport of arrack .. | 94 | 97 | 9 | 88 | 2,985 0 | 210 50 | — |
| 8. | Illicit transport of toddy .. | 67 | 79 | 5 | 74 | 1,170 0 | — | — |
| 9. | Unlicensed sale of arrack .. | 209 | 213 | 32 | 180 | 27,420 0 | 25 66 | 1 |
| 10. | Unlicensed sale of toddy .. | 130 | 137 | 19 | 118 | 8,404 0 | 5 99 | — |
| 11. | Possession of arrack without permit .. | 132 | 142 | 23 | 119 | 10,200 50 | 127 0 | — |
| 12. | Possession of toddy without permit .. | 179 | 183 | 28 | 155 | 5,062 0 | 0 20 | — |
| 13. | Adulteration of arrack .. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 14. | Adulteration of toddy .. | 3 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 45 0 | — | — |
| 15. | Illicit cultivation of the hemp plant .. | 16 | 19 | 9 | 10 | 535 0 | — | — |
| 16. | Smuggling of ganja .. | 14 | 14 | 7 | 7 | 1,765 0 | — | — |
| 17. | Illicit possession of intoxicating drugs .. | 264 | 281 | 54 | 227 | 28,048 50 | 155 2 | — |
| 18. | Illicit sale of intoxicating drugs .. | 6 | 6 | 2 | 4 | 330 0 | 1 11 | — |
| 19. | Other offences .. | 312 | 349 | 88 | 259 | 5,273 36 | — | 2 |
| | Total .. | 2,746 | 2,868 | 411 | 2,449 | 126,646 11 | 525 48 | 8 |

## Appendix U.

### Classified Statement of Excise Cases decided in each of the Police Courts of the Island during the Year 1917.

| Court. | Smuggling. | | Illicit Distillation. | | Possession of Illicitly Distilled Spirits. | | Possession of Utensils for Illicit Distillation. | | Illicit Manufacture of Fermented Toddy. | | Illicit Manufacture of Unfermented Toddy. | | Illicit Transport of Arrack. | | Illicit Transport of Toddy. | | Unlicensed Sale of Arrack. | | Unlicensed Sale of Toddy. | | Possession of Arrack without Permit. | | Possession of Toddy without Permit. | | Adulteration of Toddy. | | Cultivation of the Hemp Plant. | | Smuggling of Ganja, &c. | | Possession of Ganja, &c. | | Sale of Ganja, &c. | | Other Offences. | | Total. | | Percentage of Convictions to Total Number of Cases. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Cases in which Conviction was secured. | Cases in which no Conviction was secured. | Cases in which Conviction was secured. | Cases in which no Conviction was secured. | Cases in which Conviction was secured. | Cases in which no Conviction was secured. | Cases in which Conviction was secured. | Cases in which no Conviction was secured. | Cases in which Conviction was secured. | Cases in which no Conviction was secured. | Cases in which Conviction was secured. | Cases in which no Conviction was secured. | Cases in which Conviction was secured. | Cases in which no Conviction was secured. | Cases in which Conviction was secured. | Cases in which no Conviction was secured. | Cases in which Conviction was secured. | Cases in which no Conviction was secured. | Cases in which Conviction was secured. | Cases in which no Conviction was secured. | Cases in which Conviction was secured. | Cases in which no Conviction was secured. | Cases in which Conviction was secured. | Cases in which no Conviction was secured. | Cases in which Conviction was secured. | Cases in which no Conviction was secured. | Cases in which Conviction was secured. | Cases in which no Conviction was secured. | Cases in which Conviction was secured. | Cases in which no Conviction was secured. | Cases in which Conviction was secured. | Cases in which no Conviction was secured. | Cases in which Conviction was secured. | Cases in which no Conviction was secured. | Cases in which Conviction was secured. | Cases in which no Conviction was secured. | |
| | No. | No. | No. | No. | No. | No. | No. | No. | No. | No | No. | No. | No. | No. | No. | No. | No. | No. | No. | No. | No. | No. | No | No. | No. | No. | No. | No. | No. | No. | No. | No. | No. | No. | No. | No. | No. | |
| Colombo .. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 4 | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 4 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 4 | — | 2 | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | 69 | 12 | 1 | — | — | — | 87 | 15 | 85·2 |
| Colombo Itinerating .. | — | — | — | — | — | — | 4 | — | 46 | — | 1 | — | 1 | — | — | — | 16 | 2 | 5 | 1 | 1 | — | 5 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | 1 | — | 16 | 2 | 101 | 5 | 95·2 |
| Negombo .. | — | — | 11 | — | 19 | — | 7 | — | 10 | 1 | — | — | 8 | — | 4 | — | 3 | — | 16 | — | 14 | — | — | — | — | — | 2 | — | — | — | 5 | — | — | — | 5 | — | 95 | 2 | 97·9 |
| Avissawella .. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 59 | 4 | — | — | 9 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 8 | 2 | 8 | — | 12 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | 16 | 2 | 134 | 8 | 94·3 |
| Kalutara .. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 59 | 6 | — | — | 5 | — | 1 | — | 13 | 1 | 7 | — | 33 | 6 | 11 | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 8 | 1 | 1 | — | 19 | 4 | 161 | 21 | 88·4 |
| Panadure .. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 31 | 4 | — | — | 3 | — | 2 | — | 13 | 9 | 6 | 5 | 9 | 2 | 4 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | 5 | 2 | 75 | 23 | 69·4 |
| Galle .. | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | 73 | 9 | 5 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 2 | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 12 | 3 | 100 | 16 | 86·2 |
| Balapitiya .. | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 17 | 2 | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | 4 | 2 | 2 | — | 6 | 1 | 2 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 5 | 2 | 42 | 11 | 79·2 |
| Matara .. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 77 | 9 | — | — | 1 | — | 2 | — | — | — | 2 | — | 1 | 2 | 5 | 2 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 2 | 2 | — | — | 2 | 9 | 90 | 21 | 81 |
| Hambantota .. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 4 | 1 | 1 | — | 2 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 50 |
| Tangalla .. | — | — | — | — | — | — | 2 | — | 42 | 7 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 2 | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 17 | 7 | 63 | 15 | 80·8 |
| Kandy .. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 25 | 13 | 21 | 2 | 8 | 1 | 4 | 1 | — | — | 6 | 4 | 16 | 12 | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | 9 | 1 | — | 1 | 11 | 3 | 100 | 39 | 71·9 |
| Hatton .. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | 4 | 1 | — | — | 6 | 1 | 1 | — | 2 | — | 12 | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 3 | 1 | — | — | 2 | 3 | 65 | 18 | 78·3 |
| Gampola .. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 39 | 11 | 1 | 2 | 1 | — | 1 | — | — | — | 4 | — | 2 | — | 2 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | 1 | — | — | 1 | 1 | 12 | 3 | 80 |
| Nuwara Eliya .. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 7 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | 1 | — | — | 5 | 1 | 54 | 12 | 81·8 |
| Matale .. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 26 | 7 | 2 | — | — | — | 3 | — | 4 | 2 | 1 | — | 3 | — | 9 | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | 1 | — | — | 6 | 1 | 44 | 1 | 97·7 |
| Panwila .. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 18 | — | 8 | — | — | — | — | — | 3 | — | 2 | — | 6 | — | 1 | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | 9 | 1 | — | — | 12 | 4 | 175 | 16 | 91·6 |
| Kurunegala .. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 2 | 138 | 7 | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | 5 | 2 | 7 | — | 2 | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | 2 | 1 | 25 | 3 | 89·2 |
| Dandagamuwa .. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 15 | 2 | — | — | 1 | — | 1 | — | — | — | 5 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 4 | — | 2 | 5 | — | — | 25 | 8 | 75·7 |
| Puttalam .. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 2 | — | — | — | 13 | 1 | — | — | 2 | — | — | 2 | 1 | 1 | — | — | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | — | 19 | 4 | — | — | 4 | 2 | 76 | 16 | 82·6 |
| Chilaw .. | — | — | 1 | — | 1 | 1 | 1 | — | 37 | 5 | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | 4 | — | 7 | 1 | — | 2 | 1 | 1 | — | — | 1 | 1 | — | — | 1 | 1 | — | — | 1 | — | 85 | 3 | 96·3 |
| Jaffna .. | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | 23 | — | — | — | 5 | — | 14 | — | 18 | 2 | 7 | — | 4 | — | 11 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 11 | — | 78 | — | 100 |
| Kayts .. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 48 | — | 2 | — | 5 | — | 12 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 16 | — | 69 | — | 100 |
| Mallakam .. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 33 | — | — | — | 2 | — | 2 | — | 8 | 1 | 2 | — | 4 | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | 1 | 38 | 8 | 82·6 |
| Point Pedro .. | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | 17 | 1 | 11 | 1 | — | — | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 | — | 2 | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | — | — | 6 | — | 43 | 1 | 97·7 |
| Chavakachcheri .. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 24 | — | 5 | — | 4 | — | — | 1 | — | — | 1 | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 2 | — | — | — | 2 | — | 21 | — | 100 |
| Mannar .. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 5 | — | — | — | — | — | 3 | — | 1 | — | 2 | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | 3 | — | 4 | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | 1 | — |
| Mullaittivu .. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 3 | 2 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 9 | 4 | — | — | — | — | 12 | 6 | 66·6 |
| Anuradhapura .. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | 1 | — | 4 | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | 2 | — | — | — | 5 | — | — | — | — | — | 8 | 2 | 80 |
| Trincomalee .. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | 1 | — | 4 | — | 4 | — | — | — | 6 | — | 2 | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | 26 | 3 | — | — | 3 | 2 | 48 | 6 | 88·8 |
| Batticaloa .. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | 1 | — | — | — | 2 | — | 100 |
| Kalmunai .. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 52 | 9 | 15 | — | 8 | 1 | 4 | — | 22 | 2 | 5 | — | 12 | 1 | 15 | 2 | — | — | 1 | 1 | — | — | 22 | 1 | 1 | — | 16 | 2 | 173 | 17 | 91 |
| Badulla .. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 79 | 11 | 16 | — | 5 | — | — | — | 10 | 2 | 4 | 1 | 5 | 1 | 9 | 3 | — | — | 1 | 1 | — | — | 15 | 8 | — | 1 | 48 | 8 | 191 | 36 | 84·1 |
| Ratnapura .. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 50 | 6 | — | — | 3 | — | — | — | 7 | 2 | 7 | — | 2 | — | 9 | 1 | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | 4 | 2 | 84 | 11 | 88·4 |
| Total .. | 1 | — | 13 | — | 19 | 2 | 14 | 4 | 1058 | 114 | 89 | 6 | 88 | 6 | 63 | 4 | 178 | 31 | 114 | 16 | 115 | 17 | 155 | 24 | 2 | 1 | 9 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 221 | 43 | 4 | 2 | 248 | 64 | 2,398 | 348 | 83·6 |

## Appendix V.

Summary of Excise Prosecutions Month by Month during the Year 1917.

| Month. | No. of Cases decided. | No. of Persons charged. | No. of Persons acquitted. | No. of Persons convicted. | No. of Persons against whom Cases not yet decided. | Total Fines imposed. Rs. c. | Value of Forfeitures. Rs. c. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| January | 189 | 198 | 22 | 175 | 1 | 14,641 1 | 52 57 |
| February | 227 | 234 | 15 | 217 | 2 | 12,800 50 | 106 53 |
| March | 234 | 244 | 37 | 204 | 3 | 11,490 50 | 1 25 |
| April | 205 | 216 | 22 | 194 | — | 11,622 25 | 9 39 |
| May | 237 | 244 | 31 | 212 | 1 | 8,873 0 | 2 44 |
| June | 223 | 228 | 30 | 198 | — | 8,528 25 | 2 96 |
| July | 294 | 318 | 49 | 269 | — | 12,381 10 | 23 5 |
| August | 242 | 248 | 41 | 207 | — | 10,293 50 | 14 28 |
| September | 227 | 237 | 34 | 203 | — | 10,951 0 | 8 0 |
| October | 233 | 248 | 49 | 199 | — | 9,706 50 | 6 95 |
| November | 228 | 236 | 43 | 193 | — | 7,112 0 | 226 55 |
| December | 207 | 217 | 38 | 178 | 1 | 8,246 50 | 71 51 |
| Total | 2,746 | 2,868 | 411 | 2,449 | 8 | 126,646 11 | 525 48 |

## Appendix W.

Statement of Fees levied on Excise Offences compounded under Section 53 of Ordinance No. 8 of 1912 from January 1 to December 31, 1917.

| Month. | Headquarter Division. | | Southern Division. | | Northern Division. | | Central Division. | | North-Western Division. | | Distillery Circle. | | Total. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | No. of Offences. | Amount of Fines. | No. of Offences. | Amount of Fines. | No. of Offences. | Amount of Fines. | No. of Offences. | Amount of Fines. | No. of Offences. | Amount of Fines. | No. of Offences | Amount of Fines. | No. of Offences. | Amount of Fines. |
| | | Rs. c. | | Rs. c. | | Rs. c. | | Rs. c. | | Rs. c. | | Rs. c. | | Rs. c. |
| January | 4 | 42 50 | 18 | 193 0 | 30 | 285 50 | 8 | 87 50 | 34 | 481 0 | 5 | 37 0 | 99 | 1,126 50 |
| February | 2 | 27 50 | 30 | 294 0 | 41 | 485 50 | 12 | 43 50 | 48 | 710 0 | — | — | 133 | 1,560 50 |
| March | — | — | 43 | 584 50 | 51 | 568 0 | 28 | 250 0 | 29 | 515 0 | 1 | 25 0 | 152 | 1,942 50 |
| April | 1 | 100 0 | 28 | 319 50 | 39 | 303 0 | 18 | 210 0 | 32 | 468 0 | — | — | 118 | 1,400 50 |
| May | 2 | 15 0 | 49 | 797 0 | 58 | 630 50 | 22 | 212 50 | 38 | 1,054 0 | 1 | 5 0 | 170 | 2,714 0 |
| June | 2 | 7 50 | 36 | 376 0 | 22 | 179 0 | 8 | 60 0 | 27 | 460 0 | 4 | 10 50 | 99 | 1,093 0 |
| July | 10 | 81 0 | 36 | 419 50 | 31 | 363 0 | 20 | 184 50 | 46 | 760 0 | 24 | 143 0 | 167 | 1,951 0 |
| August | 3 | 12 50 | 49 | 673 0 | 60 | 825 0 | 22 | 197 50 | 69 | 1,917 0 | 18 | 108 50 | 221 | 3,733 50 |
| September | 1 | 50 0 | 24 | 376 0 | 38 | 500 0 | 15 | 295 0 | 20 | 395 0 | 13 | 57 50 | 111 | 1,673 50 |
| October | 1 | 10 0 | 34 | 260 50 | 36 | 709 50 | 13 | 152 50 | 24 | 340 0 | 25 | 115 0 | 133 | 1,587 50 |
| November | 1 | 15 0 | 33 | 432 0 | 43 | 761 0 | 8 | 70 0 | 35 | 526 0 | 42 | 267 0 | 162 | 2,071 0 |
| December | 2 | 17 50 | 27 | 332 50 | 18 | 313 50 | 17 | 172 50 | 20 | 405 0 | 31 | 425 50 | 115 | 1,666 50 |
| Total | 29 | 378 50 | 407 | 5,057 50 | 467 | 5,923 50 | 191 | 1,935 50 | 422 | 8,031 0 | 164 | 1,194 0 | 1680 | 22520 0 |

NOTE.—Head Quarter Division=Colombo Municipality.

Southern Division=Western and Southern Provinces.

Central Division=Provinces of Uva and Sabaragamuwa and Batticaloa District.

North Western Division=Central and North-Western Provinces.

Northern Division=Northern and North-Central Provinces and Trincomalee District.

## Appendix X.

### Statement of Rewards paid in Excise Prosecutions during the Year 1917.

| Month. | Headquarter Division. Rewards to | | | | North-Western Division. Rewards to | | | Central Division. Rewards to | | | Northern Division. Rewards to | | | Southern Division. Rewards to | | | Distillery Circle. Rewards to | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Excise Officers and Peons, including Informants, Emissaries, and Helpers. | Police. | Headmen. | Customs. | Excise Officers and Peons, &c. | Police. | Headmen. | Excise Officers and Peons, &c. | Police. | Headmen. | Excise Officers and Peons, &c. | Police and Customs. | Headmen. | Excise Officers and Peons, &c. | Police. | Headmen. | Excise Officers and Peons, &c. | Police. | Headmen. |
| | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. |
| January .. .. | — | 64 50 | — | 2 0 | 447 50 | 21 0 | 5 0 | 202 50 | — | 5 0 | 156 0 | 12 50 | 25 0 | 530 0 | 2 50 | 75 0 | 136 50 | 25 0 | — |
| February .. .. | 122 0 | 35 0 | — | — | 352 0 | 6 0 | 7 50 | 111 0 | — | 7 50 | 119 50 | — | — | 809 0 | 39 50 | 80 0 | 335 0 | 20 0 | — |
| March .. .. | 2 50 | 229 50 | — | 125 0 | 734 50 | 7 0 | — | 543 50 | — | — | 427 50 | 15 50 | — | 709 50 | 58 0 | — | 464 0 | 20 0 | — |
| April .. .. | — | — | — | — | 247 50 | 22 50 | 46 0 | 254 50 | 37 50 | 20 0 | 218 0 | 15 0 | 20 0 | 892 0 | 65 50 | 104 0 | 118 50 | — | — |
| May .. .. | 68 0 | 57 50 | — | — | 762 50 | 12 50 | — | 367 0 | 7 50 | — | 1,098 0 | 15 0 | 2 50 | 728 0 | 27 50 | 65 0 | 85 0 | — | — |
| June .. .. | 175 50 | 90 0 | — | 13 0 | 471 0 | 3 0 | 16 0 | 868 0 | — | — | 533 0 | 8 0 / 100* 0 | — | 669 0 | 151 0 | 17 50 | 183 50 | 32 0 | — |
| July .. .. | 58 0 | 128 0 | — | — | 307 50 | — | 46 95 | 865 0 | 10 0 | 5 0 | 613 0 | 13 0 | 1 50 | 553 25 | 15 0 | 47 50 | 92 0 | 20 0 | — |
| August .. .. | 325 50 | — | — | — | 751 50 | 2 0 | 12 50 | 1,189 50 | 5 0 | 108 50 | 474 0 | 7 0 | — | 553 0 | 18 50 | 5 0 | 317 0 | 13 0 | 5 0 |
| September .. .. | 197 50 | 18 50 | — | — | 612 50 | 15 0 | 20 0 | 748 50 | 14 50 | 21 0 | 410 50 | — | 25 0 | 702 0 | — | 79 50 | 54 50 | 2 50 | — |
| October .. .. | — | 6 0 | — | — | 485 0 | — | 36 0 | 1,045 0 | 18 50 | 5 0 | 485 50 | — | — | 494 50 | 5 0 | — | 244 50 | 13 0 | 22 50 |
| November .. .. | — | — | — | — | 866 0 | 11 50 | 40 0 | 1,125 50 | 50 0 | — | 699 0 | 30 0 | — | 1,000 0 | 63 0 | — | 277 0 | — | — |
| December .. .. | 47 50 | — | — | — | 321 0 | — | 10 0 | 445 0 | — | 18 0 | 188 50 | 10 0 | 2 50 | 547 0 | 3 0 | 89 50 | 248 50 | 10 0 | 25 0 |
| Total .. | 996 50 | 629 0 | — | 140 0 | 6,358 50 | 100 50 | 239 95 | 7,765 0 | 143 0 | 190 0 | 5,422 50 | 226† 0 | 76 50 | 8,187 25 | 448 50 | 563 0 | 2,556 0 | 155 50 | 52 50 |

| Month. | Total. Rewards to | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Excise Officers and Peons, &c. | Police. | Headmen. | Customs. |
| | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. |
| January .. .. | 1,472 50 | 125 50 | 110 0 | 2 0 |
| February .. .. | 1,848 50 | 100 50 | 95 0 | — |
| March .. .. | 2,881 50 | 330 0 | — | 125 0 |
| April .. .. | 1,730 50 | 140 50 | 190 0 | — |
| May .. .. | 3,108 50 | 120 0 | 67 50 | — |
| June .. .. | 2,900 0 | 284 0 | 33 50 | 113 0 |
| July .. .. | 2,488 75 | 186 0 | 100 95 | — |
| August .. .. | 3,610 50 | 45 50 | 131 0 | — |
| September .. .. | 2,725 50 | 50 50 | 145 50 | — |
| October .. .. | 2,754 50 | 42 50 | 63 50 | — |
| November .. .. | 3,967 50 | 154 50 | 40 0 | — |
| December .. .. | 1,797 50 | 23 0 | 145 0 | — |
| Total .. | 31285 75 | 1,602 50 | 1,121 95 | 240 0 |

* Rewards paid to Customs Officers.

† Rewards to Police Officers, Rs. 126; Rewards to Customs Officers, Rs. 100.

## Appendix Y 1.

### Excise Statistical Statement.

*1916–17 Rent Period—October, 1916, to September, 1917.*

| | Colombo. | Kalutara. | Kandy. | Nuwara Eliya. | Matale. | Galle. | Matara. | Hambantota. | Jaffna. | Mannar. | Mullaitivu. | Batticaloa. | Trincomalee. | Kurunegala. | Puttalam. | Chilaw. | Anuradhapura. | Badulla. | Ratnapura. | Kegalla. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. Area, square miles | 898 | 624 | 911 | 471 | 905 | 652 | 481 | 1,013 | 999 | 905 | 1,466 | 2,899 | 1,048 | 1,844 | 910 | 262 | 4,068 | 3,272 | 1,251 | 642 | 25,332 |
| 2. Population, 1911 | 826,828 | 279,493 | 468,429 | 155,462 | 198,367 | 291,901 | 227,308 | 110,508 | 326,712 | 25,603 | 17,336 | 153,943 | 29,753 | 306,807 | 39,665 | 37,044 | 86,276 | 216,692 | 165,992 | 242,529 | 4,106,350 |
| 3. Number of arrack taverns, 1916–17 | 166 | 63 | 48 | 10 | 7 | 66 | 26 | 17 | 23 | 11 | 8 | 25 | 11 | 68 | 28 | 66 | 7 | 18 | 33 | 47 | 771 |
| 4. Number of toddy taverns, 1916–17 | 154 | 24 | 100 | 36 | 15 | 39 | 38 | 23 | 112 | 15 | 13 | 40 | 6 | 26 | 9 | 38 | — | 47 | 45 | 26 | 806 |

### EXCISE REVENUE.

A.—*Country Liquor.*

| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 5. Arrack rent, 1916–17 | 2,921,080 | 560,550 | | 1,391,422 | | 281,120 | 183,960 | | 251,555 | 63,880 | 20,800 | 91,865 | 42,555 | 471,144 | 92,218 | 357,936 | 79,001 | 303,810 | 244,740 | 479,016 | 7,807,658 |
| 6. Toddy rent, 1916–17 | 497,056 | 34,040 | 171,600 | 12,020 | 77,280 | 35,874 | 58,885 | 15,210 | 312,855 | 16,770 | 6,304 | 26,760 | 20,640 | 26,870 | 2,235 | 66,385 | — | 39,984 | 39,464½ | 17,160 | 1,459,772½ |
| 7. Distillery licenses | — | 8,300 | — | — | — | 2,300 | 350 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 10,950 |
| 8. Wholesale arrack dealers' licenses | 900 | 3,600 | — | — | — | 200 | 100 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 4,800 |
| 9. Total revenue, country liquor, 1916–17 | 3,419,042 | 606,490 | | 1,653,322 | | 319,494 | 228,305 | | 564,410 | 80,650 | 27,104 | 118,625 | 63,195 | 498,014 | 95,753 | 424,321 | 79,001 | 343,794 | 285,204½ | 496,166 | 9,283,180½ |

B.—*Foreign Liquor.*

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 10. Brewery licenses | — | — | — | — | 50 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 50 |
| 11. Bottling licenses | 350 | — | 100 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 450 |
| 12. Wholesale licenses | 1,450 | — | 100 | 50 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1,600 |
| 13. Retail "off" licenses | 15,350 | 2,270 | 3,950 | 2,650 | 750 | 1,350 | 1,700 | 700 | 1,900 | 150 | 230 | 1,250 | 350 | 1,100 | 1,925 | 300 | 3,825 | 2,275 | 3,250 | 45,295 | |
| 14. Tavern licenses | 18,425 | 4,190 | 7,050 | 2,500 | 850 | 3,770 | 1,965 | 750 | 1,500 | 350 | — | 900 | — | 4,100 | 2,450 | 1,998 | 1,450 | 1,525 | 2,150 | 51,111 | |
| 15. Beer and porter licenses | 120 | — | 150 | 90 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 30 | — | 30 | — | 30 | — | — | 450 | |
| 16. Hotel licenses | 5,080 | — | 2,825 | 1,925 | 200 | 600 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 125 | — | 200 | 600 | 175 | 200 | 11,930 | |
| 17. Bar licenses | 9,338 | — | 6,950 | 3,325 | 1,250 | 920 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 500 | — | 198 | 1,500 | 150 | 150 | 24,823 | |
| 18. Railway refreshment room or dining car licenses | 130 | 20 | 50 | 100 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 10 | — | — | 50 | — | 60 | — | — | — | 420 | |
| 19. Refreshment room or restaurant licenses | 3,000 | 550 | 400 | 200 | 27 | 1,000 | 700 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 400 | 400 | 400 | 6,687 | |
| 20. Bonthorne licenses | 76 | 34 | 42 | 12½ | — | 12½ | 58½ | 80½ | 14 | 3 | 7½ | 16½ | 9½ | 48½ | 45½ | 32 | 27 | 146 | 53 | 854½ | |
| 21. Proprietary club licenses | 200 | — | — | 250 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 450 | |
| 22. Auctioneers' licenses | 20 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 20 | |
| 23. Licenses for the sale of pure rectified spirits | 140 | — | 60 | 20 | 10 | 10 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 10 | — | — | 250 | |
| 24. Licenses for the sale of medicated wines and similar preparations containing 20 per cent. and upwards but not more than 42 per cent. of proof spirit | 120 | — | 50 | 30 | 20 | — | — | — | 10 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 30 | — | — | 260 | |
| 25. Occasional licenses | 116 | 15 | — | — | — | 36 | — | — | 11 | — | — | — | — | 5 | 1 | — | — | — | — | 170 | |
| 26. Total revenue, foreign liquor | 51,315 | 7,065 | 21,777 | 11,293½ | 3,117 | 7,414½ | 3,523½ | 1,530½ | 3,435 | 503 | 267½ | 2,166½ | 394½ | 5,924½ | 4,450½ | 1,798 | 7,922 | 4,671 | 6,203 | 144,280½ | |
| 27. Total excise revenue | 3,470,357 | 613,555 | | 1,689,418½ | | 326,908½ | 232,559 | | 567,845 | 91,153 | 27,461½ | 120,791½ | 63,589½ | 503,938½ | 324,624½ | | 9,699 | 351,316 | 289,875½ | 502,369 | 9,427,461 |

### CONSUMPTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 28. Arrack rent revenue per head of population, 1916–17 Rs. | 3·53 | 2·76 | | 2·96 | | 0·96 | 0·45 | | 0·76 | 2·49 | 1·19 | 0·59 | 1·43 | 1·53 | 2·35 | 4·08 | 0·91 | 1·40 | 1·47 | 2·06 | 1·90 |
| 29. Toddy rent revenue per head of population, 1916–17 Rs. | 0·60 | 0·12 | 0·42 | 0·08 | 0·71 | 0·12 | 0·23 | 0·13 | 0·93 | 0·65 | 0·36 | 0·17 | 0·69 | 0·08 | 0·06 | 0·75 | — | 0·18 | 0·12 | 0·07 | 0·35 |
| 30. Arrack consumed, 1916–17 Gals. | 442,572 | 85,176 | 125,236 | 42,308 | 22,741 | 54,589 | 18,424 | 9,377 | 41,989 | 7,834 | 4,137 | 11,949 | 5,678 | 73,752 | 14,296 | 53,060 | 10,890 | 45,730 | 48,859 | 90,147 | 1,207,574 |
| 31. Toddy consumed, 1916–17 Gals. | 1,277,028 | 119,830 | 327,099 | 26,384 | 154,720 | 170,666 | 160,082 | 41,630 | 1,364,597 | 86,057 | 43,980 | 97,469 | 32,223 | 70,522 | 222,741 | — | — | 145,567 | 79,201 | 69,420 | 4,489,427 |
| 32. Arrack revenue per gallon, 1916–17 Rs. | 6·21 | 6·68 | | 7·31 | | 5·14 | 5·53 | | 5·99 | 8·18 | 5·02 | 8·30 | 7·49 | 6·38 | 6·52 | 6·74 | 7·45 | 6·64 | 5·01 | 5·29 | 6·46 |
| 33. Toddy revenue per gallon, 1916–17 Rs. | 0·38 | 0·28 | 0·52 | 0·49 | 0·49 | 0·21 | 0·26 | 0·26 | 0·22 | 0·19 | 0·14 | 0·27 | 0·64 | 0·38 | 0·18 | 0·37 | — | 0·27 | 0·25 | 0·24 | 0·32 |
| 34. Arrack consumed per head of population, 1916–17 Gals. | 0·46 | 0·40 | 0·30 | 0·27 | 0·29 | 0·18 | 0·08 | 0·08 | 0·12 | 0·30 | 0·23 | 0·07 | 0·19 | 0·24 | 0·36 | 0·60 | 0·12 | 0·21 | 0·29 | 0·36 | 0·29 |
| 35. Toddy consumed per head of population, 1916–17 Gals. | 1·54 | 0·43 | 0·69 | 0·17 | 1·42 | 0·52 | 0·70 | 0·37 | 4·17 | 2·34 | 2·53 | 0·63 | 1·08 | 0·22 | 0·55 | 2·28 | — | 0·67 | 0·47 | 0·28 | 1·09 |
| 36. Arrack taverns per 100 square miles, 1916–17 | 20·24 | 16·01 | 5·37 | 2·15 | 0·77 | 10·12 | 7·48 | 1·67 | 2·60 | 1·21 | 0·54 | 1·28 | 1·04 | 3·66 | 3·07 | 25·1 | 0·17 | 0·55 | 2·62 | 7·31 | 3·04 |
| 37. Toddy taverns per 100 square miles, 1916–17 | 19·05 | 3·84 | 10·97 | 3·23 | 3·97 | 5·98 | 7·90 | 2·27 | 11·21 | 1·65 | 0·88 | 1·42 | 0·56 | 1·40 | 0·98 | 14·56 | — | 1·43 | 3·67 | 4·04 | 3·18 |
| 38. Head of population to each arrack tavern, 1916–17 | 4,981 | 4,647 | 8,568 | 15,546 | 15,481 | 4,469 | 6,314 | 6,500 | 13,068 | 2,327 | 2,167 | 4,276 | 2,705 | 4,511 | 1,416 | 1,328 | 12,325 | 12,038 | 5,030 | 5,228 | 5,326 |
| 39. Head of population to each toddy tavern, 1916–17 | 5,369 | 11,645 | 4,684 | 10,364 | 3,610 | 7,461 | 5,981 | 4,804 | 2,917 | 1,706 | 1,333 | 15,394 | 4,959 | 11,800 | 4,407 | 2,306 | — | 4,610 | 3,688 | 9,366 | 5,094 |
| 40. Average rent per arrack tavern, 1916–17 Rs. | 17,596 | 8,940 | | 21,406 | | 4,350 | 2,904 | | 10,002 | 5,807 | 2,600 | 2,551 | 3,868 | 6,928 | 3,329 | 5,423 | 11,285 | 16,878 | 7,416 | 10,119 | 10,126 |
| 41. Average rent per toddy tavern, 1916–17 Rs. | 3,227 | 1,418 | 1,716 | 868 | 2,146 | 919 | 1,549 | 661 | 2,793 | 1,118 | 491 | 669 | 3,440 | 1,033 | 281 | 1,746 | — | 850 | 454 | 859 | 1,811 |

## Appendix Y 2.

### Excise Statistical Statement.

*1917–18 Rent Period—October, 1917, to September, 1918.*

| | | Colombo. | Kalutara. | Kandy. | Nuwara Eliya. | Matale. | Galle. | Matara. | Hambantota. | Jaffna. | Mannar. | Mullaitivu | Batticaloa. | Trincomalee. | Kurunegala. | Puttalam. | Chilaw. | Anuradhapura. | Badulla. | Ratnapura. | Kegalla. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | Area, square miles | 808 | 624 | 911 | 471 | 905 | 652 | 481 | 1,013 | 999 | 905 | 1,466 | 2,800 | 1,048 | 1,844 | 910 | 262 | 4,068 | 3,272 | 1,251 | 642 | 25,332 |
| 2. | Population, 1911 | 526,528 | 279,493 | 408,429 | 155,463 | 108,367 | 291,001 | 227,308 | 110,508 | 326,712 | 25,503 | 17,236 | 153,943 | 29,755 | 306,807 | 87,644 | 86,276 | 216,622 | 165,992 | 243,529 | 4,106,350 |
| 3. | Number of arrack taverns, 1917–18 | 157 | 55 | 45 | 10 | 7 | 66 | 36 | 17 | 23 | 9 | 8 | 36 | 11 | 64 | 25 | 6 | 19 | 31 | 47 | 726 |
| 4. | Number of toddy taverns, 1917–18 | 152 | 23 | 92 | 15 | 24 | 38 | 38 | 24 | 112 | 15 | 13 | 40 | 8 | 24 | 8 | 37 | — | 47 | 41 | 26 | 737 |
| | **Excise Revenue.** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | *A.—Country Liquor.* | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| 5. | Arrack rent, 1917–18 | 2,911,390 | 564,796 | | 1,366,486 | | 342,240 | | 144,600 | 278,990 | 55,800 | 24,600 | 81,980 | 33,550 | 462,548 | 85,000 | 290,000 | 70,696 | 338,960 | 291,166 | 531,729 | 7,814,121 |
| 6. | Toddy rent, 1917–18 | 577,050 | 59,320 | 166,300 | 9,840 | 70,800 | 45,983 | 59,140 | 18,850 | 357,360 | 22,985 | 6,570 | 23,875 | 20,944 | 31,850 | 6,880 | 81,250 | — | 46,554 | 25,761 | 26,790 | 1,948,506 |
| 7. | Distillery licenses | — | 8,550 | — | — | — | 2,550 | 450 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 11,550 |
| 8. | Wholesale arrack dealers' licenses | 800 | 3,700 | — | — | — | 300 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 4,700 |
| 9. | Total revenue, country liquor, 1917–18 | 3,489,240 | 636,366 | | 1,613,326 | | 390,972 | | 214,040 | 636,350 | 78,485 | 31,170 | 105,855 | 54,494 | 494,398 | 91,880 | 371,250 | 70,696 | 385,514 | 316,917 | 558,019 | 9,778,877 |
| | *B.—Foreign Liquor.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 10. | Brewery licenses | — | — | — | 50 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 50 |
| 11. | Bottling licenses | 600 | — | 100 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 700 |
| 12. | Wholesale licenses | 4,050 | — | 450 | 150 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 4,650 |
| 13. | Retail "off" licenses | 13,800 | 2,220 | 3,550 | 2,600 | 750 | 1,050 | 1,050 | 300 | 1,625 | 150 | 200 | 819 | 200 | 825 | 1,725 | | 300 | 3,473 | 2,000 | 2,535 | 39,214 |
| 14. | Tavern licenses | 14,625 | 4,190 | 6,000 | 3,150 | 250 | 3,520 | 1,065 | 550 | 800 | 150 | — | 227½ | — | 2,250 | 1,725 | | 1,090 | 1,550 | 1,350 | 1,350 | 42,892 |
| 15. | Beer and porter licenses | 120 | — | 120 | 90 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 20 | — | — | | — | 60 | — | — | 430 |
| 16. | Hotel licenses | 4,430 | — | 2,675 | 1,925 | 100 | 900 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 100 | — | | 200 | 570 | 100 | 200 | 11,000 |
| 17. | Bar licenses | 8,450 | — | 5,000 | 3,775 | 1,100 | 450 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 250 | — | | 50 | 1,525 | 150 | 150 | 21,350 |
| 18. | Railway refreshment room or dining car licenses | 230 | 20 | 50 | 100 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 10 | — | — | 50 | — | | 60 | — | — | — | 520 |
| 19. | Refreshment room or restaurant licenses | 2,600 | 550 | 400 | 200 | — | 1,000 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | | — | — | 400 | 400 | 5,550 |
| 20. | Resthouse licenses | 76 | 34 | 43 | 14 | 37 | 128½ | 55 | 80½ | 23 | 3 | 7½ | 7 | 18½ | 49 | 45½ | | 34½ | 26 | 121 | 38 | 852 |
| 21. | Proprietary club licenses | 200 | — | — | 200 | — | — | 90 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | | — | — | — | — | 540 |
| 22. | Auctioneers' licenses | 20 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | | — | — | — | — | 20 |
| 23. | Licenses for the sale of pure rectified spirits | 140 | — | 60 | 20 | 10 | 10 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | | — | — | — | — | 240 |
| 24. | Licenses for the sale of medicated wines and similar preparations containing 26 per cent. and upwards but not more than 42 per cent. of proof spirit | 150 | — | 50 | 30 | 20 | — | — | — | 10 | — | — | — | — | — | — | | — | — | — | — | 260 |
| 25. | Occasional licenses | 817 | — | 155 | 10 | — | — | 15 | 5 | — | — | — | — | 4 | 2 | — | | — | — | — | — | 1,009 |
| 26. | Total revenue, foreign liquor | 50,308 | 7,064 | 19,633 | 10,664 | 2,267 | 6,758½ | 2,279 | 935½ | 2,458 | 303 | 217½ | 1,103½ | 226½ | 3,526 | 3,495½ | | 1,834½ | 7,206 | 4,131 | 4,663½ | 129,118½ |
| 27. | Total excise revenue | 3,539,548 | 643,430 | | 1,643,959 | | 397,731 | | 217,254½ | 638,808 | 78,788 | 31,387½ | 106,958½ | 54,720 | 497,924 | 446,625½ | | 72,431 | 392,720 | 321,048 | 562,682½ | 9,907,996 |
| | **Consumption and Distribution.** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 28. | Arrack rent revenue per head of population, 1917–18 | Rs. 3·09 | 2·30 | | 2·03 | | 1·17 | | 0·42 | 0·85 | 2·16 | 1·41 | 0·83 | 1·11 | 1·31 | 2·14 | 3·30 | 0·81 | 1·56 | 1·75 | 2·17 | 1·90 |
| 29. | Toddy rent revenue per head of population, 1917–18 | Rs. 0·69 | 0·21 | 0·40 | 0·06 | 0·65 | 0·15 | 0·22 | 0·17 | 1·09 | 0·89 | 0·37 | 0·15 | 0·76 | 0·10 | 0·17 | 0·92 | — | 0·21 | 0·15 | 0·10 | 0·40 |
| 30. | Arrack consumed, 1916–17 | Gals. 442,572 | 83,176 | 125,236 | 42,308 | 22,741 | 54,589 | 18,424 | 9,377 | 41,989 | 7,834 | 4,137 | 11,049 | 5,678 | 73,752 | 14,296 | 53,000 | 10,590 | 45,730 | 48,859 | 90,147 | 1,207,574 |
| 31. | Toddy consumed, 1916–17 | Gals. 1,277,028 | 119,830 | 327,009 | 26,584 | 154,720 | 170,666 | 160,083 | 41,639 | 1,364,597 | 86,057 | 43,980 | 97,460 | 32,223 | 70,522 | 222,741 | | — | 145,567 | 79,201 | 69,420 | 4,489,427 |
| 32. | Arrack revenue per gallon, assuming that the consumption will be the same in 1917–18 as it was in 1916–17 | Rs. 6·31 | 6·58 | | 7·31 | | 5·14 | | 5·53 | 5·99 | 8·15 | 5·02 | 8·31 | 7·49 | 6·38 | 6·52 | 6·74 | 7·45 | 6·64 | 5·01 | 5·29 | 6·46 |
| 33. | Toddy revenue per gallon, assuming that the consumption will be the same in 1917–18 as it was in 1916–17 | Rs. 0·38 | 0·28 | 0·52 | 0·49 | 0·49 | 0·21 | 0·26 | 0·26 | 0·22 | 0·19 | 0·14 | 0·27 | 0·64 | 0·38 | 0·18 | 0·21 | — | 0·27 | 0·25 | 0·24 | 0·32 |
| 34. | Arrack consumed per head of population, 1916–17 | Gals. 0·46 | 0·40 | 0·30 | 0·27 | 0·20 | 0·18 | 0·08 | 0·08 | 0·12 | 0·30 | 0·23 | 0·07 | 0·19 | 0·24 | 0·26 | 0·60 | 0·12 | 0·21 | 0·29 | 0·26 | 0·29 |
| 35. | Toddy consumed per head of population, 1916–17 | Gals. 1·34 | 0·42 | 0·80 | 0·17 | 1·42 | 0·52 | 0·70 | 0·37 | 4·17 | 3·36 | 2·53 | 0·63 | 1·06 | 0·22 | 0·35 | 2·38 | — | 0·67 | 0·47 | 0·28 | 1·09 |
| 36. | Arrack taverns per 100 square miles, 1917–18 | 22·45 | 13·49 | 5·04 | 2·15 | 0·77 | 10·12 | 7·48 | 1·67 | 2·5 | 0·99 | 0·54 | 1·28 | 1·04 | 3·47 | 3·74 | 2·4 | 0·12 | 0·58 | 2·46 | 7·32 | 2·91 |
| 37. | Toddy taverns per 100 square miles, 1917–18 | 18·81 | 3·58 | 10·09 | 3·23 | 2·75 | 5·82 | 7·09 | 2·36 | 11·21 | 1·65 | 0·83 | 1·42 | 0·76 | 1·03 | 0·87 | 14·12 | — | 1·43 | 3·25 | 4·04 | 3·01 |
| 38. | Head of population to each arrack tavern, 1917–18 | 5,496 | 5,131 | 8,878 | 15,546 | 15,481 | 4,409 | 6,314 | 6,500 | 13,683 | 2,844 | 2,167 | 4,276 | 2,705 | 4,793 | 1,586 | 1,369 | 17,255 | 11,404 | 5,324 | 5,133 | 5,654 |
| 39. | Head of population to each toddy tavern, 1917–18 | 5,439 | 12,151 | 4,439 | 10,364 | 3,187 | 7,657 | 5,981 | 4,604 | 2,917 | 1,700 | 1,333 | 3,848 | 3,719 | 12,783 | 4,998 | 2,369 | — | 4,610 | 4,048 | 9,328 | 5,217 |
| 40. | Average rent per arrack tavern, 1917–18 | Rs. 19,348 | 10,305 | | 21,690 | | 5,185 | | 2,728 | 11,155 | 6,166 | 3,075 | 2,277 | 3,050 | 6,289 | 3,400 | 4,531 | 14,119 | 17,840 | 9,392 | 11,217 | 10,588 |
| 41. | Average rent per toddy tavern, 1917–18 | Rs. 3,796 | 2,579 | 1,806 | 656 | 2,062 | 1,210 | 1,319 | 785 | 3,190 | 1,532 | 595 | 596 | 2,618 | 1,327 | 860 | 2,195 | — | 990 | 628 | 1,011 | 2,094 |

# POST AND TELEGRAPHS.

## REPORT OF THE POSTMASTER-GENERAL AND DIRECTOR OF TELEGRAPHS FOR 1917.

THE year 1917 was a year of shortage—shortage of supervising staff, shortage of postmasters, and shortage of telephone and other stores, and the record of the year accordingly contains little more than the details of merely "carrying-on," few extensions or improvements having been practicable. The volume of business, however, transacted in most branches continued to be greater than in the pre-war years, and in some cases was the highest on record. To reduce the size of this report the tables of statistics and the graphs usually appended are omitted.

### POST AND TELEGRAPH OFFICES.

2. On December 31, 1917, 524 offices of various classes were open to the public for postal business, and at 147 of these public telegraph business was transacted.

3. Two additional post offices were opened during the year, viz., at Naula, in the Matale District, midway between Matale and Dambulla; and at Madampe, in the Chilaw District, on a site adjoining the railway station, which will better serve the rapidly growing surrounding district than the old office on the Coast road, some 2 miles away. The latter is being continued for the benefit of old Madampe and surrounding villages.

4. The post office at Pamunugama, on the coast, 4 miles from Ja-ela, was ordered to be closed, as the business transacted did not warrant its continuance. In spite of the little use made of it, there was considerable opposition to the reduction of the office to the status of a receiving office, and it was subsequently decided to continue it as a post office for another year under guarantee.

5. The post offices at Naula, Madampe, and Waga were added to the list of postal-telegraph offices during the year, and a railway telegraph office was added at Madu road.

6. An additional railway receiving office was opened at Paranthan (Northern Province), and additional village receiving offices, generally without expense to the Department, at Bolawalana and Madawela (Western Province), Alutwala, Gonapinuwala, and Panangala (Southern Province), Karativu (Eastern Province), Gangala Puwakpitiya (Kegalla), Hopton (Province of Uva), Horombawa, Nochchiyagama, and Ratmalagahawewa (North-Central Province).

7. The village receiving offices at Godawela (Polgahawela), Naula (Matale), and Navatkuda (Eastern Province) were closed.

8. The opening of many receiving offices, which are justified, had to be postponed owing to want of funds; and of several post offices, which had been sanctioned, owing to difficulty in obtaining suitable accommodation at a reasonable rental.

### ARTICLES PASSING THROUGH THE POST.

9. The estimated total number of postal articles (exclusive of parcels) posted in Ceylon for inland delivery was 34,595,000, an increase of 829,000 compared with 1916. Of these, "letters" increased from 22,550,000 to 23,321,000, *i.e.*, by 771,000; and "printed matter, samples, &c.," by 421,000 to 6,978,000; while "post cards" (which were out of stock for a month), 4,296,000, showed a falling off of 362,000.

10. In view of the irregularity of the foreign mail services, no useful estimate can be framed as regards correspondence to and from the United Kingdom and "other countries" from the results of the counts made during the statistical weeks in March and September. There was undoubtedly a falling off owing to war conditions.

11. As regards Indian correspondence, there was a falling off both in letters despatched and in those received, those sent to India being estimated at 1,917,500, as against 2,156,500 in 1916, and those received from India at 1,616,500 against 1,967,000. For this the effects of the war and of the financial situation upon business were probably responsible.

12. The number of official free letters handled was estimated at 6,303,000, an increase of 137,500 over the 1916 figures.

### PARCELS.

13. The total number of parcels handled was 754,391, an increase of 554 over that handled in 1916. There has been a regular annual increase in parcels traffic since 1908, when the number handled was 480,775. The increase has been 57 per cent. in nine years.

14. Of inland parcels 294,639 were "ordinary," an increase of 11,765, and 174,833—or roughly 37 per cent.—were sent by the value-payable post.

15. Indian "ordinary" parcels increased from 82,906 to 87,427 in 1917, and value-payable parcels (64½ per cent. of the total) from 153,349 to 154,916.

16. As recoveries on 129,281 value-payable parcels, Ceylon had to pay to India in 1917 a sum of Rs. 1,625,469. The growth in this traffic is illustrated by the figures of remittances on this account to India during the last four years, viz., 1914, Rs. 962,384; 1915, Rs. 1,208,629; 1916, Rs. 1,463,686; and 1917, Rs. 1,625,469. The principal contents of these parcels are cloth and medicines; 22,546 value-payable, &c., parcels were returned to India as unclaimed.

17. In the reverse direction, Ceylon sent 3,382 parcels only to India per value-payable post, valued at Rs. 48,551.

18. There was a falling off of parcels traffic with the United Kingdom, the number despatched being 3,967, as against 9,214 in 1916. This was doubtless due in large measure to the many prohibitions against export from Ceylon or against import into the United Kingdom imposed by the various local and imperial Proclamations.

19. 22,714 parcels were received from the United Kingdom in 1917, as against 34,016 in 1916; war restrictions and dangers must have contributed to this result. Fewer parcel mails were despatched from London in 1917, and of these two were lost at sea by enemy action.

20. The number of parcels exchanged with "other countries" was small—total 15,895—but showed an increase of 1,503 over the 1916 total.

21. A sum of Rs. 298,204 was recovered by the Postal Department as Customs duty on foreign parcels in 1917, an increase of Rs. 32,335.

## MONEY ORDER BUSINESS.

22. The total amount of money order remittances dealt with in 1917 was Rs. 34,012,550, an increase of Rs. 3,230,050 over the figures of 1916, which themselves constituted a record, and exceeded the 1915 totals by nearly 3 million rupees. The principal increase—over 2 millions—was on colonial orders, and was due to abnormal conditions mentioned below.

23. The value of the inland orders dealt with was the highest hitherto, 552,493 orders being valued at Rs. 18,681,974, an increase of nearly 9 per cent. for the year. The average value of an order was Rs. 33·80.

24. Of the inland orders, 95,342 (or over one-sixth) were telegraphic orders, which showed an increase of 20 per cent. The number of inland telegraphic money orders has practically doubled since 1913.

25. The total business in Indian money orders remained practically stationary at the 1916—the highest—level, 350,072 orders being handled in 1917, worth Rs. 11,582,058.

26. Of this total, the money orders issued on India totalled Rs. 10,890,963, while those drawn on Ceylon totalled Rs. 691,095, leaving Rs. 10,199,868 to be remitted by Ceylon to India. In view of the financial difficulties of remittance, the rate of commission was raised from 1 to 2 per cent. in July, 1917.

27. The value of ordinary orders issued on India fell from 56·9 lakhs to 48·8 lakhs of rupees—a result doubtless partly due to the raising of the commission affecting domestic remittances and partly to the increase of local prices and the general financial stringency leaving Indian immigrants with somewhat less to remit to their coast than formerly. The number of ordinary orders issued on India fell from 175,605 to 160,981, the average value being Rs. 30, as against Rs. 32·50 in 1916. On the other hand, the value of telegraphic remittances (average value Rs. 101) made to India rose from 40·3 lakhs to 43·8 lakhs, the number rising from 40,704 to 43,288, and of orders sent in respect of value-payable parcels from 14·6 lakhs to 16·2 lakhs, the average value being about Rs. 12·60.

28. Of money orders drawn by India on Ceylon, the value of "ordinary" increased by some Rs. 14,000 to Rs. 296,293, of "telegraphic" by Rs. 58,663 to Rs. 346,251, and of value-payable parcel orders by some Rs. 5,000 to Rs. 48,551.

29. In December, 1917, at the request of the Indian Government, a restriction was imposed whereunder no single remitter was allowed to send by money order to India more than Rs. 600 in any one week.

30. The falling off in the money order business between Ceylon and the United Kingdom, which began in 1914, continued, the number of orders falling from 9,096 in 1916 to 7,682 in 1917, and value from Rs. 386,404 to Rs. 374,652. Of these totals, Rs. 309,676 and Rs. 254,962 respectively represent the values of orders issued in Ceylon, showing a falling off of Rs. 54,714 in 1917. As already stated, there has been a falling off in parcels traffic, and until towards the close of the year money orders on England were issued at Rs. 15 to the £, a rate considerably less favourable than the rate for bank drafts, and the average value of an order was roughly Rs. 50. When it became clear that the rise in the exchange value of the rupee to 1*s.* 5*d.* would probably continue for some time, the rate of £1 = Rs. 14·12 was adopted both for issue and payment of money orders exchanged with the United Kingdom. The value of British money orders paid in Ceylon increased from Rs. 76,728 to Rs. 119,690. This rise was due to the financial situation and the favourable rate of exchange (Rs. 15 to the £) which had been ruling for many years, of which some advantage was taken before the necessary restrictions and amendments of exchange rate were introduced to prevent abuse of the system.

31. The telegraphic money order system introduced at the beginning of 1917 between Ceylon and the United Kingdom was not very largely used, only 194 telegraphic money orders being sent to, and 63 received from, the United Kingdom during the year.

32. The value of colonial and foreign money orders rose from Rs. 1,272,860 to Rs. 3,373,866. This rise was largely due to merchants and Chetties in the Straits Settlements and Federated Malay States taking undue advantage of the money order system (which is designed principally for small

domestic remittances) and of its favourable rate of exchange, by obtaining large numbers of money orders, each of the maximum allowable, viz., Rs. 600 (thereby incidentally transgressing the spirit of the rule prescribing any maximum), in place of bank drafts, when they were deprived of their previous facilities for obtaining these at the time of their financial deadlock.

33. For some years past a remitter in the Straits by paying $100 (plus money order commission of 1 per cent.) could obtain Rs. 175 in Ceylon, which was reimbursed to this Department by the Straits Postal Department by sterling drafts on London calculated at the rate of Rs. 15 to the £. When the Straits Banks would only give (and then as a favour) Rs. 155 or thereabouts in Ceylon for $100, dealers naturally took advantage of the money order system giving Rs. 175, and whereas the monthly average of money orders drawn on Ceylon by the Singapore office had been Rs. 25,400 in 1916, the amount advised in May, 1917, was Rs. 111,760, in June Rs. 212,754, and in August Rs. 258,432, and before the arrangements agreed upon to stop the abuse could come into effect (September 1), advice lists received from Singapore at the beginning of September by a single mail were for Rs. 507,667, and by the same mail from the Federated Malay States for Rs. 111,996. The total advised from Singapore in the year was Rs. 1,597,730, as against Rs. 304,904 in 1916; and from the Federated Malay States Rs. 1,437,900, as against Rs. 726,622 in 1916.

34. To stop the abuse, Government in August approved the suggestion that the maximum of an order should be reduced to Rs. 150, and that only one order of this amount should be allowed between the same parties weekly; and when at the end of August the exchange value of the rupee rose to 1*s.* 5*d.*, it was agreed that the Straits Administration should settle with this Government on a basis of Rs. 14 to the £. With these restrictions, the totals drawn in October fell to Rs. 46,965, November Rs. 20,396, and December Rs. 25,047.

35. As regards the Federated Malay States, the average remittances of 1916 by money order were Rs. 60,500 per month, principally remittances home by Jaffna Tamils; and the abuse of the system in 1917 was less pronounced, the highest sum advised in a month having been Rs. 212,900. Similar restrictions were introduced, and it was also decided that the exchange of money orders should be in sterling, leaving each country to fix its rate for issue and payment, and the rate of £1 = Rs. 14 was fixed in Ceylon for both, and the rate of $1 = 2*s.* 4*d.* in the Federated Malay States. The values of orders drawn subsequent to September were about normal.

36. Similar restrictions in the number of orders obtainable had to be imposed in the case of orders emanating from the United Kingdom (maximum £40 per week), and Egypt and South Africa (maxima £10 per week). The value of orders drawn on Ceylon by Egypt rose from Rs. 62,390 to Rs. 145,191, principally owing to the agents there of "Bombay merchants" appreciating the advantage of substituting money orders for bank drafts while this course was open to them.

## POSTAL ORDERS.

37. 116,499 local postal orders were issued in 1917, an increase of 3,376 over the 1916 total, the previous highest—for a total sum of Rs. 398,941—Rs. 6,794 less than the value of the 1916 orders. The commission charged on these amounted to Rs. 5,201.

38. The most popular denominations were the Rs. 5 (25,021), Rs. 2 (20,966), and Re. 1 (13,850). The sale of 50-cent orders rose from 4,015 to 9,458, the majority being used in payment of entrance fees for competitions in a weekly paper.

39. The number of British postal orders paid was 33,369, valued at £27,188. 18*s.* 6*d.*, an increase of £2,568 over the value of orders cashed in 1916. A large proportion of these emanated from the Federated Malay States, and in view of the financial situation and the extremely low poundage obtained by Ceylon on cashing such orders, it was necessary to discourage their use; and, consequently, the rate for payment was fixed at Rs. 14·50 to the £ on July 20, 1917, and when the value of the Re. 1 rose to 1*s.* 5*d.* on September 8, the rate was altered to Rs. 14 to the £.

40. The issuing rate of British postal orders, which was fixed at Rs. 14·50 to the £ on September 8, was subsequently altered to Rs. 14·12, the issuing rate adopted for British money orders.

41. The number of British postal orders issued in Ceylon fell considerably in 1917, from 12,411 in 1916 to 6,490, and value from £7,418 to £3,694. This may be ascribed to the reduction of the number of Europeans in Ceylon, and also to the fact that remitters know that in the event of loss at sea there is less difficulty or delay in obtaining payment if a money order has been taken—to be advised through the post office—than if a postal order has been enclosed in a letter.

## STAMPS.

42. Stamps to the value of Rs. 4,213,365 were sold by the Department, Rs. 62,256 less than in 1916, but Rs. 357,791 more than in 1915.

43. No variations were made in the denominations of stamps issued; and no special war stamps were issued.

44. Stocks of stamped stationery were affected by the shortage and increased price of paper. The square 5-cent envelope was out of stock between March and June, 1917, and the 2-cent post card for a month in July–August.

45. Prices were raised in the following cases:—5-cent foolscap commercial envelope, from 6 to 7 cents; 10-cent registration envelopes: small from 12 to 12½ cents, medium from 12½ to 13 cents, and large from 14 to 15½ cents.

## POST OFFICE SAVINGS BANK.

46. On December 31, 1917, the balances standing to the credit of 101,229 depositors totalled Rs. 2,286,133, giving an average balance of Rs. 22·58.

47. 5,493 new accounts were opened and 4,986 accounts closed during the year.

48. Withdrawals during the year amounted to Rs. 1,520,749, while deposits were Rs. 1,186,933, a difference of Rs. 333,816. Many deposits were doubtless withdrawn for investment in Ceylon Premium Bonds, and were not replaced when the scheme for the issue of these fell through; and conditions generally were not favourable for saving among the poorer classes.

49. The necessary funds to meet the excess withdrawals were advanced by Government, to which 17½ lakhs were due at the end of the year.

50. After paying interest on the advance and on deposits (Rs. 46,435), the year's working showed a profit of Rs. 20,357.

51. 1,259 50-cent stamped slips were tendered as deposits during the ten months following the introduction of these on March 1.

52. The detailed balance sheet and profit and loss account are annexed to this report (see Annexures A and B).

### RETURNED LETTER OFFICE.

53. The number of articles dealt with at the Returned Letter Office was 192,125, of which it was found possible to return 182,302, or 94 per cent., to the senders, while 9,823 were destroyed. Articles to the value of Rs. 11,452·70 were found in the postal packets opened; and a sum of Rs. 426·02 was realized by sale of unclaimed articles.

### TELEGRAM STATISTICS.

54. The total number of telegrams handled in 1917 was 1,490,787, or 5,327 less than in 1916, which was the highest on record.

55. Inland telegrams account for 74 per cent. of the total, the number being 1,104,506. Of these, 931,580 were ordinary private telegrams, 47,086 less than in 1916, but considerably more than in any previous year.

56. The number of inland telegraphic money order advices increased by 20 per cent. to 95,342, and State telegrams by 14 per cent. to 77,428.

57. The total number of telegrams despatched to India was 144,976, as compared with 139,516 in 1916, the falling off of 5,850 in private telegrams to 96,902 being more than compensated for by increase in telegraphic money order advices.

58. The number of telegrams from India increased from 113,205 to 120,057.

59. To and from "other countries" the number of private telegrams remained practically the same, viz., 58,982 and 55,532 respectively, but the number of State telegrams despatched increased from 2,730 to 6,578. Before the war the total had only once reached 1,000.

60. The restrictions imposed on the use of their wireless apparatus by British merchant vessels continued, and little use was accordingly made of the Colombo radio station. Only 14 messages containing 515 words were sent during the year and 199 containing 3,013 received.

61. The revenue from paid telegrams was estimated at Rs. 561,538, an increase of Rs. 17,711 over the revenue in 1916. The value of free State messages was Rs. 41,392, an increase of Rs. 4,394.

### MAIL SERVICES.

62. The disorganization of foreign services caused by war conditions continued.

63. The following Ceylon mails outward bound were lost: ————, London, May 23, letters and parcels (761 ordinary and 134 insured); ————, London, July 18, parcels (779 ordinary and 120 insured); while the following homeward mails were lost: ————, February 4 (105 parcels); ————, March 24 (93 parcels); ————, June 13 (letters, and 51 parcels); ————, June 30 (letters, and 61 parcels).

64. The parcels service to Russia was totally suspended from April 18, and the transmission of parcels to Aden, Egypt, and East Africa, except to those on active service, was discontinued in October. Various export prohibitions and United Kingdom import prohibitions led to a general decline in parcels traffic.

65. The P. & O. mail service was terminated at Bombay during the year, and Ceylon was served overland by Bombay fortnightly. During the third quarter of the year there was also a direct service by French packets, which also brought the English mails for India, generally about 2,500 bags, which had to be forwarded by rail.

66. The longest interval between the arrivals of mails from England was that between November 13 and December 12, 1917. During the latter part of the year Marseilles was not touched at by the P. & O. mail vessels, and the "all-sea" route was adopted for the carriage of mails. The time occupied in transit was on an average about five weeks.

67. With the discontinuance of the P. & O. mail ships to Australia and the Far East, advantage had to be taken of transports and cargo vessels at irregular intervals to serve those places. Use was also made of the Negapatam-Penang service for the carriage of mails for the Straits Settlements and Federated Malay States and countries beyond.

68. As regards local mails, the nightly train service to and from Jaffna was resumed after an inconvenient alternate day and night service had been in operation for some months.

69. With the opening of the new Fort railway station, that station displaced Maradana as the principal station for handling mails for outstations, and enabled a later time to be fixed for closing certain mails, *e.g.*, on the Indian and Northern lines.

70. In December the drastic reduction of the Railway time table led to a reduction in the outstation mail services.

71. The principal mail line services continued unaltered. The bullock coach service between Kurunegala and Dandagamuwa was extended to Madampe, and Dandagamuwa served earlier *viâ* the latter station than before.

72. The contracts for the motor mail services on the Chilaw-Puttalam and the Matara-Hambantota lines held for several years and efficiently performed by the Ceylon Motor Transit Company, expired in September; and the contracts for the current period were obtained by Sinhalese gentlemen, who put in lower tenders.

73. The motor bus services between Bandarawela and Batticaloa and Anuradhapura and Trincomalee, performed by the Railway Department, were efficiently maintained, as were the Colombo motor mail van services.

74. Little advantage was taken by the public of the "express letter" system instituted at the end of 1916, only 182 letters having been received at the General Post Office during the year for express delivery.

75. From January the Colombo delivery postmen were sent out on bicycles, in place of the old gharry turnouts, which it was impossible to get the contractor to maintain in a creditable condition.

### OFFENCES, IRREGULARITIES, &C.

76. In 44 cases convictions were obtained for the fraudulent use of defaced stamps, and fines ranging from Rs. 50 to Re. 1 were imposed in 38 cases, and in the remaining 6 the offenders, being juveniles, were caned.

77. A villager was sentenced by the Supreme Court to four years' rigorous imprisonment for fraudulently cashing a telegraphic money order for Rs. 300 issued in favour of a third party.

78. Another man was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 50 for taking wrongful delivery of a parcel.

79. An estate tappal cooly was sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment on his plea of guilty for destroying letters sent by him to the post and appropriating the stamps. In another estate case a bungalow servant was proved to have abstracted an envelope containing Rs. 10 from the tappal bag after it had been closed by his master.

80. The sender of a fictitious telegram was punished by a fine of Rs. 25.

81. A writer at Polgahawela received three months' rigorous imprisonment for drawing a money order application written by him for a Tamil cooly in favour of his own wife instead of the desired payee.

82. A postman at Dehiwala was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment for attempting to cash a stolen money order.

83. A postman at Matale stole a test letter, and was sentenced to a year's rigorous imprisonment.

84. A postal peon at Nuwara Eliya was proved to have stolen the contents of several letter packets, and was sentenced to a year's rigorous imprisonment.

85. A postman at Galle was sentenced to a year's rigorous imprisonment for secreting a registered letter.

86. A lineman at Jaffna received a month's rigorous imprisonment for theft of sealing wax, and a peon in the Chief Engineer's Office six months' rigorous imprisonment for stealing 14 brass casement stays from the office windows.

87. A lineman received three months' rigorous imprisonment for attempting to extort gratifications from villagers on the threat that, if they refused, their trees bordering on the telegraph line would be cut down.

88. A villager at Magannana, near Avissawella, was fined Rs. 20 for causing a serious interruption to the telegraph service by careless tree cutting. He was prosecuted, as he refused to pay the cost of repairs, Rs. 12·75.

89. Fifteen cases of theft of wire were reported, but in one only was the guilt brought home, the offender receiving four months' rigorous imprisonment.

90. Convictions were obtained against two assistant postmasters, one (who had absconded to the Malay Peninsula and been brought back) being sentenced to eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment for theft of a registered letter containing Rs. 500, and the other to two years' imprisonment for abusing his position as a signaller at the Central Telegraph Office to signal bogus telegraphic money orders in favour of his accomplices, to whom Rs. 640 were paid on orders drawn on three separate post offices.

91. The services of three other youthful assistants were dispensed with for dishonest practices.

92. Burglars, who remained undiscovered, broke into the Hambantota post office in June and into the Avissawella post office in November. In neither case was the safe tampered with; the value of the booty obtained was Rs. 26·69 and Rs. 95·78, respectively.

93. An extra runner employed to carry parcel mails between Haputale and Koslanda absconded *en route* and opened the packages. He was subsequently arrested by the Police and sentenced to a year's rigorous imprisonment.

94. Twelve contributions towards losses were paid from the Departmental Benevolent and Guarantee Fund during the year, totalling Rs. 1,689. The principal items were Rs. 1,046 towards the cost of a parcel of jewellery stolen from the Colombo Parcels Office, and Rs. 200 value of stamps lost in a remittance between the head office and Hatton post office. Compensation, Rs. 164·15, was also paid from the vote for losses, &c., in respect of four parcels.

### THE TELEGRAPH SYSTEM.

95. With the addition of Madampe, Naula, and Waga, the number of postal-telegraph offices increased to 147.

96. A new telegraph circuit was run between Kandy and Gampola (11½ miles), enabling the latter to work direct with Colombo ; and another between Padukka and Waga (6 miles), to relieve the railway telegraph circuit which formerly dealt with telegrams for Waga. Another new circuit sanctioned, viz., Welimada to Lunugala, could only be partly completed owing to shortage of stores.

97. Inclusive of railway telegraphs, 22 miles of posts and 140 miles of wire were added to the telegraph system during the year, bringing the mileage up to 2,023 (posts) and 6,953 (wire), respectively.

98. A new test board of the latest switch spring type was installed at the Central Telegraph Office.

99. Twenty-eight postal-telegraph offices were re-wired, and twelve circuits were re-arranged.

100. The average time of transmission of an inland telegram was 17 minutes. Statistics maintained by thirty-two of the principal offices showed that 84 per cent. of telegrams handed in were transmitted within 10 minutes of acceptance, 90 per cent. within 20 minutes, and 99 per cent. of the telegrams received for delivery were sent out to the addressees within 10 minutes of receipt.

101. The telegraph delivery arrangements in Colombo have been improved, and the average number of messages brought back as undeliverable has been reduced from thirty to six a day.

102. The practice of granting receipts for all inland telegrams was stopped during the year, as observation showed that most were merely thrown away, and receipts are now only granted if specially asked for.

103. Further economy in paper was effected by substituting gummed bands for telegraph envelopes, which resulted in a saving of about 1½ million envelopes. No complaint of the inadequacy of the bands was received from any member of the public.

104. A scheme was also worked out for dispensing with the office copies of delivered telegrams, calculated to save some 750,000 forms annually ; and, to conserve the Baudôt paper tape, which was becoming scarce, the local record of messages signalled was discontinued.

105. The Baudôt installation used between Colombo and Madras continued to give satisfaction. It was out of action between January 15 and 23 and February 8 to 13, 1917, when the distributor was re-wired. During these periods Morse duplex working on two wires was necessary throughout the day ; and the two wires carried less traffic per hour than one wire with Baudôt apparatus.

106. The simultaneous transmission of telegrams by telegraph and by telephone over the single wire circuit between Anuradhapura and Trincomalee was introduced tentatively to relieve the telegraph circuit, which was overloaded, and the results proved satisfactory.

107. To relieve postmasters at small single-manned offices doing little work from excessive hours of confinement to their offices, the hours of telegraph business were curtailed at ten offices during the year.

108. A special war news telegrams was signalled to all telegraph offices during the Easter and Christmas holidays, and to meet the inconvenience arising from the suspension of Sunday newspapers, arrangements were made to deliver a special war news telegram at 4 P.M. on Sundays to certain clubs and hotels in Colombo, and to telegraph it to the more important outstations on Sunday afternoon and Monday morning.

109. Advantage was taken of the telegram deposit account system introduced for Colombo in December, 1916, by twenty firms, who sent telegrams to the value of, roughly, Rs. 200,000 under the arrangement during 1917.

110. The traffic at three telegraph offices opened under guarantee was insufficient to make the office pay its way, and the guarantors had accordingly to be called upon to make good the share of the deficiency guaranteed by them, viz., Nakiyadeniya (Rs. 637), Elkaduwa (Rs. 150), and Chenkaladi (Rs. 328·96 for 1916 and Rs. 191·44 for 1917). In the last-named case legal steps have had to be instituted, as the guarantors have failed to pay on demand. A sum of Rs. 285·50 had also to be paid by the guarantors of the Gampola-Pussellawa junction telephone line.

111. With a view to encouraging the study of technical telegraphy, the syllabus of the higher departmental examination was revised, and a pass certificate in telegraphy awarded by the City and Guilds of London Institute was made the first qualification to earn an extra increment. Text books are lent to students, and lectures for the more advanced students are given by a competent officer. To overcome the disadvantages under which outstation officers are placed compared with those in Colombo, arrangements were made to distribute free of charge 58 copies of the lectures to students outside Colombo.

112. At the City and Guilds Examination in telegraphy held in the spring of 1917, three officers, one Postmaster and two Inspectors, passed in the first class of Grade I., and three Postmasters in the second class ; while in telephony, two Inspectors obtained second class passes.

## RAILWAY TELEGRAPHS AND SAFETY APPARATUS.

113. About a ton of wire was used to reduce the high resistance of many of the earth connections of the railway tablet instruments.

114. In connection with the opening of the double line between Maradana and Slave Island and the new Colombo Fort station, three sections of Tyer's tablets were replaced by two sections of lock and block instruments.

115. The track circuiting at Moratuwa, four lines, was completed and brought into use.

116. Four additional signal repeaters were fixed at railway stations.

117. Several faults occurred in the working of the Tyer's tablet instruments, signal repeaters, and lock and block indicators, and the causes formed the subject of careful investigations by the Chief Engineer, who has made a special study of railway safety appliances ; and various proposals for improving the maintenance by this Department and the working of the instruments by the Railway Staff, as well as the keeping of better records, or the substitution of types better adapted to meet local needs, were made by him.

118. In view of the frequent breakdown of wires by the fall of trees on the Coast line, a survey of coconut trees endangering the railway telegraphs was made. The coconut gardens extend up to the limits of the very narrow railway reserve on both sides of the line, and the trees possibly endangering the telegraphs form a huge total. The more dangerous ones have been marked for removal as funds permit, and a large number were removed during the year between Colombo and Kalutara.

## THE TELEPHONE SYSTEM.

119. Additions to the telephone trunk system were made during the year by new circuits between (*a*) Gampola and Nawalapitiya, 9 miles, and (*b*) Colombo-Moratuwa-Panadure, 14 miles, and a rented junction line was erected between the Planters' Exchanges at Radella and Tillicoultry. These additions brought the trunk wire mileage up to 1,028.

120. Government exchanges in connection with the trunk system were opened at Gampola and Nawalapitiya, and work proceeded on the exchanges sanctioned for Matale and Kurunegala.

121. A large number of applications for connection could not be attended to owing to scarcity of instruments, want of switchboard capacity, and shortage of wire and underground cables. In March, 1917, a new 300-line section for the Colombo switchboard, which was then fully appropriated, was received, but certain essential portions of the apparatus were missing, and had not arrived by the end of the year, by which time the number of applications awaiting accommodation had reached 241. An indent for a further 300-line section was rejected by the Ministry of Munitions.

122. The following table shows the growth of the Government exchanges during the last three years :—

| | Number of Subscribers. | | | Number of Applications on hand on Dec. 31, 1917. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1915. | 1916. | 1917. | |
| Colombo .. .. | 1,393 | 1,540 | 1,621 | 241 |
| Kandy .. .. | 70 | 73 | 87 | 11 |
| Nuwara Eliya .. | 64 | 73 | 81 | 9 |
| Galle .. .. | 44 | 47 | 57 | 9 |
| Kalutara .. .. | 21 | 22 | 31 | 3 |
| Negombo .. .. | — | 18 | 19 | 4 |
| Hatton .. .. | 13 | 13 | 13 | 1 |
| Gampola .. .. | — | — | 9 | 3 |
| Nawalapitiya .. | — | — | 6 | 3 |
| Peradeniya .. .. | 2 | 4 | 4 | 2 |
| Kelaniya .. .. | — | 2 | 4 | — |
| Polgahawela .. .. | — | — | 3 | — |
| Ragama .. .. | — | 1 | 2 | — |
| Kotte .. .. | — | — | 2 | — |
| Anuradhapura* .. | 15 | 16 | 17 | — |
| Matara* .. .. | 11 | 13 | 13 | — |
| Diyatalawa* .. .. | — | 6 | 6 | — |
| Bandarawela* .. | — | 2 | 2 | — |
| Total .. | 1,633 | 1,831 | 1,977 | 286 |

* Local service only.

123. Public call offices were opened in Colombo at the Cinnamon Gardens, Wellawatta, and Maradana post offices, at the new Fort station, and at the Pagoda tea house ; and at outstations at Galaha, Ingiriya, Katugastota, Kurunegala, Nawalapitiya, Norwood, Wattala, and Wattegama.

124. The total number of calls dealt with by Government operators in 1917 is estimated at 6,793,000, about 10 per cent. more than in 1916 ; while the number of trunk calls dealt with has about doubled in the last three years, and now averages about 200 a day.

125. In spite of difficulties caused by the overloading of the Colombo switchboard, the average speed of answer to a call in 1917 was 9·6 seconds, as against 9·9 seconds in 1916.

126. A systematic course of training for telephone operators extending over eight weeks has been arranged.

127. With a view to bringing telephone practice in Ceylon into line with that in vogue in the United Kingdom, detailed instructions were issued on such subjects as the control of trunk calls, treatment of " no reply " calls, switchboard markings.

128. Telephone operators' loads, hours of attendance, and intervals for meals have been standardized in all Government exchanges.

129. With a view to securing uniformity in the method of operating, instructions were framed and distributed to those responsible for the working of private telephone systems.

130. The night telephone service was re-organized, and the old arrangement under which the night telephone operating in Colombo was performed by telegraphists drawn from the Central Telegraph Office, or by daily-paid hands, was superseded by the creation of a new " established " class of male night telephonists. It is believed that the present night operators have a sense of responsibility and a keenness for efficiency, which did not obtain under the old *régime*. Tests of the quality of the service rendered show that calls at night are on an average answered by the operator in 17·3 seconds. It is hoped that 1918 will see an improvement in this figure.

131. With a view to improving the attention to calls at night, and more especially attention to " ring off " signals, the circuits of certain subscribers known to be regular " night callers " have been moved to that section of the switchboard which is always staffed. By this means it is hoped to concentrate approximately 60 per cent. of the night traffic.

132. A leaflet "How Subscribers may help the Telephone System" was distributed as a supplement with the June issue of the Directory.

133. The hours of service at several Government exchanges were extended during the year.

134. The number of telephones maintained by the Department other than Railway telephones was 2,834 on December 31, 1917, as compared with 2,624 in 1916.

135. The wire mileage of underground cables increased by 158, there being in Colombo 7,389 miles, Kandy 102 miles, Galle 100 miles, and Nuwara Eliya 10 miles.

136. Three licenses for the installation of private telephone systems were granted in 1917. Out of the 623 telephones maintained by private systems, more than 400 were at the close of the year in connection with the general trunk system.

137. At twenty-two offices telegraph work is dealt with over telephone circuits exclusively, and at twelve of these the circuit is used jointly for telegraph and public call office traffic. Over 100,000 telegrams a year are handled by telephone.

138. The fee of 15 cents prescribed for giving first delivery of a telegram by telephone was abolished, but the fee was retained in the case of telegrams received over the telephone from subscribers to Government exchanges for onward transmission.

139. The Superintendent of Traffic devoted considerable attention during the year to questions bearing on efficiency and economy as apart from actual development and improvement works. "Standards of service" were decided upon both for telegraph and telephone officers; "development studies" to determine by what routes underground telephone cables should be laid most economically to meet future extensions were proceeded with.

140. A sum of Rs. 11,938 was spent in the carrying out of a portion of a scheme submitted by Mr. J. Penman, Assistant Telegraph Engineer, who went very carefully into all details for the safeguarding of the Central Telegraph Exchange from fire. The work included a separate store in the yard for the storage of inflammable telegraph, &c., materials hitherto stored in the basement of the building, an additional line between the Exchange, Central Telegraph Office, and the Fire Station, not connected in any way with the switchboard, the substitution of iron for wood in internal cable troughs and test room fittings, &c.

141. With the object of preventing panic in the switchroom in the event of an outbreak of fire, regular fire drill for the operators was introduced.

## REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

### *Revenue.*

142. It is impracticable to assess with any accuracy the revenue of the Department. Over half the recoveries are made by means of stamps, and stamps to the value of Rs. 4,213,365 were sold at post offices in 1917; these stamps are available for either postal, revenue, or judicial purposes, and it cannot be stated what proportion has been applied to each.

143. Two methods of rough computation based ultimately on the annual statistics of correspondence (which themselves being based merely on two weeks' actual counts in March and September have little scientific value, more especially when mail services are so irregular as during the war), and one based further on the average postage on various classes of posted articles found on examination of a number taken at random, and the other on estimated annual increases or decreases since postage stamps were presumed to be used only for postal purposes, have been tried, with considerably varying results; and for purposes of this report, the mean between the two has been adopted, and the 1916 figures revised on similar lines. Obviously the figures in neither case can be taken as anything more than an extremely rough estimate.

144. Assuming Rs. 1,462,000 as the postal revenue from stamps in 1917 (an increase of Rs. 14,000 over the 1916 revised figures), the total revenue is estimated as Rs. 2,683,442, and services valued at Rs. 488,706 were performed free for other Departments, total Rs. 3,172,148.

145. The estimated revenue from telegrams was Rs. 561,538, as against Rs. 543,827 in 1916; from telephone receipts Rs. 269,318, as against Rs. 232,061 in 1916; and from money order commission Rs. 236,647, as against Rs. 217,188 in 1916. Other collections produced Rs. 93,002, transit and conveyance of mails Rs. 37,496, and reimbursements in aid Rs. 23,441.

### *Expenditure.*

146. The cash expenditure of the Department was Rs. 2,588,631. No charge is now made by the Railway for mail transport in trains, for the Batticaloa and Trincomalee motor bus services, or for the Colombo motor mail van services. The salary of the Postmaster-General, pensions of retired officers, rent value and rates and taxes on Government buildings occupied by the Department, cost of books and printed forms, &c., supplied by the Government Printer also are not charged to the votes of the Department.

147. The principal item of expenditure was Personal Emoluments Rs. 1,701,820, an increase of Rs. 66,829, accounted for principally by officers' increments. The number of employees of the Department, exclusive of mail runners and contractors' agents, in office on December 31, 1917, was 2,691, of whom 912 were of the postmasters' or clerks' class, 80 of the inspectors' class, and 53 girl telephonists.

148. The expenditure on Other Charges was Rs. 658,866, as against Rs. 795,123 in 1916, the apparent saving being principally due to a liability of Rs. 101,648·56 discharged by the Crown Agents in December for mail conveyance not having been reported in time to be charged to the 1917 accounts.

149. The principal items of expenditure under Other Charges were: Conveyance of Mails, Rs. 177,441 (of which Rs. 83,806 was for conveyance within the Colony); Maintenance of Telegraphs, Rs. 140,088; Travelling, Rs. 92,662; Stores and Stationery, Rs. 67,462; Rents, Rs. 63,463; and Delivery of Telegrams, Rs. 58,803.

150. Special expenditure on telegraph and telephone works amounted to Rs. 227,945, a comparatively small amount, owing to difficulty in obtaining the necessary stores for extensions sanctioned. Rs. 427,500 had been voted for special expenditure for the financial year ended September 30, 1917, of which Rs. 339,000 was for the development of the telephone system. Of this, only Rs. 144,963 could be spent in opening and extending Government exchanges and Rs. 55,108 on additional trunk and junction lines, including special police lines.

151. Investments were made from available assets of the Departmental Security Fund in the 5 per cent. British War Loan (£20,000) and the 5 per cent. Indian War Loan (Rs. 33,300), and Rs. 6,000 from the Benevolent and Guarantee Fund was also invested in the latter.

## STAFF.

152. I continued in charge of the Department throughout the year.

153. Mr. John Fox, the Assistant Postmaster-General, whose leave had been delayed by war conditions, had to proceed to England in October at short notice on medical grounds. Relying on the early return of Mr. H. J. Lovett to release Mr. G. W. J. Praat from accounting duties and enable him to assist in postal work, no substitute for Mr. Fox was appointed, and I have had to do most of his work up to date.

154. In the Accountant's Branch no Accountant was appointed in place of Mr. Fox on his promotion to the post of Assistant Postmaster-General, and the Principal Assistant Accountant, Mr. H. J. Lovett, continued absent on war service throughout the year. Till Mr. Fox's departure the duties of Accountant were shared between him and Mr. G. W. J. Praat, the Superintendent of Traffic, who on Mr. Fox's departure took over the whole duties of Accountant. Mr. F. E. Loos, Special Class Clerk, acted as an Assistant Accountant throughout the year, in addition to Mr. P. H. M. Perera, the permanent Second Assistant Accountant.

155. On the retirement of the Chief Cashier, Mr. G. H. Alwis, after forty years' public service, Mr. W. Saverimutto from the Government Stores was promoted to Class I. of the Shroffs' Scheme and appointed Chief Cashier.

156. In the Engineering Branch, Mr. V. W. Goss, Assistant Engineer, continued to be absent on military duty throughout the year, and Mr. R. H. Thwaites, Special Class Telegraph Inspector, was appointed to act for him. Mr. A. L. Cook, the Telephone Engineer, proceeded on war service in June, and Mr. G. H. Schofield, of the British Post Office, was selected to act temporarily for him, but did not arrive before the close of the year.

157. Mr. A. E. Dawson succeeded Mr. V. L. Halliwell as Telephone Foreman (overhead construction).

158. The Chief Engineer, Mr. A. E. McCloskey, Honorary Captain in the C. E. V., was mentioned in despatches as one of several Ceylon officers who had done useful work in connection with Ceylon defence arrangements.

159. Second Lieutenant G. W. J. Praat succeeded Lieutenant J. Fox in charge of the Post Office Section of the Colombo Town Guard, to which the Engineering Platoon, which had been in charge of Lieutenant A. L. Cook, was attached in October under Mr. J. Penman, who was granted the rank of Second Lieutenant. The strength of the Post Office Section on December 31 was 3 officers and 111 men.

160. Miss A. M. Dobbs, Assistant Supervisor at the Colombo Telephone Exchange, resigned her appointment in September, 1917, after 3¼ years' efficient service. The period of her 2½ years' agreement had expired in November, 1916, but owing to the difficulty in her successor, Miss A. M. Dent, obtaining a passage to Ceylon, she stayed on till September last, to save the Department from inconvenience. On her departure, Miss L. H. Redlich, Monitor, acted for three months as Assistant Supervisor.

161. Miss Dent, whose departure from England was continually postponed owing to war restrictions from February, 1917, finally arrived on December 13, after a journey *vid* the Cape and Singapore.

162. The District Inspectors of Post Offices continued to do useful work in inspecting post offices and inquiring into complaints. The diary of one in whose district there are 44 post offices (apart from receiving offices) shows that he inspected 29 four times, and the others three times each during the year. He was out on circuit 302 days, during which he travelled close upon 10,000 miles.

163. I have to record with regret the death of five officers: Mr. T. Rodrigo, Postmaster, Kandy, after nearly thirty-six years' service; Mr. W. Tambipulle, who was discharging the duties of Postmaster, Kurunegala, most efficiently; Mr. S. R. Backus, Postmaster, Elkaduwa; Mr. M. A. J. de Silva, Assistant Postmaster, Kurunegala; and Mr. P. E. Wickremesinghe, a clerk in the Accountant's Office of thirty-two years' service.

164. The services of five assistant postmasters and probationers were discontinued owing to irregularities.

165. Two postmasters retired on the ground of age, and three Postmasters and one clerk on the ground of ill-health. Seven telephone operators resigned.

166. Mr. V. A. Nicholas, Assistant Postmaster, was absent on war duty; and five officers: Messrs. C. Ponnampalam, C. T. de Joodt, C. A. Wijesuriya, B. M. A. Fernando, and D. L. Palihakkara were seconded for three years' service in the Postal Department of British and German East Africa.

167. My thanks are due to all the staff officers and also to the subordinate officers of the Department for their co-operation during the year, in which shortage of staff entailed considerable extra work on individuals and curtailment of holidays. The Telegraph Storekeeper, Mr. S. J. Ponniah, and the Postal Storekeeper, Mr. J. S. Fernando, deserve a special word of praise for their assistance in meeting difficulties incurred by the inability to obtain due supplies through the ordinary channels.

F. J. SMITH,
Postmaster-General and Director of Telegraphs.

Colombo, March 14, 1918.

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*Annexures.*

## A.—Balance Sheet of the Post Office Savings Bank at December 31, 1917.

| LIABILITIES. | Amount. Rs. c. | Total. Rs. c. |
|---|---|---|
| To Balance to credit of Depositors, December 31, 1917 .. | — | 2,286,133 29 |
| To Cash advanced from Postal Funds .. | — | 4,973 54 |
| To Cash advanced by the Colonial Treasury .. | — | 1,732,180 0 |
| To Reserve, being balance of Assets over Liabilities : | | |
| Balance brought forward from December, 1916 .. | 463,467 66 | |
| Balance for the year 1917 .. | 20,357 53 | |
| | | 483,825 19 |
| To sundry Creditors .. | — | 41,891 31 |
| Total .. | | 4,549,003 33 |

| ASSETS. | Amount. Rs. c. | Total. Rs. c. |
|---|---|---|
| By cash at Bank of Madras on December 31, 1917.. | — | 9,426 23 |
| By Cash at Post Offices and in transit .. | — | 10,204 36 |
| By Investments at cost :— | | |
| Ceylon Govt. 4 per cent. Inscribed Stock .. | 378,081 21 | |
| Indian Government 3½ per cent. Rupee paper | 1,861,975 84 | |
| Indian Govt. (Sterling) 3½ per cent. Stock .. | 200,000 0 | |
| Canadian Dominion Govt. 3 per cent. Inscribed Stock .. | 55,829 34 | |
| Transvaal Government 3 per cent. Guaranteed Stock .. | 213,150 19 | |
| Straits Settlements Govt. 3½ per cent. Inscribed Stock .. | 534,469 94 | |
| Queensland Govt. 3½ per cent. Inscribed Stock | 39,331 68 | |
| Queensland Govt. 4 per cent. Inscribed Stock | 55,895 50 | |
| New Zealand Govt. 4 per cent. Inscribed Stock | 33,984 35 | |
| South Nigeria Govt. 3½ per cent. Inscribed Stock .. | 656,845 31 | |
| Gold Coast Govt. 3½ per cent. Inscribed Stock | 87,050 31 | |
| Barbados Govt. 3½ per cent. Inscribed Stock | 100,000 0 | |
| New South Wales Govt. 3½ per cent. Inscribed Stock .. | 44,104 50 | |
| Jamaica Govt. 4 per cent. Inscribed Stock .. | 200,000 0 | |
| | | 4,460,718 17 |
| (*Market value, Rs. 3,242,398.*) | | |
| By accrued Interest .. | — | 68,348 57 |
| By sundry Debtors .. | — | 306 0 |
| Total .. | | 4,549,003 33 |

## B.—Profit and Loss Account of the Post Office Savings Bank for the Year 1917.

*Dr.* *Cr.*

| | Amount. Rs. c. | | Amount. Rs. c. |
|---|---|---|---|
| To Interest credited to Depositors .. | 46,435 41 | By Interest on Investments and Bank Balances .. .. | 157,978 29 |
| To Interest on Loans, Overdrafts, &c. | 66,188 1 | By Miscellaneous Receipts .. | 147 26 |
| To Expenses of Management .. | 24,942 5 | | |
| To Miscellaneous Payments .. | 202 55 | | |
| To Balance carried to Reserve .. | 20,357 53 | | |
| Total .. | 158,125 55 | Total .. | 158,125 55 |

# RAILWAY.

## REPORT OF THE GENERAL MANAGER FOR 1917.

I HAVE the honour to submit my report on the working of the Railway Department for the year 1917. Whilst my general remarks apply to the calendar year, the statistical figures necessarily refer to the financial year October, 1916, to September, 1917.

2. The revenue for the financial year amounted to Rs. 18,487,093, as compared with Rs. 18,014,543 for the preceding year, or an increase of Rs. 472,550. To this increase Coaching Traffic contributed Rs. 185,562, Goods Traffic Rs. 328,040, and Live Stock and Motor Services Rs. 8,913 and Rs. 4,788 respectively, whilst Miscellaneous Traffic showed a falling off of Rs. 54,753, due to less sales of old materials. These figures do not include transport and other services rendered to other Government Departments.

3. In Coaching Traffic increases were general, except under the head of Coolies. The number of passengers conveyed in excess of the previous year was 205,245, and the number of season tickets issued rose from 94,157 to 97,114. Parcels Traffic showed an increase of 85,734, whilst other Coaching Traffic, such as horses, carriages, bicycles, and dogs, also showed increases both in number and amount. Cooly Traffic fell off considerably, the decrease being 72,552 in number and Rs. 105,353 in amount.

4. Under Goods Traffic the total quantity (including railway material and free goods) conveyed during the year in railway wagons was 1,085,221 tons; or an increase of 1,179 tons as compared with the last year. The principal increases were in rubber 5,314 tons, rice 8,613 tons, coconut produce 2,378 tons, fruit and vegetables 3,472 tons, plumbago 1,558 tons, and sundry goods 25,179 tons; whilst as regards decreases, tea showed a falling off of 6,854 tons, tea and rubber packing 1,838 tons, and manure 62,530 tons. Details of these increases and decreases are dealt with under Notes on Goods Traffic.

5. As regards Foreign Traffic, the tonnage conveyed to and from India was 148,107 tons, the increase, as compared with the previous year, being 40,616 tons in quantity and Rs. 228,320 in value, or nearly 70 per cent. of the total increase under Goods Traffic referred to above.

6. The increase under Live Stock was mainly due to the larger number of animals forwarded from the Northern line north of Polgahawela, the increase on this section being 2,184 cattle and 3,973 sheep. An increase of 2,246 sheep is also noticeable at Matale, whilst the Chilaw line showed a falling off of 41 in the number of imported cattle despatched and an increase of 809 sheep.

7. As regards Motor Traffic, the Bandarawela-Batticaloa service showed an increase of Rs. 5,950, due to a larger number of passengers being conveyed during this year, while the Trincomalee service fell off to the extent of Rs. 1,162.

8. The expenditure for the year, including a sum of Rs. 30,423 spent on new works and added to maintenance, amounted to Rs. 9,480,461, or an increase of Rs. 1,535,568.

9. From the above figures, in comparison with those for the preceding year, it will be seen that, whilst there was a substantial increase in receipts of nearly half a million rupees, the increase in working expenses was considerably more than that amount, namely, 1½ million rupees, whereas in 1916 there was a large increase in receipts, as compared with a decrease in working expenses, the latter amounting to the low figure of 44 per cent. of the receipts.

10. The increased cost of running the Railway, in proportion to its receipts, may be attributed entirely to the abnormal conditions resulting from the war. In my report for 1916 I pointed out the increasing difficulties in connection with the supply of stores and materials for maintaining and running the Railway, and explained that the low working expenses for that year were attributable to lack of materials, which in ordinary course ought to have been put into the maintenance of the Railway.

11. In 1917, owing to the deferred arrival of a supply of imported sleepers, we were enabled to put into the road for maintenance purposes a considerably greater quantity than in the previous year, thereby correspondingly increasing the comparative expenditure, though this re-sleepering programme was for the greater part not an up-to-date work, but rather one deferred from the previous year's programme.

12. In addition to the above, the very large increase in cost of all essential stores and materials for the running of the Railway, including coal, added greatly to the working bill, and resulted in the higher ratio of working expenses to gross receipts shown above. This ratio is 51¼ per cent., which, in the circumstances, may be considered a satisfactory figure.

13. I would, in this connection, once more make it clear that, in addition to the fact that we are paying abnormal prices for such maintenance stores and materials as are obtainable, thereby keeping up our working expenses to a comparatively higher figure than before the war, we are at the same time necessarily falling considerably into arrears in connection with the proper maintenance of the Railway and its plant.

14. The maintenance of the permanent way is the most serious item, and, up to the time of writing, we are unable to foresee any favourable prospects for the future. As stated in last year's report, war demands in the East necessitated the cancelling of the bulk of our promised supply of rails from

India, and we have not received a single rail from there or elsewhere during the year, nor is there any prospect of supply in the future from any part of the world, as all other railways are in the same position as ourselves, and naturally any world supplies not required for war purposes are snapped up in the country of origin.

15. As regards sleeper supply, whilst the material is available, freight difficulties make delivery in the future problematical, and sound sleepers are as essential for the safe maintenance of the running line as rails. The Conservator of Forests is considering the possibility of increasing the quantity of local sleeper supply, but in this connection transport difficulties are serious.

16. As regards permanent way fastenings (spikes, bolts, &c.), the Locomotive Department came to the rescue during the year, and by adaptation of plant primarily intended for Locomotive Department output and by strenuous additional work, successfully coped with the demands of the Way and Works Department, and will continue to do so, assuming the future supply of the necessary raw material.

17. The same trouble existed in connection with all other maintenance works; engines and rolling stock which ought to have been scrapped were patched up and kept in service, and many special expedients were adopted for effecting renewals with unusual materials owing to failure to obtain the proper article from England and elsewhere.

18. The shortage of the essential maintenance supplies for the Railway and the consequent necessity for conserving what we already had, indicated early in 1917 the necessity for adopting a similar course of economy to that introduced in India, and consequently, at the beginning of March, a general reduction in the train service and a cancellation of facilities for cheap travelling was brought into force, and remained in force throughout the year.

19. These economies enabled the Department to better its position as regards coal stocks, and the supply of coal up to the end of the financial year ended September, 1917, was rendered comparatively secure by the fact that the suppliers had a guaranteed supply of colliers for transport purposes. Not long, however, before the end of the financial year, notification was received from the shipping control authorities that these colliers would be requisitioned on completion of the contract at the end of September.

20. On advice of the above-named anticipated requisitioning, I represented our position to Government, pointing out that a certain amount of coal was necessary to keep the Railway running and so ensure the export of Ceylon products essential for war purposes, and that, granting this argument, freight of some sort was necessary, and therefore the authorities might just as well leave the existing freight with us. Government, on representing this argument to the proper quarter, was told that the requisitioning was to be carried out, but that steps would be taken in connection with the supply of freight for coal for Ceylon.

21. Notwithstanding further representations, however, the anticipated freight supply did not materialize, and when the reduction of coal stocks indicated that an increased reduction of consumption must be effected, a further considerable curtailment of the train service was brought into force in December. At the time of writing, this reduced service is still in force, and though the coal situation is at the moment fairly satisfactory, the general and increasing shortage of other supplies of all sorts indicates the necessity for continuing the strictest economy in engine and train mileage, even if it results in inconvenience to the public.

22. The Department is indebted to the Conservator of Forests for his ready assistance in devising and carrying out an increased supply of firewood in connection with the shortage of coal.

23. The various reports of the Heads of Railway Departments annexed to this report indicate clearly how the increased cost of materials has entirely accounted for the higher cost of working.

24. No additional extensions of the Railway were opened during the year.

25. The new Fort station in Colombo was brought into use in March—its opening enabling us to close the old stations at Fort and Pettah—and also the last (and most important) section of the duplicated line, between Maradana and Slave Island—works long hung up owing to the lengthy occupancy of the new station as a rice store. Further facilities are being provided at Fort station in the direction of additional platform accommodation, including a carriage drive alongside the arrival platforms and a connection with the new McCallum road.

26. The work of eliminating the Parsons road level crossing by a system of over-bridge and connecting roadways progressed well during the year, but the necessary steel work for the bridge is not yet available.

27. A scheme for improvements to Slave Island station, including the removal of the level crossing, has received the general approval of Government, but it cannot be undertaken under war conditions, and in the meantime the details of the scheme are being perfected.

28. Lack of funds and materials restricted the carrying out of new works during the year, but a small programme of rolling stock was proceeded with, and also sundry works for the improvement of the railway, and especially in the direction of rebuilding such of the older railway stations as most urgently needed radical increase in accommodation.

29. To deal with questions of traffic, the increase in the carriage of cattle and sheep from the northern portion of the Island to consumers in the south indicates the possibility of largely developing this branch of local trade in competition with India.

30. The Traffic Manager's report indicates reduced train mileage during the year, notwithstanding heavier traffic, and also better timekeeping and user of rolling stock.

31. Restrictions in ocean freight resulted in the diversion of certain Ceylon products to South India *viâ* the Indo-Ceylon route—a "consummation devoutly to be desired," in view of the preponderance of traffic in the opposite direction—but unfortunately the South Indian Railway was not in a position to accept the volume offering, and they restricted us to a certain daily maximum quantity for India.

32. We also continued negotiations with the South Indian Railway during the year with the object of introduction of through conveyance of traffic between all Indian Railways and all stations in Ceylon, and to this end we eventually approached the Railway Board of India, but we were unable to secure introduction of the extended bookings on the part of the South Indian Railway. The matter is still the subject of negotiation. As regards the general question of Indo-Ceylon traffic, the matter is still under reference to the Railway Board of India.

33. The Railway was fortunately free from slips and washaways of any importance during the year.

34. The newly-formed Railway Co-operative Society, an undertaking inaugurated on the lines of similar railway institutions elsewhere, carried on successfully during the year, and, aided by the freight facilities granted by Government, supplied thousands of the Railway staff all over the system with their essential food supply—rice—of an excellent quality, and at prices considerably below market rates.

35. In connection with the local Defence Force, it was decided by Government to authorize the formation of a Railway unit, to be called "The Ceylon Railway Battalion," in the place of the old "Railway Company—Colombo Town Guard," which was originally formed in 1914 as an "administrative" section. The new unit started with two companies: one European, under the Compulsory Service Ordinance; and one Ceylonese, under the voluntary system. We have not yet found our feet, but are getting on well, and it is hoped that, before long, we shall be able to prove ourselves an efficient force.

36. By the retirement of Mr. J. Howison, Assistant Traffic Manager, owing to ill-health, after twenty-two years' work on the Railway, Government lost the services of a loyal and conscientious servant, and his brother officers the assistance of a trusted colleague.

37. Notwithstanding the smallness of its staff, the Department has released as many as possible of its employees for war service, not only from amongst the executive, running, and other grades, but also from the subordinate service. The following is a list of those known to be serving or who left Ceylon to offer their services. I have compiled it as accurately as I can with the materials at my disposal:—

| Name. | Rank in Railway. | Military Rank (where known). | Unit in which serving (where known). | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Way and Works Department.* | | | | |
| G. E. Hooper | Assistant Engineer | Captain | Railway | Served in German East Africa. Returned in December. |
| A. G. Cooper | Assistant Engineer | Captain | Railway | In Mesopotamia. |
| C. Somanathan | Timekeeper | — | — | do. |
| *Locomotive Department.* | | | | |
| K. C. Strahan | Assistant Locomotive, Carriage, and Wagon Superintendent | Captain | Mechanical Transport, A.S.C., G.H.Q. | In France. Mentioned in despatches. |
| S. Parkes | Outdoor Superintendent | — | Royal Engineers | Left Railway Service. In France. |
| W. Evetts | District Locomotive Superintendent | 2nd Lieutenant | Royal Engineers | do. |
| J. L. Tucker | Assistant Carriage Foreman | Sergeant | Royal Engineers | — |
| H. Smith | Assistant Foreman, Motor Department | — | Royal Flying Corps | — |
| R. H. L. Smith | Assistant Locomotive Foreman | — | — | Left Railway Service. |
| J. Phipps | Engine Driver | Corporal | Royal Engineers | In Palestine. |
| H. Mayor | Engine Driver | — | — | — |
| W. E. Hensby | Engine Driver | — | — | — |
| H. Cousins | Engine Driver | — | — | — |
| J. A. Tennant | Engine Driver | — | — | — |
| A. E. Hall | Engine Driver | — | — | — |
| A. Banks | Engine Driver | — | — | — |
| W. G. S. Arnot | Engine Driver | — | — | — |
| L. C. Coleman | Engine Driver | — | — | — |
| E. R. Veniga | Motor Driver | — | — | — |
| J. W. Smith | "B" Class Fireman | — | — | — |
| A. B. Lockhart | Apprentice | Sapper | Royal Engineers | In France. |
| R. Tucker | Apprentice | — | — | — |
| J. L. Fawcett | Apprentice | Private | R.G.A. | Left Railway Service. |
| G. P. Jones | Fitter | — | — | do. |
| L. M. Chapman | Fitter | — | 24th Middlesex | — |
| W. A. Blake | Apprentice | — | — | Western Front. |
| H. E. Williams | Apprentice | — | — | In Mesopotamia. |
| A. E. Rigby | Engine Driver | Engine Driver | — | In Mesopotamia. Left the Railway Service. |
| W. O. Bocks | "A" Class Fireman | Engine Driver | — | In Mesopotamia. On leave. |
| About 26 daily-paid hands | Sundry | — | — | Service in Mesopotamia. |
| *Traffic Department.* | | | | |
| R. H. Dawson | Asst. Traffic Manager | Captain | Railway | German East Africa. |
| J. J. P. Felix | District Traffic Supdt. | Captain | Railway | do. |
| R. McCredie | Head Guard | — | — | — |
| W. A. Murray | Head Guard | Corporal | Royal Engineers | Left Railway Service. |
| H. G. Helsham | Under Guard | — | — | — |
| E. C. Jacotine | Junior Guard | Private | Coldstream Guards | Invalided out of service in France. Awarded Military Medal for bravery on the field. Rejoined Railway as Assistant Ticket Inspector. |
| C. W. de Vos | Probationer Under Guard | — | — | Drowned *en route* to England to join the Army.* |
| A. C. Shelly | Probationer Under Guard | — | Sanitary Corps, Mesopotamia | — |
| *Accountant's Department.* | | | | |
| H. E. W. Staples | Clerk | Private | Royal Fusiliers | Killed in action in France. Recommended for Commission. |
| *Stores Department.* | | | | |
| H. Wellfare | Chief Storeman | Gunner | R.G.A. | — |

38. I desire to thank all branches of the Railway Service for their assistance during a year of hard work and anxious times.

39. *Capital Account.*—The total capital cost of the Railway, including additional accommodation and improvements, to September 30, 1917, was Rs. 132,922,962. The increase, as compared with the previous year, is Rs. 2,877,996, made up as under :—

| | Rs. | | Rs. |
|---|---|---|---|
| (1) Pelmadulla extension .. | 804,843 | (4) Colombo stations extensions .. | 723,006 |
| (2) Chilaw extension .. .. | 24,813 | (5) New works chargeable to capital .. | 804,055 |
| (3) Duplication of Main line .. | 516,476 | (6) Minor works chargeable to capital .. | 4,803 |

40. *Loan Account.*—The outstanding on Railway Loans on September 30, 1917 (sterling loan converted into Ceylon currency at 1*s.* 4*d.* per rupee), was Rs. 56,125,141, or Rs. 55,155 in excess of last year.

41. *Interest and Sinking Fund.*—Payments made under this head to September 30, 1917, amounted to Rs. 2,741,933, as compared with Rs. 2,727,573 in the previous year.

42. *Results of the Year's Working* (exclusive of credits on account of services rendered to other Government Departments) :—

| | 1915–16. Rs. | 1916–17. Rs. | Increase. Rs. | Decrease. Rs. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Receipts .. | 18,014,543 | 18,487,093 | 472,550 | — |
| Expenditure .. | 7,944,893 | 9,480,461 | 1,535,568 | — |
| Balance .. | 10,069,650 | 9,006,632 | — | 1,063,018 |

43. *Earnings.*—After deducting the interest and sinking fund payments from the balance of Rs. 9,006,632 shown above, the nett revenue contributed to the general revenue of the Colony amounted to Rs. 6,264,699, as compared with Rs. 7,342,077 in the preceding year.

44. *New Works and Additional Rolling Stock.*—The expenditure during the year on new and minor works amounted to Rs. 839,281, of which a sum of Rs. 30,423 not properly chargeable to capital was added to ordinary working expenses and the balance to capital cost of construction.

45. *Length of Line.*—The total length of the line remained the same as in the previous year, viz., 706 miles (605 miles broad gauge, 5 feet 6 inches, and 101 miles narrow gauge, 2 feet 6 inches).

46. *Traffic Train Mileage.*

| Section. | October, 1915, to September, 1916. Miles. | October, 1916, to September, 1917. Miles. | Increase. Miles. | Decrease. Miles. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ratnapura line .. | 59,168 | 56,919 | — | 2,249 |
| Kelani Valley line .. | 194,756 | 201,480 | 6,724 | — |
| Uda Pussellawa line .. | 58,989 | 59,999 | 1,010 | — |
| Chilaw line .. | 91,714 | 108,852 | 17,138 | — |
| Mannar line .. | 130,235 | 135,557 | 5,322 | — |
| All other lines .. | 2,209,291 | 2,088,254 | — | 121,037 |
| Total .. | 2,744,153 | 2,651,061 | — | 93,092 |

47. The increases shown on the Kelani Valley and Uda Pussellawa lines were due to additional goods trains run during the year, and that on the Chilaw line to the full opening of a section of the line for traffic in March, 1916. The decrease on the Ratnapura line was the result of the curtailment of the train service.

48. *Receipts from Ordinary and Excursion Passengers.*

| Receipts from | October, 1915, to September, 1916. | | October, 1916, to September, 1917. | | Increase. | | Decrease. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | No. | Amount. | No. | Amount. | No. | Amount. | No. | Amount. |
| | | Rs. c. | | Rs. c. | | Rs. c. | | Rs. c. |
| First class .. | 173,819 | 458,845 94 | 179,456 | 492,836 73 | 5,637 | 33,990 79 | — | — |
| Second class . | 889,043 | 1,021,383 47 | 927,091 | 1,135,370 97 | 38,048 | 113,987 50 | — | — |
| Third class .. | 11,408,558 | 5,375,505 75 | 11,642,670 | 5,445,823 56 | 234,112 | 70,317 81 | — | — |
| Coolies .. | 259,077 | 395,106 74 | 186,525 | 289,754 10 | — | — | 72,552 | 105,352 64 |
| Total .. | 12,730,497 | 7,250,841 90 | 12,935,742 | 7,363,785 36 | 205,245 | 112,943 46 | — | — |

49. *Season Tickets.*—Comparative statement of the number of periodical tickets and the receipts therefrom (all tickets reduced to monthly tickets) :—

| October, 1915, to September, 1916. No. | October, 1916, to September, 1917. No. | Increase. No. | Decrease. No. | Class. | October, 1915, to September, 1916. Rs. | October, 1916, to September, 1917. Rs. | Increase. Rs. | Decrease. Rs. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 3,131 .. | 3,316 .. | 185 .. | — .. | First .. | 17,826 .. | 21,372 .. | 3,546 .. | — |
| 31,854 .. | 34,244 .. | 2,390 .. | — .. | Second .. | 88,111 .. | 94,655 .. | 6,544 .. | — |
| 85,135 .. | 89,037 .. | 3,902 .. | — .. | Third .. | 192,044 .. | 204,120 .. | 12,076 .. | — |
| 120,120 | 126,597 | 6,477 | — | | 297,981 | 320,147 | 22,166 | — |

50. *Passengers.*—The total number of passengers conveyed during the year showed an increase of 205,245, but it will be noticed that there was a considerable decrease in the number of coolies, due to a falling off in foreign cooly traffic. To the increase the Chilaw line contributed 180,607, the Kelani Valley line 110,037, and other lines 32,105; whilst the Northern line showed a decrease of 48,794, and foreign traffic a decrease of 66,873, of which 61,175 represents coolies. The number of season ticket holders continues to increase year by year, due to the increase of population in the suburbs.

51. *Receipts from Parcels and other Coaching Traffic.*

| Receipts from | October, 1915, to September, 1916. Rs. | October, 1916, to September, 1917. Rs. | Increase. Rs. | Decrease. Rs. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Parcels | 545,702 | 601,234 | 55,532 | — |
| Mails | 181,335 | 181,460 | 125 | — |
| Horses | 16,744 | 17,990 | 1,246 | — |
| Carriages (including motor cars) | 29,093 | 34,346 | 5,253 | — |
| Dogs and other animals | 3,683 | 4,162 | 479 | — |
| Bicycles | 24,233 | 24,879 | 646 | — |
| Private special trains | — | 259 | 259 | — |
| Total | 800,790 | 864,330 | 63,540 | — |

52. *Parcels.*—In parcels traffic the number conveyed showed an appreciable increase of 85,734. The most noticeable increases were 16,712 at Fort, due to the amalgamation of the old Pettah and Fort stations, and 12,496 at Maradana, consisting chiefly of packages from Colombo firms, ice, and empty returned fish baskets. Of the other increases, the Mannar line had an increase in fish traffic of 24,591 and the Chilaw line 27,521, due to the line having been fully opened for traffic during the year.

53. *Other Coaching.*—The number of horses conveyed in excess of the previous year was 179, the largest increase being at Diyatalawa, in connection with the new camp programme at that place. Under the head of Carriages, there is an increase of 106 in number, due to a larger number of motor cars and carriages having been despatched from Kandy, Matale, Jaffna, Nanu-oya, and Maradana.

54. *Goods Traffic.*

| Particulars. | October, 1915, to September, 1916. | | October, 1916, to September, 1917. | | Increase. | | Decrease. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Tonnage. | Receipts. | Tonnage. | Receipts. | | | | |
| | Tons. | Rs. | Tons. | Rs. | Tons. | Rs. | Tons. | Rs. |
| Kerosine oil | 3,730 | 27,619 | 5,026 | 43,331 | 1,296 | 15,712 | — | — |
| Rubber | 23,597 | 293,524 | 28,911 | 368,735 | 5,314 | 75,211 | — | — |
| Rice | 197,680 | 2,684,991 | 206,293 | 2,749,625 | 8,613 | 64,634 | — | — |
| Tea | 114,826 | 1,572,909 | 107,972 | 1,492,267 | — | — | 6,854 | 80,642 |
| Cocoa | 2,623 | 27,629 | 3,640 | 36,304 | 1,017 | 8,675 | — | — |
| Coconut produce | 63,759 | 452,529 | 66,137 | 465,900 | 2,378 | 13,371 | — | — |
| Fruit and vegetables | 18,695 | 151,807 | 22,167 | 166,648 | 3,472 | 14,841 | — | — |
| Tea and rubber packing | 24,836 | 223,128 | 22,998 | 209,105 | — | — | 1,838 | 14,023 |
| Plumbago | 22,045 | 108,042 | 23,603 | 123,072 | 1,558 | 15,030 | — | — |
| Bulk petroleum | 7,532 | 50,086 | 6,419 | 49,862 | — | — | 1,113 | 224 |
| Liquid fuel | 13,675 | 112,525 | 13,800 | 115,826 | 125 | 3,301 | — | — |
| Manure | 185,089 | 675,766 | 122,559 | 509,919 | — | — | 62,530 | 165,847 |
| Foreign traffic | 107,491 | 502,759 | 148,107 | 731,079 | 40,616 | 228,320 | — | — |
| Sundry goods | 273,744 | 3,234,172 | 298,923 | 3,459,392 | 25,179 | 225,220 | — | — |
| Total | 1,059,322 | 10,117,486 | 1,076,555 | 10,521,065 | 17,233 | 403,579 | — | — |
| Railway material and free goods | 132,211 | 77,045 | 156,773 | 106,863 | 24,562 | 29,818 | — | — |
| Total conveyed in Railway wagons | 1,191,533 | 10,194,531 | 1,233,328 | 10,627,928 | 41,795 | 433,397 | — | — |
| Stones conveyed in Harbour Works wagons | 19,102 | 12,312 | 17,154 | 11,048 | — | — | 1,948 | 1,264 |
| Grand Total | 1,210,635 | 10,206,843 | 1,250,482 | 10,638,976 | 39,847 | 432,133 | — | — |

*Notes on Goods Traffic.*

55. The total quantity of goods, exclusive of railway material and free goods, conveyed in railway wagons during the year showed an increase of 17,233 tons, due entirely to the larger quantity of goods traffic conveyed to and from India *viâ* Talaimannar at very low rates. In local traffic there was a considerable falling off in manure, probably due to war conditions, and this led to a nett decrease of 23,383 tons in local traffic. This decrease was, however, more than counterbalanced by an increase of 40,616 tons in foreign traffic.

*Rubber.*—The large increase of 5,314 tons in rubber was due to the development of this product and its demand for war purposes. To the increase the Coast line contributed 1,215 tons, the Kelani Valley line 1,657 tons, and the up-country sections 946 tons. Of stations on other sections, Veyangoda showed an increase of 190 tons and Kurunegala 111 tons.

*Rice.*—The Chalmers Granaries, which were opened in March, and which then became the centre of rice despatch, forwarded 39,630 tons of rice, as against a decrease of 24,436 tons at Colombo (Goods) and Wharf. Galle also showed a decrease of 3,540 tons.

*Cocoa.*—1,000 tons of cocoa were conveyed in excess of the previous year, Kandy contributing more than half, viz., 582 tons.

*Coconut Produce.*—The principal increases in this product were Colombo 1,590 tons, Chilaw line 2,896 tons, Kurunegala 808 tons, and Polgahawela 464 tons. Of decreases, Rambukkana showed a reduction to the extent of 2,740 tons and Matara 1,277 tons.

*Fruit and Vegetables.*—Increases under this head were noticeable in both the up-country and low-country districts. The increases were Rambukkana 1,336 tons, Alawwa, Polgahawela, and Kurunegala 1,445 tons, Kochchikade 159 tons, Nuwara Eliya 63 tons, Matara 168 tons, and Kuruwita and Yatiyantota 65 tons.

*Plumbago.*—The market for plumbago was very good, and prices abnormally high. New pits were opened, and large quantities were conveyed by rail during the year. The increases were Kurunegala 919 tons, Kelani Valley line 349 tons, Kandy 109 tons, and Mirigama and Ambepussa 340 tons. The Coast line, however, showed a decrease of 291 tons.

*Sundry Goods.*—There was an appreciable increase of 25,179 tons under this head, consisting chiefly of food stuffs and piece goods imported into the Colony. The most noticeable increases were Colombo 12,543 tons and Maradana (Kelani Valley) 2,054 tons. Ambalangoda also showed an increase of 6,827 tons in lime and coral stones.

*Tea.*—There were decreases in all parts of the tea-producing districts. The principal decreases were Bandarawela 1,235 tons, Hatton 814 tons, Kandy 523 tons, Talawakele 481 tons, Nawalapitiya 427 tons, Brookside 330 tons, Katugastota 395 tons, Kadugannawa 355 tons, Rambukkana 302 tons, and Dehiowita 288 tons.

*Tea and Rubber Packing.*—The decrease under this head was the result of the falling off in the conveyance of tea. Of imported packing, Colombo and Maradana showed a decrease of 4,174 tons, against an increase of 866 tons at Wharf. Moratuwa and Kalutara showed increases of 602 and 81 tons respectively of local manufacture.

*Manure.*—The quantity conveyed by rail decreased to the extent of 62,530 tons. The decreases were Wharf 47,954 tons, against an increase at Colombo Port and Colombo of 4,038 tons, Kelaniya 12,704 tons, and Hunupitiya 6,128 tons. Of other increases and decreases, Ragama showed an increase of 306 tons, and Galle a decrease of 84 tons.

G. P. GREENE,
General Manager.

Colombo, March 28, 1918.

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## REPORT OF THE ENGINEER OF WAY AND WORKS FOR 1917.

I HAVE the honour to submit my report on the working of this Department for the year 1917, which has been an unusually difficult one, owing to the further serious shortage of rails and high cost of available permanent way materials and other necessary stores.

2. The running track mileage open in September, 1917, was 730 miles 4 chains, and total track mileage, including sidings, 836 miles 62 chains, showing a slight increase from last year's figures, which were 729 miles 53 chains and 832 miles 26 chains, respectively.

3. The total revenue expenditure for the financial year, exclusive of special expenditure on new works under this head, was Rs. 2,329,630·26, as against Rs. 1,580,693·13 of the previous year. The increased expenditure was largely due to the greater number of sleepers which had to be put in to make up for the shortage in the previous year, and to the increased cost of same. The great increase in cost of general stores which has taken place in the last year or so is reflected in the various items of maintenance, and this still further adds to the increased expenditure. The expenditure per running track mile works out at Rs. 3,191, and shows, as was to be expected, considerable increase over last year's figure.

4. *Permanent Way.*—Permanent way renewals were carried out as follows :—Steel rails 515 tons, as compared with 728 tons the previous year; sleepers 128,657, including 12,358 narrow-gauge sleepers, as compared with a total of 40,622 used the previous year. It will be noticed that the tonnage of rails put in was decreased by 213 tons, but as the cost per ton rose by 25 per cent., there was no appreciable saving as regards expenditure in this direction. The increase in the number of sleepers used this year has brought the average over this and last years up to 84,639, which is still below what it ought to be. In last year's report reference was made to the supply of rails expected from the Tata Iron and Steel Works, India, and although we have since received the fastenings for the few miles of rails delivered, we can expect no more rails.

5. *Slips and Washaways.*—There is nothing to record under this head, and I am glad to report that the line was free from any serious obstructions to traffic from this cause. The south-west rains continued for a long period in some parts of the country, and although we had some threatened slips, we were fortunate in being able to avert them.

6. *New Works.*—The programme of new works was again restricted, the total expenditure being Rs. 603,161·22. The following works of importance were in hand during the year :—Additional offices and bungalows, Anuradhapura; rebuilding of Henaratgoda station; rebuilding of Kadugannawa station; Colombo drainage works; and extension of Madawachchi station.

7. Mr. G. E. Hooper, Assistant Engineer, returned from German East Africa and resumed duties on December 1, 1917. Mr. C. G. Speldewinde, my Chief Clerk, retired after thirty years' loyal service with Government on August 31, 1917, and Mr. G. E. W. Jansz was appointed to fill the vacancy from September 1, 1917.

D. McMILLAN,
Engineer of Way and Works.

# REPORT OF THE LOCOMOTIVE, CARRIAGE, AND WAGON SUPERINTENDENT FOR 1917.

I HAVE the honour to report that the whole of the rolling stock, plant, and machinery has been kept in the best possible running order during the year ended December 31, 1917, but owing to the abnormal conditions brought about by the war, there has been a dearth in stores and materials, which has prevented the rolling stock being maintained at the same efficient standard as in former years.

## *Mileage.*

The total engine mileage for all lines in the year under review, including service, wayside, and yard shunting, was 3,794,133 miles 40 chains, as compared with 4,073,401 miles 60 chains in the previous year, or a decrease of 6·85 per cent.

Train mileage for all lines for the period in question was 2,697,176 miles 60 chains. Comparing this with the previous year, there is a decrease of 259,816 miles 60 chains, representing 8·78 per cent.

The total vehicle mileage for this period was 57,988,618 miles 48 chains, as compared with 60,402,057 miles 28 chains. This represents a decrease of 2,413,438, or 3·99 per cent.

The decrease under these three heads is due to a reduction in the train service. It is satisfactory to note that, although the engine mileage fell below the previous year by 6·85, the vehicle mileage only dropped 3·99 per cent.

Notwithstanding this proportionate increase in the vehicle mileage over the engine mileage, I am pleased to report there was a decrease of 1 lb. per engine mile in the consumption of fuel.

The same satisfactory results in the consumption of oils per engine mile have been obtained this year as in the previous one.

The motor vehicle mileage during the twelve months under notice, as compared with the previous year, is as follows :—

| | 1916. Miles. | 1917. Miles. | Decrease. Miles. | Increase. Miles. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Motor mail service .. | 185,708⅛ .. | 180,325¼ .. | 5,382⅛ .. | — |
| Albion touring cars .. | 90,638½ .. | 86,504¾ .. | 4,133¾ .. | — |
| Mail lorry service .. | 5,657½ .. | 5,508$\frac{7}{10}$ .. | 149$\frac{3}{10}$ .. | — |
| Excise car .. | — .. | 5,271 .. | — .. | 5,271 |
| Total .. | 282,004⅛ | 277,609$\frac{7}{10}$ | 9,665$\frac{11}{40}$ | 5,271 |

*Expenditure on all Lines.*

| | Rs. | c. | Rs. | c. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Total expenditure for the twelve months October, 1916, to September, 1917, including new works and Motor Department, &c. .. | | | 5,141,868 | 5 |
| Less work done for other Departments .. | 236,174 | 97 | | |
| Less expenditure on account Motor Department .. | 186,102 | 61 | | |
| Less Railway Works Extraordinary .. | 232,846 | 54 | | |
| | | | 655,124 | 12 |
| Total working expenses, exclusive of new works, Motor Department, &c. .. .. | | | 4,486,743 | 93 |

The working expenditure for the financial year October, 1916, to September, 1917, was Re. 1·14 per engine mile, as against 94·92 cents in the corresponding period of the previous year.

The increased cost of working, viz., 19 cents per engine mile, is entirely due to the advance in price of stores and materials, fuel alone accounting for 17 cents per engine mile.

## *General Remarks.*

During the year 9 bogie passenger coaches, 2 bogie brake vans, 4 bogie passenger carriages (Kelani Valley line), and 2 four-wheeled goods wagons (Uda Pussellawa line) were built in the Locomotive workshops.

Owing to a dearth in iron and steel work, a number of old four-wheeled goods wagons, which in the ordinary course would have been condemned and broken up, have been patched up and put into traffic again. This means that when materials are again procurable, a large number of these vehicles must be withdrawn from service and replaced by new ones. In other words, in the near future a larger building programme will have to be faced.

Work done by the Locomotive, Carriage, and Wagon Department for other Departments has considerably increased during the past year, materials which have hitherto been ordered from home being manufactured here. The output for the Railway Stores Department has increased by 65 to 70 per cent., and for the Way and Works Department by 100 per cent. The plant and machinery has been taxed to its fullest capacity in meeting these demands, with the result that to some extent the output of work for the Locomotive Department, especially in the erecting shop, has been retarded.

The recent extension to the foundry has been of the greatest service, and it has enabled us to supply all Departments with castings, which in the ordinary course would have been ordered from home or other outside sources.

I have much pleasure in recording my appreciation of the good and valuable services rendered by the officers and staff of this Department.

E. W. HEAD,
Locomotive, Carriage, and Wagon Superintendent.

# REPORT OF THE TRAFFIC MANAGER FOR 1917.

I HAVE the honour to report that the revenue for the financial period ended September 30, 1917, amounted to Rs. 18,487,093 (exclusive of traffic conveyed on Government warrants), an increase of Rs. 472,550 over the previous financial year, or 2·62 per cent.

2. The expenditure of the Traffic Department amounted to Rs. 2,103,119, an increase of Rs. 74,888, or 3·69 per cent. The main item of increase is in the cooly contract vote for handling goods traffic, viz., Rs. 42,094, due partly to increased traffic handled and partly to higher contract rates, particularly on Indo-Ceylon traffic at Talaimannar and Colombo. The remainder of the increase is in personal emoluments due to scheduled increments, the opening of the new Fort station, and a goods station at Colombo Port for the Chalmers rice granaries.

3. The traffic train mileage amounted to 2,651,060 miles, a decrease of 93,093 miles, or 3·39 per cent. The decrease is attributable to the restricted train service brought into operation in March, owing to shortage of railway materials. Although the mileage has decreased, a greater volume of traffic was handled, showing that normally a certain amount of mileage is run as a convenience to the public and to facilitate traffic over and above what is required for actually moving the traffic. The better loading of goods wagons referred to later in this report has also helped to keep down train mileage by running fewer vehicles in proportion to the traffic handled.

4. The timekeeping of trains shows a further improvement over that reported for 1915-16, as the following figures prove :—

| | 1915-16. | 1916-17. |
|---|---|---|
| Total number of trains run (passenger, mixed, and goods) | 62,648 | 64,588 |
| Total minutes late arrival at destination | 211,930 | 161,797 |
| Percentage of trains to time | 78 | 80 |
| Average minutes late arrival per train | 3·38 | 2·50 |

We were fortunately not subjected to any serious interference with the service by floods, washaways, or accidents.

The extension of the train control system has not progressed owing to shortage of materials and their prohibitive cost, but a comprehensive scheme has been put before Government as a result of exhaustive inquiries in India by the Assistant Traffic Manager, Mr. W. L. Frier, and it is hoped that in more normal times Government will see its way to approve of the proposals. In the meantime a close examination of all railway telegraph messages is being made in order to see that the railway telegraph wires are not blocked with unnecessary messages, that unnecessary words are not used, and that the telegraph codes are made full use of. The result of this, so far, shows that the average number of messages sent per month for ten months October, 1916, to July, 1917, viz., 25,679, was reduced to 19,814 in August and 16,128 in September.

5. The loading of goods wagons has received much attention, with good results, as the following figures show :—

| | 1915-16. | 1916-17. |
|---|---|---|
| Total number of goods wagons available for traffic, all gauges and classes | 1,835 | 1,840 |
| Total carrying capacity, tons | 23,472 | 23,715 |
| Average load per wagon per trip, tons | 6·93 | 7·24 |
| Percentage of average load to average carrying capacity | 54·18 | 55·95 |
| Tonnage conveyed per wagon per annum | 588·75 | 613·43 |

6. During the financial year 7,253 ticket irregularities were discovered by the special Ticket Inspectors and their staff, Rs. 5,519 collected in excess, and 280 prosecutions instituted. The new system of ticket examination and collection has not yet been introduced, as it necessitates a special type of punch, which, so far, we have been unable to obtain at a reasonable cost.

7. A satisfactory feature of the year's work is that we have received fewer claims from the public on account of damage, loss, delay, &c., to goods train traffic, as the following figures show :—

| | Tons handled per Claim received. |
|---|---|
| 1914-15 | 1,951 |
| 1915-16 | 1,993 |
| 1916-17 | 2,222 |

This improvement is attributable to the closer supervision given to goods train traffic, and the figures are based on claims actually received, and not only upon those paid.

8. The school for training the clerical staff in safety rules and regulations has not yet been finished, but it is now near completion.

9. The main items of interest during the year have been—

March 4: Opening of Colombo Fort station and introduction of double line working between Maradana and Slave Island. Restriction of train service due to shortage of materials and necessity to conserve stock. Closing of Pettah and old Fort stations.

March 5: Opening of goods station at Chalmers granaries, where rice is now loaded and sent direct to destination, saving cartage to Colombo goods station.

March 9: Stoppage of the issue of cheap tickets following on the restricted service.

December 16: Further reduction of train service owing to shortage of coal. Sunday trains entirely stopped, with exception of Indo-Ceylon mail, and only urgent goods traffic, such as food stuffs, accepted.

10. I have to record the retirement of Mr. J. Howison, Assistant Traffic Manager, owing to ill-health, on October 15, 1917. Mr. Howison had served the Ceylon Government since 1895, first as District Traffic Superintendent, and afterwards as Assistant Traffic Manager, and the news of his retirement for health reasons was received with great regret.

Mr. C. O. Tissera, who was appointed to succeed Mr. Howison as from October 15, 1917, joined the Railway Clerical Service in 1881, was appointed a District Traffic Superintendent in 1909, and is the first Ceylonese to reach the grade of Assistant Traffic Manager, a well-deserved promotion.

Mr. K. T. Kanagarayar, District Traffic Inspector, who was acting as District Traffic Superintendent (*vice* Mr. Tissera, Acting Assistant Traffic Manager, *vice* Mr. Dawson) from February 11, 1917, was confirmed in that post as from October 15, 1917.

Mr. J. W. Fernando, Goods Agent, Colombo, was appointed to act as Assistant to the District Traffic Superintendent, Maradana, from March 5, 1917, the Lower and Central Districts being amalgamated consequent upon the departure of Mr. J. J. P. Felix, District Traffic Superintendent, for war service in East Africa.

Messrs. R. H. Dawson and J. J. P. Felix are still on war service in East Africa.

T. E. DUTTON,
Traffic Manager.

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## REPORT ON THE RAILWAY EXTENSIONS FOR 1917.

I HEREWITH submit a brief report on the progress of the railway extensions in Ceylon during 1917.

*Pelmadulla and Opanake Extensions.*—These form extensions of the narrow gauge system beyond Ratnapura, the combined length of the two extensions being 21¾ miles. The line runs along the valley of the We-ganga, and serves one of the richest rubber and tea districts in the Island, including Balangoda and Rakwana. The country is very rough, and the construction work very difficult indeed between Dela and Kahawatta. The district through which the line runs is unhealthy and subject to very heavy rainfalls. The rails are laid up to a point 14 miles from Ratnapura, and all the work is being pushed forward as fast as possible. The line rises from Ratnapura station, which is only 80 feet above mean sea level, to Opanake, 467 feet above mean sea level. A new road with a bridge over the We-ganga at Watapota is under construction. This road will connect the estates on the south side of the river direct with Watapôta station. The line was opened from Ratnapura to Dela for goods traffic and mails on April 3, 1916. The line from Dela to Watapota will probably be opened for goods and mails about the middle of May, 1918, and from Kahawatta to Opanake about September 30, 1918.

*Badulla Extension.*—This is an extension beyond Bandarawela, and is being constructed on a 5 ft. 6 in. gauge. Bandarawela is 4,013 feet above sea, and Badulla 2,227 feet, the difference being 1,876 feet. The line is 20¼ miles in length, and the steepest gradient, of which there is a considerable length, is 1 in 44. The country is rough and sidelong, necessitating high banks and deep cuttings. Six tunnels are necessary, varying in length from 296 lineal yards to 66 lineal yards. Two large arch viaducts: one of five spans of 45 feet and seven spans of 30 feet, 142 feet high, is about to be constructed, the other viaduct being one of nine spans of 30 feet, 102 feet high, the construction of which is in hand and more than half completed. Many high retaining walls are necessary. The work is completed to Ella, 7½ miles from Bandarawela, and can be opened for goods and mail traffic any time after March 1, 1918.

*Main Line Duplication.*—The works include the duplication of the Main line from Ragama to Rambukkana, and the elimination of heavy gradients and sharp curves on the existing line. With the exception of laying the rails and the completion of the superstructure of bridges (materials not being at present available), the work between Ragama and Veyangoda is approaching completion. Earthwork is in a forward state between Veyangôda and Mirigama, and the earthwork for the new Mirigama station is in hand.

*Colombo Stations Extension.*—The first portion of the new Fort station was opened for traffic on March 4, 1917, and the works in connection with the foundations for the new arrival platform started during the year. The narrow gauge lake basin, quay wall, and goods shed are completed. The bridge carrying Parsons road over the railway is nearly completed, and the new bridge carrying the Railway road over the San Sebastian canal is well in hand. A start has been made on the new entrances to the goods yards from Railway road near San Sebastian.

*Puttalam Extension.*—The land required for the construction of this railway has been applied for, and the acquisition is in hand. The construction has been deferred till materials and freight are available. This is an extension of the 5 ft. 6 in. gauge north of Chilaw, and is 32½ miles in length.

*Harbour Rail Connection.*—This connection gives direct access to the harbour from the Main line, south of the Kelani bridge. All land required for construction has been applied for, and a small amount of earthwork put in hand near Urugodawatta.

*Lines under Survey: Kalutara-Agalawatta Extension.*—The survey and estimate have been completed and submitted to Government.

*Dehiwala-Horana Line.*—The survey is completed and the estimate is in hand.

M. C. BOWEN, B.A.I., M.I.C.E.,
Chief Construction Engineer, Railway Extensions.

## REPORT OF THE ACCOUNTANT FOR 1917.

*Financial Transactions.*—The receipts, payments, transfer orders, and transactions with the Stores Department dealt with during the year amount to Rs. 36,767,289, as against Rs. 35,492,780 in the preceding year, or an increase of Rs. 1,274,509.

*Expenditure.*—The total expenditure of this Department for the year is Rs. 199,345, compared with Rs. 190,985 in the previous year. The increase of Rs. 8,360 is partly due to the annual increments, and partly to the enhanced cost of tickets and stores. New electros were provided at a heavy cost for the printing of tickets. The percentage of expenditure to gross receipts was 1·08.

*Stores and Materials for Open Lines and Extensions.*—The quantity of permanent way material, &c., conveyed for the maintenance of the Department was 43,185 tons, and freight charges amounting to Rs. 141,260 were written off. The quantity of coal conveyed during the year was 100,431 tons. This tonnage is exclusive of firewood, for which traffic wagons and vans ran 381,859 miles.

*Railway Stores Department.*—The annual stock-taking of the Railway Stores took place under my supervision at the close of the financial year, viz., September 30, 1916. The actual figures are not yet available, but, according to the Treasurer's advance account, the value of the general stores and permanent way materials is Rs. 2,930,091·13, as against Rs. 2,352,287·62, an increase of Rs. 577,803·51, which is entirely due to increase in prices and not to any accumulation of stocks.

*Establishment.*—During the past year increased accommodation has been provided by the removal of the General Manager's staff to a new office and by a system of printing tickets as required, instead of stocking them in large quantities in almirahs.

I wish again to convey my thanks to the staff for efficiently carrying on the work of the Department during the year.

H. THORPE,
Assistant General Manager and Accountant.

# FOREST CONSERVANCY.

## REPORT OF THE CONSERVATOR OF FORESTS FOR THE YEAR 1917.

### I.—CONSTITUTION OF CROWN FORESTS.

#### I.—Alteration in Area.

1. (i.) *Reserved Forests.*—There was no alteration in the area. The area of reserved forests was 920·78 square miles at the close of the year.

2. (ii.) *Proposed Reserves.*—The following proposals were put forward for consideration:—Karawitikandemukalanyaya, 4,067¼ acres, in the Colombo Division; Yakahatuwa, 750 acres, in the Galle Division; and Weudamukalana, 375⅝ acres, in the Kurunegala Division. Medeniya plantation, one acre in extent, was added to the Judge's Hill plantation at Badulla. An area of 2 roods 9 perches was released from Haputale proposed reserve for building purposes.

3. The area of proposed reserves is consequently increased from 3,999·89 to 4,008·01 square miles.

4. (iii.) *Other Crown Forests.*—The area was reduced by 5,194 acres transferred to proposed reserves.

#### II.—Demarcations.

5. (i.) *Reserved Forests.*—Work was again confined to the Colombo Division, in which Rs. 853 were spent in re-clearing 1,751 chains and restoring 62 boundary pillars and erecting 18 new ones.

6. (ii.) *Proposed Reserves.*—In Colombo, Batticaloa, and Anuradhapura Divisions Rs. 1,943·42 were spent in opening 475 chains of new lines and re-clearing 5,570 chains of old boundaries and erecting 29 new pillars.

7. The clearing of boundaries of proposed reserves in the Jaffna Division proceeded side by side with the surveys of the forests as the latter were taken up. The work consisted of 3,226 chains 10 feet wide newly opened, 9,314 chains old lines re-cleared, 983 boundary posts erected, and 934 cut. The transport of landmarks to various accessible points on the boundaries of forests, to facilitate the work of the Survey Department, cost Rs. 543.

8. Demarcation work in the Jaffna Division was carried out in ten proposed reserves, and cost Rs. 5,440·33.

#### III.—Forest Surveys.

9. The following statement of the progress of forest surveys in the Jaffna Division has been kindly furnished by the Surveyor-General:—

| | Name of Reserve. | Extent. A. | R. | P. | Total. A. | R. | P. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Surveys completed and plans sent to the Settlement Officer during the financial year 1916–17 | Melkulam | 5,429 | 1 | 6 | | | |
| | Irampaikulam | 2,335 | 3 | 14 | | | |
| | Nayinamadu | 24,259 | 0 | 34 | | | |
| | Parantan | 7,200 | 2 | 26 | | | |
| | | | | | 39,225 | 0 | 0 |
| Surveys completed during the financial year 1916–17 and plans in course of preparation | Vannivilankulam | 15,160 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| | Karunkalikulam | 29,480 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| | Tanduvan | 3,280 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| | Kulamurippu A. | 9,520 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| | do. B. | 4,960 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| | Chamalankulam B. | 10,240 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| | | | | | 72,640 | 0 | 0 |
| Surveys completed up to December 31, 1917 | Nakancholai | 19,320 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| | Andankulam | 42,920 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| | Teravil | 69,440 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| | Oddussuddan | | | | | | |
| | | | | | 131,680 | 0 | 0 |
| | Total approximate extent | | | | 243,545 | 0 | 0 |

10. The rapid progress predicted in the 1916 report was well maintained, and the survey of proposed reserves in the Jaffna Division promises to be completed well within the time arranged.

11. The survey of re-forested chenas in the Batticaloa Division was completed by Mr. Hensman, Forest Ranger. Sixty-three plantations comprising 1,079·3 acres were surveyed, at a cost of Rs. 842.

#### IV.—Settlement.

12. In the Jaffna Division three proposed reserves in the Vavuniya Range were finally settled, and preliminary notices under the Waste Lands Ordinance were issued for a further two in the Vavuniya and one in the Mullaittivu Range. In the Anuradhapura Division the Wasgomuwa proposed game sanctuary was declared Crown, and awaits final reservation. In the Colombo Division the settlement of

several villages in various localities was in progress, and suitable forest blocks have been noted for inclusion in reservation proposals as the work proceeds. This work is one of urgent necessity, especially in the Province of Sabaragamuwa, in order to save the existing forests from the destruction which often occurs before the settlement of intricate claims can be effected.

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## II.—MANAGEMENT OF CROWN FORESTS.

### I.—Regulation of Management.

13. (*a*) *Control and Preparation of Working Plans.*—Working plans for the Badagamuwa and Kumbalpola plantations in the Kurunegala Division were finally approved, and the provisions of the working plans of the Haputale-Ohiya plantations and the Sundapola plantation received proper attention.

14. (*b*) *Preliminary Working Plan Reports.*—Nil.

15. (*c*) *Enumeration Surveys.*—The enumeration of trees in four blocks comprising 800 acres, surveyed for sale between Muppane and Kumbukkan, was completed. Enumeration of trees upwards of 4 feet in girth was commenced in Bibilihela forest in the Uva Division, with a view to exploitation for supplies of timber required for the railway extension to Badulla.

16. (*d*) *Sample Plots.*—In each of the Colombo and Kurunegala Divisions one plot was added, and new plots were located in five forests in the Uva Division. In the Anuradhapura Division the Ratmale ebony sample plot located in the previous year was reduced to two blocks each of 2 acres, and of the 275 trees standing in the area, 246 were found to be ebony. The expenditure incurred indicates that the new regulations are being carried out, and that greater care is being taken in the proper maintenance of these areas and the accurate recording of measurements.

17. (*e*) *Plan of Operations.*—The detailed plans of operations were carried out fully in each division. As in the previous year, the programme of work for supplies to Public Departments was subjected to repeated alteration, with continually increasing demands for railway fuel, until at the end of the year the extraction of fuel for delivery to the Railway demanded the undivided attention of officers in six divisions.

### II.—Communications and Buildings.

18. (*a*) *Roads and Bridges.*—A new cart road 6 miles in length was opened in the Batticaloa Division, from the Punana road to the Kawdagala-Mankeni road, at a cost of Rs. 341. 12·83 miles of inspection paths were opened in the Colombo, Nuwara Eliya, and Anuradhapura divisions, and cost Rs. 142.

19. Maintenance of existing roads cost Rs. 520·50, of which Rs. 198·50 was spent on the Kandapola Forest Service road in the Nuwara Eliya Division, and Rs. 219 on cart roads in the Sundapola and Badagamuwa plantations in the Kurunegala Division.

20. Eleven miles of road in the Batticaloa Division and ·65 mile in the Nuwara Eliya Division were excluded, being overgrown and impossible to locate. The Circular Ride, Moon Plains, 3·83 miles in length, was, with the sanction of Government, transferred, for purposes of maintenance only, to the Nuwara Eliya Board of Improvement.

21. The Department has now in its charge 279·70 miles of roads, 37·32 miles of bridle paths, and 187·48 miles of inspection paths.

22. (*b*) *Buildings.*—Four additional buildings were handed over to the Public Works Department for maintenance on the orders of Government. The Mirisgoni-oya Guard's quarters were transferred back to the Public Works Department.

23. New works undertaken by the Department included the building of a temporary bungalow for the Forest Ranger, Vellavelli; a hut for the plantation watcher, Kandapola; and permanent quarters for the timber watcher, Batticaloa Bar. The cost of new works undertaken was Rs. 550·02.

24. Repairs to buildings cost Rs. 3,191·12, and rent of quarters of various officers amounted to Rs. 2,573·50.

25. (*c*) *Miscellaneous Works.*—Rs. 123·12 was spent in repairs to fences in the Jaffna Division, clearing of wells and water-holes in the Batticaloa Division, and in fencing the Haputale fuel depôt.

### III.—Protection of Forests.

26. (*a*) *General Protection:* (i.) *Prosecutions.*—The cases during the year numbered 715, including 94 cases brought forward from the previous year. 114 were withdrawn, generally on payment of compensation, and 56 remained undisposed of at the close of 1917. 442 convictions and 103 acquittals resulted from the 545 cases dealt with in courts of law, showing 81 per cent. of successful cases.

27. A case of illicit felling occurred in the Colombo Division, as a result of which a headman was fined Rs. 50 and given three black marks for connivance. Theft of valuable timber in the Uva Division was proved against an important headman, who was ordered by Government to pay Rs. 360, being the value of one satinwood tree, and Rs. 117·16 for two ehela, one kahata, and one mara tree. An illicit felling of serious extent was committed in the Mullaittivu Range of the Jaffna Division, where 130 valuable trees of satinwood, margosa, palu, and milla were felled, and 65 logs, which were shipped from the eastern coast, were seized at Point Pedro. The illicit felling, which involves the interdiction of one Ranger and a Guard, was still under investigation at the end of the year.

28. The number of cases instituted shows a considerable decrease compared with the previous year. Apart from the above three cases, there appears to be a steady decrease in serious forest crime, and the reasons adduced for this by the Divisional Officer, Anuradhapura, may be accepted to a considerable extent for the whole Island. They are (i.) the fact that Government Departments now obtain the greater part of their timber requirements from the Forest Department, which removes a source of temptation to the private timber dealer, and (ii.) the ease with which timber for house-building and agricultural purposes can be obtained by rich and poor by merely applying for free grants.

29. In the Anuradhapura Division the transit of all private timber is covered by Forest Department permits after due inspection by Forest officers, and the fact that this means of obtaining permits, in lieu of the authorized owner's pass for removal of private timber, is both found preferable to the purchaser of private timber and gives the Department entire control of all such timber in transit, is significant, and has resulted in more adequate protection of Crown forests.

BATTICALOA DISTRICT
Scale 4 Miles to an Inch
Showing Forest Department Chena Plantations
and Areas disforested by Chena Operations.
REFERENCE
Proposed Reserves
Illuk Talavas
Forest Department Chena Plantations
-do- -do- Range Boundaries
-do- -do- Guards Beat -do-
Province Boundaries
Range Headquarters
Beat -do-
To Trincomalee
Kadiraveli
Up Aer
Panichchankeni
PANICHCHANKENI
Koralai
BEAT
Proposed Reserve
VAKANERI
Mankeni
Vakaneri Plantations
Valaichchenai
SENGALADI
Baron's Cap
RANGE
Proposed Reserve
BEAT
Sengaladi
BATTICALOA
Omunagala
PULIYANTIVU
MAHAOYA
BEAT
Proposed Reserve
TUMPALANCHOLAI
PULUGANAWA BEAT
DEVILANA
BEAT
RANGE
Proposed Reserve
BEAT
Kalmunai
KALMUNAI
BEAT
Addalaichchenai
Akkaraipattu
AKKARAIPATTU
AKKARAIPATTU
BEAT
Panama
Proposed Reserve
Komari
RANGE
From Wellawaya
POTTUVIL
Pottuvil
BEAT
Kumbukkan
Proposed Reserve
Kumunai
C.P
U.P
From Badulla
H. F. Tomalin
Conservator of Forests
Forest Department
Kandy 15th March 1918

30. (ii.) *Compositions.*—The recoveries of the year amounted to Rs. 12,497·54 from 870 cases. Of these, Government Agents accounted for 471 cases, the average recovered being Rs. 15·71 per case. The Forest Department accounted for 409 cases, the average recovered being Rs. 12·78 per case.

31. (iii.) *Chena Offences.*—The following tabular statement shows the position in each division and the extent to which the Department was able to exercise control :—

| Division. | Permits issued. | Area to be cultivated. | Area cleared in excess of Authority. | Area cleared illicitly. | Area for which Permission was accorded for cultivating, but Permits not issued. | Area reported on by Forest Officers. | Irregularities brought to the Notice of Government Agents. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | No. | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. | No. |
| Colombo .. | 244 | 637 | 45 | — | — | 290 | 39 |
| Nuwara Eliya .. | 2,600 | 6,155 | 9½ | 97½ | — | 309 | 59 |
| Galle .. | 3,323 | 6,772½ | — | 441¼ | — | — | — |
| Jaffna .. | 88 | 401½* | — | — | — | — | — |
| Batticaloa .. | 339 | 1,266 | 34 | 51¾ | 2,685 | 2,761 | 62 |
| Kurunegala .. | 1,011 | 970 | 154½ | 77½ | — | 1,188 | 102 |
| Anuradhapura | 4,102 | 7,769 | — | 552 | — | 5,271 | 675 |
| Uva .. | 1,701 | 3,624½ | 109¼ | 1,771 | — | 1,906 | — |
| Total .. | 13,408 | 27,595½ | 352¼ | 2,991 | 2,685 | 11,725 | 937 |

* Reported on by Forest officers in 1916.

These statistics indicate how urgent is the need for more adequate supervision over the issue of permits, the selection of areas, and the regulation of clearing operations.

32. In the Batticaloa Division 10 chenas were found at the latter part of the year to have been cleared in high forest on permits issued by the Government Agent on the recommendation of the Bintenna Ratemahatmaya. The areas cleared contained full-grown stems of valuable species. The areas are now covered with a dense mass of illuk grass and thorny creepers, which will effectually stifle out of existence young forest growth. The matter has not as yet been disposed of.

33. A sketch map of illuk talawas (the remains of former high forest now denuded of timber and all forest growth as a consequence of chena cultivation) in the Batticaloa Division was prepared during the year. The annexed map roughly indicates that there are, as at present ascertained, no less than 300 square miles = 192,000 acres of such talawas in the division, *i.e.*, areas absolutely disforested, uncultivated, and, practically speaking, irredeemable for afforestation or cultivation of any description, except at vast cost. Other considerable areas lying to the east of Kallodai and in the Omunagala proposed reserves, which it has not been found possible to explore, are known to exist. To re-afforest these areas would, at a most moderate computation, cost the Colony no less than 20 millions of rupees. Of these, the Divisional Officer says :—"These illuk talawas must have been covered with fine forest over fifty years ago, for I have seen scattered trees more than a century old, dead stools almost indestructible by the fires which annually sweep over these areas; these are standing witnesses of the fact that these areas were at one time magnificent forests." The situation demands that systematic clearing of chenas on a properly fixed rotation should supersede the present method of clearing in patches over large areas, too often illicitly carried out in valuable high forest, and chena clearers should only be permitted to concentrate their annual clearing in one block in each village, which should also be fully fire protected.

34. Elsewhere the detection of illicit chenas was rendered doubly difficult by the belated issue of chena permits, which in some cases issued from Kachcheris four and five months after the chenas were cleared. This involved much avoidable waste of time by Forest officers, who will in future be better occupied in detecting illicit clearings in high forest rather than in attempting to regulate minor infringements of chena regulations in chenas cleared on permits.

35. (*b*) *Protection from Fire.*—No serious cases were reported. Fifteen cases of setting fire to Crown forests from adjoining private lands occurred in the Galle Division and one in the Kurunegala Division. Twelve of these were dealt with. In the Uva Division the firing of adjoining patanas spread to the gum plantation adjoining the Bandarawela police station. The annual practice of firing grass lands in the hill zone is a serious menace to forest protection. Early measures of control are necessary.

36. (*c*) *Protection from Cattle.*—Considerable damage was caused by stray cattle trampling on seedlings in plantations at Tumpalancholai, Rukam, and Vakaneri, in the Batticaloa Division. Similar damage was observed at Vavuniya and Anuradhapura. In the Kurunegala Division shooting licenses were obtained, and a number of cattle were shot in the plantations at Sundapola, Badagamuwa, and Kumbalpola. In the Jaffna and Kurunegala Divisions cattle trespassing in plantations were impounded, and compensation recovered.

37. From all divisions reports were received of damage to forest growth caused by stray cattle. Steps are being taken to protect plantations by shooting cattle at sight, and the question of unrestricted cattle grazing in reserves and proposed reserves is one which will in a short time necessitate the taking of drastic steps, if a serious attempt to establish adequate forest protection is to be made. As stated last year, the only remedy lies in shooting stray cattle.

38. (*d*) *Protection against Game.*—Much improvement has been noted in the divisions where watchers have been appointed and Government authority has been obtained to shoot game in plantations. As re-forestation extends, the above method will become more and more necessary with larger blocks of clear-felled areas, and will become general.

39. (*e*) *Protection against Injuries from Natural Causes.*—Investigation of the disease which occurred in "toona" trees in the Haputale plantation, made by the Government Mycologist at the end of the year, revealed the presence of a fungus which attacks the tips of the leaves and works downwards. The results of microscopic examination were not ready at the end of the year. All dead trees and all trees showing signs of the disease were, under advice from the Mycologist, ordered to be cut out, dead logs removed, and branchwood burnt. The annual defoliation of teak was less noticeable than usual. The seeds in nurseries were eaten to some extent by rats, which, with other vermin, caused some damage to plantations.

40. (*f*) *General.*—The number of cases during the year, prosecutions and compositions, was 1,534.

41. Progress has been made during the year with the question of transport of private timber, and new rules under the Ordinance have been drafted with a view to securing for the Department the more effective control of timber removed by private parties. Without amendment of the rules such control is almost out of the question, but good work has been done in the Anuradhapura Division, where, as stated above, purchasers of private timber have been attracted by the greater convenience of obtaining permits from the Forest Department instead of using the landowner's pass, with the result that the latter has gone completely out of practice in that division, and the Department alone controls the movement of all timber within and from the Province. The amendment of the rules aims at specifying local areas within which Forest Department control will be absolute, and others in which the use of the owner's pass will still be permissible. This will go a long way towards solving the difficulties of the present Ordinance, although for the proper carrying out of effective control considerable addition to the existing staff will become necessary.

## IV.—Sylviculture.

42. (*a*) *Natural Regeneration.*—The seed crop was generally reported to be good, especially ebony in the Anuradhapura Division. On the other hand, palu was a conspicuous failure in the Jaffna Division. Calamander and nedun seeded freely in the Colombo Division, and the seeds were collected for use in plantations. Reproduction was generally good, except in the Batticaloa and Jaffna Divisions, in which the monsoon was unfavourable.

43. (*b*) *Artificial Regeneration :* (i.) *Regular Plantations.*—There was a nett increase of 537 acres brought under this head, and the total area of regular plantations was raised from 3,520 acres to 4,057 acres at the end of the year. Of the 537 acres planted, 259½ acres consist of pure teak plantations, 107½ acres being chena plantations in the Batticaloa Division, and the balance being formed from fuel blocks on the clear-felling system in the Jaffna, Anuradhapura, and Kurunegala Divisions.

44. In the Jaffna Division extensions comprising 112 acres were made to the plantations at Iranaimadu, Vavuniya, and Madu road, and a new area of 20 acres was opened at Vannivilankulam, near Mankulam, consequent on fuel supplies to the Railway at the Mankulam wood stage. The Vavuniya plantations of the previous year show excellent results, and the teak plantations at Iranaimadu commenced in 1916, though insufficiently stocked, give results which justify the continuance of planting the species in this locality. Given favourable conditions for sowing and planting and suitable selection of areas, there is every promise of a great future for teak in the Northern Province.

45. The great enemy of newly planted teak in clear-felled areas is grass and weed, and it is now obvious that greater expenditure will be necessary in keeping such areas clean from the outset, until the teak is sufficiently advanced to keep down all noxious growth with its own shade.

46. It was further found that the presence of standing trees of valuable species previously left over from fuel operations is prejudicial to the growth of teak, which is a strong light demander. The extraction of all valuable trees from fuel areas for supplies to Public Departments or for conversion into sleepers will rectify the position. This has now been arranged to be done in the future.

47. In the Anuradhapura Division 35 acres were added to the Palugama plantation and 10 acres to the Mihintale proposed reserve plantation. All were planted in teak. Work in this division was very greatly facilitated by the employment of prison labour in the Palugama plantation, and I have to thank the Inspector-General of Prisons for his ready co-operation and assistance.

48. In the Kurunegala Division 167 acres were added during the year. In the Sundapola, Badagamuwa, and Kumbalpola plantations operations were carried out in accordance with the sanctioned working plans, and resulted in the clearing and re-planting with jak, teak, and mahogany of 104 acres, and the thinning of 30 acres. The results were generally satisfactory, except in the Kumbalpola plantation, where irregular rains during the planting season caused failures among the planted mahogany and jak. The receipts of the year from these plantations were Rs. 8,022·91. Work in the Attavillu plantation was confined to weeding and fencing. Five acres of land were cleared for the Polgallamukalana plantation, and six nurseries of jak and teak were opened and maintained in this area and at Kankaniyamulla. Six acres were opened and planted with teak at Kattakaduwa.

49. In the Nuwara Eliya Division 99 acres of new plantations were formed at Conical Hill, Pattipola, and Kandapola successfully, in spite of adverse conditions caused by the late arrival of seed from Australia, which delayed planting and increased weeding cost. The species sown are Karri gum, *Cupressus knightiana*, and *Acacia melanoxylon*. In addition, the 20 acres formed in 1915 at Kandapola and 66 in 1916 were supplied and maintained. The experimental planting of *Pinus longifolia* proved unsuccessful. The *Longifolia* plantation was formed with complete success, but the plants after flourishing for six months died, owing to the unsuitability of the position. Among the cypress planted, there were few, if any, casualties. Jarrah was experimented with both in the Nuwara Eliya and in the Uva Divisions; the seed failed to germinate. The Assistant Conservator of Forests reports that the difficulty of providing adequate protection from game, experienced twenty years ago by Mr. Broun, was in a fair way of being finally surmounted.

50. 150 acres were cleared for supplies and subsequent planting during the year, for formation into plantations early in 1918, and a further 310 acres demarcated for clearing in 1918, in the Nuwara Eliya Division.

51. In the Colombo Division 20 acres were newly planted with nedun, calamander, and hora, with good results. Weeding, fencing, and re-planting were carried out in three existing plantations. These small plantations are maintained chiefly for the sake of the rare and valuable species of nedun and calamander, while operations in hora forests were undertaken with a view to assist natural reproduction. The hilly nature of the country and the torrential rains do not justify the adoption of clear-felling methods in this division.

52. In the Galle Division the calamander plantations at Magedara and Kottawa were maintained, and 437 calamander plants put in. 1,000 jak seeds were sown at Milandolakanda to replace vacancies, with good results. No new plantations were opened.

53. In the Uva Division red gum and Karri were planted, and *Cupressus knightiana* and *Acacia decurrens* sown in the fuel plantations at Ohiya and Haputale; the red gum is reported to have given satisfactory results. The year's programme of fencing, sowing, and weeding was carried out in these areas, but the labour available is reported to be insufficient, and results in consequence did not fully realize expectations.

54. In the Batticaloa Division 279 acres of teak plantation were taken over from chena cultivators, the total area of such plantations now being 1,926 acres under Forest Department management. These, as stated in paragraph 11, have now been surveyed, and correct areas computed. Departmental operations extended over 250 acres in re-forested chenas, and included weeding and supplying vacancies over 68 acres in Vakaneri and Tumpalancholai, coppicing of 293 teak trees in the same area, pruning of nearly 50,000 teak, margosa, milla, and satin over 111 acres in Karandana plantation, and thinning and cutting back of injured trees in 71 acres in Sirankamadu, Pawakawatta, and Dewetgala.

55. (ii.) *Chena Plantations.*—468½ acres were handed over to chena cultivators during the period, making a total of 1,486 acres, of which 830 acres are surveyed, still in the hands of the clearers to be converted into teak plantations. The work is yearly being brought under better control and management, and the Batticaloa plantations form the nucleus of a valuable forest asset, which will, under favourable conditions and proper treatment, be available twenty to thirty years hence.

56. The system has now been introduced into the Kurunegala Division, where 125 acres were taken up by chena cultivators, and it is intended to make a start on the same lines in the Anuradhapura Division.

57. In the Uva Division the chena plantations of 1915 suffered from drought, and in the absence of binding agreements the cultivators had for the most part abandoned the work. During the year the old chenas were weeded and re-sown, and a new area given under agreement, and improvement is looked for. The necessity for chena supervision by the divisional officers is indicated.

58. The expenditure of the year on plantations amounted to Rs. 18,381·57, and receipts realized Rs. 11,015·14.

59. (*c*) *Operations for the Improvement of the Growing Stock.*—In the Kantalai reserve 444 chains of old work were re-cleared for firewood conversion, and 1,375 cubic yards of firewood removed realized Rs. 986. Similar work was carried out in the Anuradhapura Division, having for its object the removal of inferior species and converting the areas into teak plantations or encouraging natural regeneration.

60. In the Dambulla Range of the Nuwara Eliya Division an important experiment has been tried in artificial regeneration by patch sowing in selection-felling areas. The experiment appears to be justified, and is being watched, with the intention of introducing it in all divisions where natural regeneration under the selection system is inadequate.

61. (*d*) *Experiments.*—None were carried out, apart from the treatment of calamander in the Galle and Colombo Divisions. In the latter sowing in baskets has been found to be the most practical method of planting.

## V.—Exploitation.

### (*a*) *System of Management.*

62. (i.) *Major Forest Produce: Selection Fellings.*—The policy of the Department in connection with selection fellings for supplies to Public Departments has been to avoid all fellings in reserved forests and proposed reserves, and to confine them to areas to be released for sale or excised from proposed reserves. Minimum girth felling regulations have been insisted on as a safeguard aganst the felling of immature trees.

63. With a view to preventing the wastage running into large figures, which results from the conversion of timber to meet specific indents, the attention of the Department is being closely devoted to the extraction and utilization of all branchwood, topwood, and end pieces resulting from fellings, either for delivery to such Public Departments as can make use of this material, or for conversion into sleepers. The former policy was to sell this material for a purely nominal price, which resulted almost invariably in serious and extensive forest offences. In addition, the valuable timber standing on fuel blocks is enumerated and extracted to meet indents as they arise, while the utilization of untried woods is being recommended in preference to timber of well-known valuable species for purposes for which the former is found equally suitable.

64. *Clear Fellings.*—These have now been definitely adopted in the Jaffna, Anuradhapura, Kurunegala, Nuwara Eliya, and Uva Divisions to meet fuel supplies with subsequent re-forestation. This method is now established in the above divisions, although at the end of the year it was not possible to apply it in every case at the time, when—in consequence of the season of the year being unfavourable—an unprecedented supply of firewood was called for to meet the coal crisis. In the Colombo and Galle Divisions clear felling was not found necessary, as the forests are found to be capable of natural regeneration, which was practically unknown in the previously exploited firewood areas of other Provinces.

65. *Coppice Fellings.*—These were confined to the Uva Division, in which they were carried out in compartment No. 19 in the Ohiya gum plantation. The results of coppicing of gums in the previous year are excellent.

66. *Improvement Fellings.*—These were carried out on the strip system in the Kantalai reserve, the resulting material being disposed of by sale as firewood in the town of Trincomalee.

67. (ii.) *Minor Forest Produce.*—The rights to collect minor forest produce were sold by auction, and in other cases the usual petty licenses were issued.

### (*b*) *Agency of Exploitation.*

68. *Departmental Agency: Major Produce.*—The following table represents depôt sales for the years 1916 and 1917:—

| Description. | 1917. | | 1916. | | Difference. + or —. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | No. | Cubic Feet. | No. | Cubic Feet. | No. | Cubic Feet. |
| Logs .. | 12,112 | .. | 12,864 | .. | | — 752 |
| Rejected sleepers .. | 603 = | 1,647 .. | 973 = | 2,111 .. | — 370 | — 464 |
| Scantlings .. | 1,772 = | 2,240 .. | 1,125 = | 1,135 .. | + 647 | + 1,105 |
| Poles .. .. | 10,279 = | 5,191 .. | 10,017 = | 7,123 .. | + 262 | — 1,932 |
| Ebony, tons .. | 44·03 | .. | 42·41 | .. | + 1·62 | |
| Firewood {Cubic yards .. | 11,106 | .. | 10,712 | .. | + 394 | |
| Firewood {Tons .. | 5,599·8 | .. | 3,754·4 | .. | | +1,845·4 |
| Charcoal, tons .. | 6·99 | .. | 27·75 | .. | | — 14·76 |

69. The sale of logs in the Jaffna Depôt showed a slight increase, but the Anuradhapura Division showed a great reduction in the figures of the previous year, while very little timber was sold in the Central Timber Depôt to private parties. In the Batticaloa Division the largely reduced demand for timber is due to the large stocks of logs and sawn timber removed by private parties in previous years from purchased lands, which have interfered greatly with departmental sales. The decrease shown under rejected sleepers is due to fewer rejections and reduced demand locally. Increased sale of firewood at the Nuwara Eliya Depôt was counterbalanced by shortage of firewood due to labour difficulties at Ohiya and Haputale. The considerable increase in the sale of firewood at Jaffna foreshadows a reaction in favour of departmental sales keeping pace with the gradual extraction of firewood on lands sold at Veddukadu. As the demand for land has been practically nil, little private firewood will be available for a considerable period, especially as the Department has removed in anticipation the greater part of the firewood on lands available for subsequent sale. The Jaffna Depôt is supplied with firewood brought a distance of over 20 miles by boat from Veddukadu and over 40 miles by rail from irrigable lands under the Iranaimadu scheme, which has provided the means of meeting the vital needs of the population of Jaffna in the timberless district of the peninsula.

70. The following are the details of sleepers and other material supplied to Public Departments :—

| Description. | 1917. | | 1916. | | Difference. + or —. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | No. | Cubic Feet. | No. | Cubic Feet. | No. | Cubic Feet. |
| Sleepers { Broad gauge | 36,857 | = 110,571 | 15,895 | = 47,685 | + 20,962 | + 62,886 |
| Sleepers { Narrow gauge | 24,478 | = 36,717 | 21,121 | = 31,681 | + 3,357 | + 5,036 |
| Telegraph posts | 1,785 | = 7,467 | 522 | = 2,136 | + 1,263 | + 5,331 |
| Poles | 25,150 | = 8,179 | 2,259 | = 497 | + 22,891 | + 7,682 |
| Other sawn timber | | 3,096 | | 1,663 | + | 1,433 |
| Scantlings | 13,855 | = 22,976 | 4,511 | = 10,635 | + 9,344 | + 12,341 |
| Timber, logs | | 178,316 | | 46,688 | + 131,628 | |
| Fuel { Cubic yards | | 151,597 | | 7,2508·5 | +79,088·5 | |
| Fuel { Tons | | 141·9 | | 217·75 | — 75·85 | |

71. The general all-round increase was foreshadowed in the last report, and the above comparative statement serves to indicate the general situation. The increase in the supply of sleepers was shared by the Jaffna, Anuradhapura, Batticaloa, and Nuwara Eliya Divisions. The large increase under poles and timber in the log was due to the heavy demands of the Public Works and the Railway Construction Departments. Nearly all the divisions shared the increase.

72. The supply of firewood was double that of the previous period. Constant demands for increased supplies were met throughout the year to save coal, and at the end of 1917 a great strain was borne by the Department to meet the crisis caused by the stoppage of coal supplies. The work was undertaken at a moment's notice, and at the most unfavourable period of the year, namely, in the height of the north-east monsoon rains. All divisions accessible to the Railway participated, and a very large amount of firewood was turned out at satisfactory rates. The present figures, however, will bear no comparison with those of 1918, which will indicate the sustained pressure borne by the Department.

73. The average cost of production of the above supplies was :—

| | 1917. Rs. c. | 1916. Rs. c. | | 1917. Rs. c. | 1916. Rs. c. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Broad gauge sleepers | 3 67 | 3 38 | Fuel, per ton | 4 9 | 4 13½ |
| Narrow gauge sleepers | 1 86 | 1 74 | Ebony, per ton | 29 45 | 48 85 |
| Fuel, per cubic yard | 1 32 | 1 31 | Timber, per cubic foot | 1 10 | 1 1 |

74. The total value of material supplied to Public Departments or sold to private parties from depôts (including the Central Timber Depôt, for which separate figures are furnished below) is distributed as follows among the divisions :—

| Division. | Royalty on Supplies to Public Departments. Rs. c. | Cash. Rs. c. | Value of Material sold to Public Departments from Depôts. Rs. c. | Total. Rs. c. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Colombo | 31,555 61 | 895 25 | — | 32,450 86 |
| Nuwara Eliya | 39,430 49 | 22,557 81 | 5,058 82 | 67,047 12 |
| Galle | 46,028 13 | 195 25 | 165 44 | 46,388 82 |
| Jaffna | 78,949 13 | 55,864 44 | 1,926 96 | 136,740 53 |
| Batticaloa | 82,546 66 | 1,071 71 | 6,028 72 | 89,647 9 |
| Kurunegala | 33,207 77 | 157 99 | 414 46 | 33,780 22 |
| Anuradhapura | 56,145 81 | 5,263 96 | 1,939 99 | 63,349 76 |
| Uva | 7,964 52 | 5,909 42 | — | 13,873 94 |
| Total, 1917 | 375,828 12 | 91,915 83 | 15,534 39 | 483,278 34 |
| Total, 1916 | 128,680 20 | 83,098 22 | 25,965 42 | 237,743 84 |
| Difference, + or — | + 247,147 92 | + 8,817 61 | + 10,431 3 | + 245,534 50 |

75. *Central Timber Depôt.*—Little business was done, sales to private parties realizing only half the revenue of the previous year, and demands of Government Departments showing a marked falling off, probably owing to their being met from the divisions.

76. The following are the actual quantities sold :—

*Ebony.*—202 logs weighing 44·03 tons realized Rs. 5,965·41, or an average of Rs. 135·48 per ton, the highest price obtained being Rs. 220 per ton. A considerable quantity of dead and fallen ebony, a material not previously marketed, was sold, and explains the low average rate realized.

*Satinwood.*—17 logs containing 398·78 cubic feet realized Rs. 1,601·11. Of this quantity, 288·95 cubic feet was purchased by Government Departments. The best rate obtained was Rs. 7 per cubic foot.

*Ranai.*—14 logs containing 388 cubic feet were sold to Government Departments at an average price of Rs. 2·40 per cubic foot.

77. 589 logs, mostly ebony of small size, were supplied to the depôt during the period. There is a ready sale for this material.

78. The revenue realized by sale to the public fell to Rs. 6,492·43. In 1916 the recoveries amounted to Rs. 13,476·21, and in 1915 Rs. 16,288·39.

79. The value of material supplied to Public Departments from the depôt was only Rs. 3,405·93, compared with Rs. 11,879·25 in 1916 and Rs. 9,260·18 in 1915. The reduction of sale favours the policy of the Forest Department, as the primary object of this depôt is the sale of produce for exportation and to the public.

80. Stock in the depôt at the close of the year consisted of 1,103 logs valued at Rs. 96,465.

81. Sample pieces of suriya, milla, halmilla, lunumidella, and mara were sent to the Central Timber Depôt for despatch to England for the use of the Air Board. The first consignment was lost at sea, and the order was repeated at the end of the year.

82. *Minor Produce.*—There was no departmental extraction of minor forest produce.

83. *Purchasers:* (i.) *Major Produce.*—The figures of the year are compared below with those of 1916:—

| | 1917. Cubic Feet. | 1916. Cubic Feet. | Difference, + or —. Cubic Feet. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Timber .. .. | 365,103 | 450,551 | — 85,448 |
| Poles .. .. | 203,505 | 301,870 | — 98,365 |
| Firewood, cubic yards .. | 48,025 | 56,924 | — 8,899 |
| Charcoal, cubic feet .. | 5,830 | 7,884 | — 2,054 |
| Alampal, cubic feet .. | 127,305 | 111,240 | + 16,065 |

84. The corresponding revenue realized from the above is distributed among the divisions as follows:—

| Division. | 1917. Rs. c. | 1916. Rs. c. | Difference, + or —. Rs. c. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Colombo .. .. | 57,827 53 | 51,588 40 | + 6,239 13 |
| Nuwara Eliya .. | 42,794 63 | 34,101 11 | + 8,693 52 |
| Galle .. .. | 21,096 11 | 21,484 52 | — 388 41 |
| Jaffna .. .. | 3,134 27 | 12,032 20 | — 8,897 93 |
| Batticaloa .. .. | 6,609 93 | 19,837 55 | — 13,227 62 |
| Kurunegala . .. | 8,002 73 | 9,865 7 | — 1,862 34 |
| Anuradhapura .. | 3,567 68 | 4,249 23 | — 681 55 |
| Uva .. .. | 5,179 23 | 7,394 57 | — 2,215 34 |
| | 148,212 11 | 160,552 65 | — 12,340 54 |
| *Paper credit for timber removed by Public Departments* .. .. | 11,509 28 | 10,756 27 | + 753 1 |
| Total .. | 159,721 39 | 171,308 92 | — 11,587 53 |

85. The principal decreases are in the Batticaloa and Jaffna Divisions, in which the revenue of the previous year was inflated by the sale of timber from lands to be alienated for sale. In Batticaloa the smaller quantity of timber exported to India, owing to the war, further accounts for the decrease. In the Uva Division the decrease is explained by lack of staff and increased departmental operations, rendering attention to private demands more difficult. In addition, the stoppage of building programmes on estates curtailed their timber requirements.

86. The increase in revenue in the Colombo and Nuwara Eliya Divisions of the previous year was, as expected, steadily maintained.

87. In the Galle Division the revenue was sustained by the demand for timber and fuel for the plumbago industry.

88. Generally speaking, sales were not made where the diversion of material could advantageously be made for the use of Government Departments, consequently cash revenue decreased.

89. (ii.) *Minor and other Produce.*—The year's revenue amounted to—

| Division. | 1917. Rs. c. | 1916. Rs. c. | Difference, + or —. Rs. c. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Colombo .. .. | 182 10 | 984 52 | — 802 42 |
| Nuwara Eliya .. | 1,283 40 | 2,148 86 | — 865 46 |
| Galle .. .. | 3,456 86 | 2,713 75 | + 743 11 |
| Jaffna .. .. | 2,843 39 | 4,183 41 | — 1,340 2 |
| Batticaloa .. .. | 2,598 25 | 1,904 43 | + 693 82 |
| Kurunegala . .. | 3,979 40 | 3,045 16 | + 934 24 |
| Anuradhapura .. | 2,697 83 | 3,301 45 | — 603 62 |
| Uva .. .. | 1,069 40 | 2,689 0 | — 1,619 60 |
| | 18,110 63 | 20,970 58 | — 2,859 95 |
| Paper credit for royalty on minor forest produce removed by Public Departments .. | 53,573 90 | 49,979 15 | + 3,594 75 |
| Total .. | 71,684 53 | 70,949 73 | + 734 80 |

90. Good prices ruled for minor forest produce sold by lease, a form of sale which obtained in all divisions. The slight decrease is due to the crediting in 1916 in some divisions of revenue from this source for 1916–17. The decrease in sales was not so large as was anticipated in last year's report.

91. In the Anuradhapura Division the previous practice by which the Local Board issued permits for minor forest produce within its limits was discontinued, and the issue of such permits was handed over to the Department.

92. As in the previous year, the right to collect shed horns was withheld from sale.

93. (iii.) *Free Grants.*—The value of free grants issued during the year was Rs. 43,927·33 according to the statement shown in the monthly returns, a slight increase over the previous year. The majority of permits are issued on behalf of villagers for agricultural and domestic requirements. The value of timber actually removed on such permits is only approximate, as supervision of the large number of permits issued is necessarily difficult.

## III.—FINANCIAL RESULTS.

94. The income for the financial period October 1, 1916, to September 30, 1917, is made up of the following items :—

| | Rs. c. | Rs. c. |
|---|---|---|
| Cash credited at the Treasury .. .. | 296,290 21 | |
| Treasury transfers for the value of, and royalty on, timber sold to Public Departments .. | 528 37 | |
| | | 296,818 58 |
| Paper credit for the following :— | | |
| Value of supplies from depôts to Public Departments | 15,055 0 | |
| Royalty on supplies to Public Departments .. | 393,301 42 | |
| Twenty-five per cent. excess royalty on supplies of squared timber to Public Departments .. | 37,310 35 | |
| Sixteen per cent. supervision charges on above work | 93,053 97 | |
| Value of free grants .. .. | 47,316 36 | |
| Estimated value of timber on lands sold .. | 23,458 56 | |
| Royalty on forest produce removed by the Public Works and the Irrigation Departments .. | 69,398 24 | |
| | | 678,893 90 |
| Total .. | | 975,712 48 |
| Deduct Expenditure .. | | 345,335 81 |
| Surplus .. | | 630,376 67 |

95. The actual financial condition of the Department was as follows :—

| *In favour of the Department.* | Rs. c. | *Against the Department.* | Rs. c. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Surplus .. .. | 630,376 67 | Outstandings due from the Department on account Expenditure on September 30, 1917 .. .. | 1,123 95 |
| Outstandings due to the Department on account Revenue on September 30, 1917 .. .. | 2 10 | Outstandings due to the Department on account Revenue on October 1, 1916 | 451 54 |
| Outstandings due from the Department on account Expenditure on October 1, 1916 .. .. | 534 38 | Value of stock on October 1, 1916 .. | 116,533 1 |
| Value of stock on September 30, 1917 .. | 137,627 50 | Total | 118,108 50 |
| Total .. | 768,540 65 | Nett Surplus .. | 650,432 15 |

96. Expenditure falls into percentages as follows under the usual heads :—

| | Rs. c. | Per Cent. |
|---|---|---|
| (*a*) Extension .. .. .. | 8,031 96 | 2·23 |
| Constitution .. .. .. | 853 0 | ·25 |
| Improvement .. .. .. | 27,075 1 | 7·84 |
| Exploitation .. .. .. | 67,327 84 | 19·49 |
| (*b*) Administration .. .. .. | 142,046 6 | 41·13 |
| Executive .. .. .. | 70,029 85 | 20·28 |
| Protection .. .. .. | 29,972 9 | 8·68 |
| Total .. | 345,335 81 | 100·00 |

97. The expenditure on charges yielding no immediate return amounted to Rs. 19,208·46, which is made up as follows :—

| | Rs. c. |
|---|---|
| Communications and buildings .. .. .. | 7,624 70 |
| Cost of stores .. .. .. | 1,013 21 |
| Demarcation and surveys .. .. .. | 8,884 96 |
| Miscellaneous .. .. .. | 1,685 59 |
| Total .. | 19,208 46 |

## IV.—ADMINISTRATION.

### Superior Staff.

98. *Headquarters.*—During the year the Department continued to be in charge of Mr. H. F. Tomalin, M.I.C.E., as Conservator of Forests. The post of Assistant to the Conservator of Forests in the Head Office was held by Mr. A. J. Kilmartin, Deputy Conservator of Forests.

99. *Divisional.*—The office of Deputy Conservator of Forests in the Jaffna Division has been held by Mr. J. D. Sargent, and the office of Assistant Conservator of Forests in the remaining divisions has been held by—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Anuradhapura Division. | Mr. A. B. Lushington | Nuwara Eliya Division .. | Mr. R. M. White |
| Kurunegala Division .. | Mr. W. W. Fyers | Batticaloa Division .. | Mr. A. B. Fontyn |
| Colombo Division .. | Mr. O. Jones and Mr. E. C. Fernando | Galle Division .. | Mr. F. J. S. Turner |
| | | Uva Division .. | Mr. G. D. Templer |

100. *Appointments.*—Mr. A. B. Fontyn, Forester, Grade I., who was acting as Divisional Forest Officer, was appointed to the grade of Assistant Conservator of Forests on the rupee scale of salaries. Mr. E. C. Fernando, Forester, Grade I., was appointed to act as Divisional Forest Officer, Colombo Division.

101. *Promotions.*—Mr. J. D. Sargent was promoted to be a Deputy Conservator of Forests in Grade II. The salary of Mr. A. B. Fontyn was increased to Rs. 3,500 per annum.

102. *Transfers.*—Mr. J. C. C. Middleton continued to do duty in the Police Department.

103. *Leave.*—Mr. J. R. Ainslie continued on military duty throughout the year, and Mr. O. Jones proceeded to England for war service.

104. *Examinations.*—The following officer was successful in passing the departmental examination noted against his name:—Mr. A. B. Fontyn, Assistant Conservator of Forests: Sinhalese.

### Subordinate Staff.

105. *Re-organization.*—Five new appointments as Forest Rangers, Grade II., were added to the Department.

106. *Appointments.*—Seven appointments were made in the Second Grade of Rangers.

107. *Promotions.*—Two Forest Rangers, Second Grade, were promoted to the First Grade of Ranger.

108. *Examinations.*—One Ranger passed in Sinhalese, one in Sinhalese (*b*), one in Tamil (*b*), and twelve in law.

109. *Leave.*—Of fifty-two officers in the Executive Staff, forty-six took leave; of these, thirty-seven had leave for a week or more.

110. *Technical Training.*—Messrs. G. M. Bartholomeusz and V. Arasaratnam, Forest Rangers, Grade I., continued their course of training at the Madras Forest College. Messrs. E. V. de Silva and E. S. Wambeck, Forest Rangers, Grade II., were deputed in July, 1917, for training during the 1917–19 course at the above College, but the former was withdrawn in December, 1917.

111. *Miscellaneous.*—Two Forest Rangers, Grade II., were allowed to resign their appointments, and two others were dismissed during the year. One Probationary Forest Ranger was interdicted from duty.

112. During the year ten Forest Guards resigned, one died, six were dismissed, four discontinued, and one interdicted from duty.

### Clerical Staff.

113. Mr. H. W. Weeraratne continued throughout the year as Chief Clerk of the Department.

114. One officer retired, and one was permitted to resign his appointment. Two new appointments, twenty-three increments, eight promotions, two transfers to other Departments, one transfer from another Department, and thirteen transfers within the Department took place during the year.

115. One officer passed the Government Clerical Examination.

116. Of thirty-five clerks in the Department, thirty-three took leave; of these, twenty-seven had leave for a week or more.

117. Mr. J. H. de Niese, Draughtsman, proceeded in July, 1917, to Mesopotamia with the Ceylon Sanitary Corps.

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## V.—GENERAL.

118. Four buildings, viz., 3 range quarters and 1 checking station, which were in charge of this Department, were transferred to the Public Works Department for purposes of maintenance. The Mirisgoni-oya circuit bungalow used as quarters for a Forest Guard was under Government instructions transferred back to the Public Works Department.

119. Further provision of Rs. 9,600 for special repairs to Forest Department buildings has been made under a vote to the Public Works Department.

120. At the quarters of the Assistant Conservator of Forests, Anuradhapura, the underside of the rafters of the upstair verandahs was boarded and the two end wings enclosed for use as dressing rooms. These improvements add much to the comfort and convenience of the occupants.

121. The Public Works Department commenced the construction of quarters for the Assistant Conservator of Forests and for a junior clerk at Haputale. The construction by the Public Works Department of the following range quarters was commenced, viz.:—(1) A Forester's quarters at Nuwara Eliya; (2) Ranger's quarters at Kahatagasdigiliya; and (3) Ranger's quarters at Kahawatta.

122. The timber enclosure in the Trincomalee harbour, under construction by the Public Works Department, was completed and put into use.

123. The question of the site for a depôt for timber and firewood at Jaffna was finally settled; a vote for the execution of the work has been ordered to be included for consideration with the Estimates for 1918–19.

124. The handbook of instructions to Range officers was printed and issued, taking effect from October 1, 1917.

125. The revision for the purposes of standardization of books and forms for use in offices was practically completed.

126. Two Forest Rangers were deputed for training during the year at the Forest College, Coimbatore, for the 1917–18 course. Five studentships were offered for the 1918–20 course.

127. The collection of statistics necessary for a report to the Committee appointed by His Excellency the Governor to inquire into the question of regularizing the supply of timber to Government Departments was proceeded with.

128. The experiments made at the Welikada Convict Establishment with the lesser known species of Ceylon timber have proved satisfactory, both panakka and colon being now extensively used in furniture manufacture. Experiments are being continued with other woods.

129. A number of *Eucalyptus globulus* (blue gum) and *Acacia melanoxylon* trees which it was found necessary to remove at the Government Bungalow, Nuwara Eliya, were converted into 90 scantlings of large dimensions and sleepers, as follows :—

| | Broad Gauge. | Narrow Gauge. |
|---|---|---|
| Eucalyptus globulus .. .. .. | 6 .. | 99 |
| Acacia melanoxylon .. .. .. | 35 .. | 62 |
| | 41 | 161 |
| Total .. | 202 | |

Arrangements have been made for testing the durability of both sleepers and scantlings in use.

130. In order to reduce the heavy consumption of halmilla—a valuable species, which is fast becoming extremely scarce—for the manufacture of tool handles, experiments were conducted by the Railway Department to test the suitability of other woods for the purpose. A suitable wood has been found in venkalakaya (*Eugenia bracteata*), and is now being supplied to Public Departments in considerable quantities. Among other measures adopted was the supply to Government Departments of branch wood of milla and satinwood, both of which are being extensively used in the manufacture of wheels for hand and other carts.

131. The utilization of valuable topwood, branchwood, and end pieces by Government Departments is being encouraged. Large quantities of this material, which formerly was treated as a waste product, have been converted into building timber, sleepers, &c.

132. The new system of firewood supplies to estates in the Central Province worked satisfactorily. The system is being extended to the Province of Uva.

133. A commencement with the afforestation of patanas at Bandarawela has been made. Areas for reservation with the view of afforestation have been examined and settlement questions gone into.

134. Special reference is made to the necessity for re-modelling the existing system of timber checking stations on rivers. The system now employed does not under present conditions admit of the application of a proper check on timber in transit, and from statistics which have been collected showing the royalty value of such timber it is evident that the means of exercising due control and check on so-called private timber in transit by river should be introduced at as early a date as possible.

135. The quantity of firewood supplied to the Railway Department during the year was 149,252 cubic yards at an average cost of Re. 1·32 per yard. Though greatly in excess of the quantity supplied in the previous year, the figures are inconsiderable when compared with the required outturn for 1917–18. The calorific value of the above is equivalent to 18,656 tons of coal. If the cost of the latter is Rs. 29 per ton, the saving effected to Government by the firewood supplied is nearly Rs. 334,000. Firewood supplied in 1917–18 will be trebled, the cost per yard being very slightly higher. As the cost of freight for coal will continue to increase, the anticipated saving resulting from the firewood supply of 1917–18 may be estimated to approach a million rupees.

136. The supply of firewood as well as timber, for which the requirements of Public Departments were correspondingly high, was well sustained by the Department, especially at the close of the year, when the notice given was very short.

137. The large quantities of timber and of firewood supplied indicate both the necessity for taking steps to increase the Colony's timber supply and to some extent furnish the means for providing for the future. Accordingly a large programme has been prepared for re-forestation of the clear-felled fuel areas. This most necessary work must expand with the expansion of fuel supplies, and the present situation of the Colony in regard to timber and fuel sufficiently justifies the measures which are being taken to secure both for the future.

138. The surplus of the Department at the end of the year's working was Rs. 630,376·67, against Rs. 293,939·26 of the previous year. The figures speak for themselves, and afford ample evidence of the increased activity of the Department during the period, without a corresponding increase in staff, and with officers of the superior staff released on war service.

H. F. TOMALIN,
Conservator of Forests.

Kandy, April 3, 1918.

# PART III.—JUDICIAL.

# JUDICIAL STATISTICS.

## REPORT OF THE SOLICITOR-GENERAL ON THE STATISTICS RELATING TO THE ADMINISTRATION OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE DURING 1917.

THIS report and the returns annexed to it relate to the period January 1 to December 31, 1917.

2. The Statements A to M deal exclusively with serious crime, and for the purpose of these returns that term is defined to mean (1) offences which are not summarily triable by Police Courts, except under the provisions of sections 152 (3) and 166 (1) of the Criminal Procedure Code; (2) the offences of voluntarily causing hurt by means of dangerous weapons punishable under section 315 of the Penal Code; and (3) offences against property under chapter XVII. of the Penal Code, when the loss inflicted or the amount stolen or misappropriated exceeds Rs. 250.

3. During the year under review there were 2,728 prosecutions in Police Courts, as against 3,245 in the previous year; the number of persons charged was 4,653, as against 5,482 in the year 1916. In the report for the year 1916 it was remarked that the figures showed a slight decrease as compared with those of the previous year. It is gratifying to be able once again to record a not inconsiderable decrease in the number of cases of serious crime.

4. The 2,728 cases above referred to were disposed of as follows: In 753 the persons accused were discharged by Police Magistrates under the provisions of section 157 (1) and (3); the records of 771 cases were transmitted to the Attorney-General under section 157 (1) (*b*); 452 cases were summarily dealt with by Magistrates under the special powers created by sections 152 (3) and 166 (1); the balance, 752 in number, represent cases of hurt with dangerous weapons summarily tried by Police Magistrates. The cases grouped under this head consists for the most part of knife cases. The figures for this year are 282 less than those for the preceding year.

5. Of the cases (771) transmitted to the Attorney-General, the persons accused were discharged in 49 cases, and in the remaining 722 they were committed for trial before a higher court. In 4 of these the persons accused were found to be of unsound mind. In 518 cases one or more of the accused were convicted, and in 200 all the persons accused were acquitted. The percentage of cases which have been successfully prosecuted is 72·1, as against 71·6 in 1916 and 66·7 in 1915.

6. Table B is an analysis of serious crime in relation to the persons accused. There were 287 persons tried by the Supreme Court, of whom 177 were convicted, 106 acquitted, 4 found to be insane. In the case of District Courts 994 were tried, of whom 666 were convicted and 328 acquitted.

7. Table C is a general classification of offences into certain large groups, and is intended to enable one to see at a glance the classes of offences prevalent in the Island. The Tables D to M are analyses of certain of the groups of offences which appear in Table C. The figures in these tables should not be taken to represent the number of individuals charged with these offences, or the number of prosecutions actually instituted. The figures only show the number of instances in which the provisions of the Penal Code referred to and included in each group have been infringed.

Table C shows that the number of convictions obtained in relation to Group IX., offences against the human body, was 1,373. This does not mean that 1,373 distinct individuals have been convicted for such offences, nor does it mean that there were 1,373 separate and successful prosecutions for such offences. What it does mean is that the offences which are penalized in the chapter of the Penal Code under the head "Offences against the Human Body" have been committed in 1,373 instances, quite irrespective of the persons involved or the number of prosecutions laid under those sections.

The purpose and object of these returns is set out in the Administration Report for 1909.

8. Crimes of violence still remain the principal class of crime in Ceylon. In 1917 the number of convictions for such offences was 1,373. The section of the law under which the majority of these convictions were obtained and the corresponding figures for the year 1916 are shown below:—

| | 1916. | 1917. | | 1916. | 1917. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Murder (section 296) .. | 100 | 59 | Causing hurt by means of dangerous weapons (section 315) .. | 740 | 682 |
| Culpable homicide not amounting to murder (section 297) .. | 6 | 28 | Causing grievous hurt (section 316) | 72 | 103 |
| Voluntarily causing hurt (section 314) .. .. | 139 | 169 | Causing grievous hurt with dangerous weapons (section 317) .. | 155 | 220 |

9. *Perjury.*—The number of persons convicted of giving or fabricating false evidence in a judicial proceeding punishable under section 190 of the Penal Code was only 11. In the preceding year the number was 18. This is at least satisfactory.

10. Table T is a return of appeals from judgments of District Courts in criminal cases. In 211 cases the convictions were affirmed, and set aside in 39. The figures in 1916 were 206 and 21, respectively.

May 23, 1918.

THOMAS F. GARVIN,
Solicitor-General.

## *TABULAR STATEMENTS REFERRED TO ABOVE.*

**A.**—Showing the Number of Prosecutions instituted and how they were disposed of.

| | No. |
|---|---|
| Prosecutions instituted in Police Courts | 2,728 |
| Cases disposed of* by discharge of accused under section 157 (1) (*a*) and (3) without reference to the Attorney-General | 753 |
| Cases in which records were forwarded to the Attorney-General for instructions under section 157 (1) (*b*) | 771 |
| Cases in which all the accused were discharged on orders of the Attorney-General under section 388 | 5 |
| Cases in which all the accused were discharged on orders of the Attorney-General under section 158 (1) | 44 |
| Cases in which all the accused were committed for trial | 722 |
| Cases which resulted in the conviction of one or more of the accused | 518 |
| Cases which resulted in the acquittal of all the accused | 200 |
| Cases of hurt with dangerous weapons summarily tried by Police Magistrates under section 315 | 752 |
| Cases summarily disposed of by Police Magistrates under sections 152 (3) and 166 (1) | 452 |
| Cases in which after committal accused were found to be of unsound mind | 4 |

* Sections cited in this and the next table are sections of the Criminal Procedure Code.

**B.**—Showing the Number of Persons accused in Table **A** and how such Persons were dealt with.

| | | | No. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Persons accused before the Police Courts | | | 4,653 |
| Persons discharged by Magistrates without reference to the Attorney-General under section 157 (1) (*a*) and (3) | | | 1,539 |
| Persons with reference to whom records were transmitted to the Attorney-General under section 157 (1) (*b*) | | | 1,370 |
| Persons discharged on orders of the Attorney-General under sections 158 (1) and 388 | | | 89 |
| Persons committed for trial by the Supreme Court | | | 287 |
| Persons committed for trial by District Courts | | | 994 |
| Persons convicted by the Supreme Court | | | 177 |
| Persons acquitted by the Supreme Court | | | 106 |
| Persons convicted by District Courts | | | 666 |
| Persons acquitted by District Courts | | | 328 |
| Persons tried summarily by Police Courts for serious crimes | Convicted | 522 | |
| | Acquitted | 470 | 992 |
| Persons tried by Police Courts under sections 152 (3) and 166 (1) | Convicted | 484 | |
| | Acquitted | 268 | 752 |
| Persons convicted by Police Courts | | | 1,006 |
| Persons acquitted by Police Courts | | | 738 |
| Persons found insane after committal and acquitted in the Supreme Court | | | 4 |

**C.**—Showing the Number of Convictions and Acquittals in Trials for Offences* in each Class of Serious Crime.

| Crimes.† | No. of Convictions. | No. of Acquittals. |
|---|---|---|
| I.—Offences against the State | No committals. | |
| II.—Offences relating to the Army and Navy | No committals. | |
| III.—Offences against the public tranquillity | 199 | 22 |
| IV.—Offences by, or relating to, or in contempt of the lawful authority of, public servants | 13 | 1 |
| V.—Offences relating to the giving or fabricating of false evidence and offences against public justice generally | 67 | — |
| VI.—Offences relating to coin, Government stamps, and the Ceylon paper currency | 4 | — |
| VII.—Offences relating to weights and measures | No committals. | |
| VIII.—Offences affecting public health, safety, convenience, decency, and morals | No committals. | |
| IX.—Offences against the human body | 1,373 | 926 |
| X.—Offences against property | 1,182 | 645 |
| XI.—Offences relating to documents and property marks | 27 | 6 |
| XII.—Offences affecting the reputation of persons | 1 | 2 |
| XIII.—Offences calculated to cause intimidation, insult, or annoyance | 10 | 1 |
| XIV.—Offences regarding the administration of unlawful oaths | No committals. | |
| XV.—Offences against revenue laws | No committals. | |
| XVI.—Offences under local enactments not falling under the above headings | 10 | 11 |

* *I.e.*, "Serious Crimes" as defined in paragraph 2 of this report.

† "Offences" referred to in this column and the connected tables following include abetments of, and attempts to commit, such offences.

## D.—Class III.: Offences against the Public Tranquillity—Results of Trials.

| Offences.* | No. of Persons convicted. | No. of Persons acquitted. |
|---|---|---|
| Being members of an unlawful assembly (section 140)† .. .. | 102 | 14 |
| Joining unlawful assembly armed with deadly weapons (section 141) .. | 33 | — |
| Rioting (section 144) .. .. .. .. | 64 | 8 |

* Except in the cases of murder and culpable homicide not amounting to murder, "Offences" in this and the connected tables include abetments of, and attempts to commit, such offences.

† Sections cited in this and Tables C to M are sections of the Ceylon Penal Code.

## E.—Class IV.: Offences by, or relating to, or in contempt of the lawful authority of, Public Servants—Results of Trials.

| Offences. | No. of Persons convicted. | No. of Persons acquitted. |
|---|---|---|
| Personating a public servant (section 168) .. .. .. | 3 | 1 |
| Obstructing public servant in the discharge of his public functions (section 183) | 10 | — |

## F.—Class V.: Offence of giving or fabricating False Evidence and Offences against Public Justice generally—Results of Trials.

| Offences. | No. of Persons convicted. | No. of Persons acquitted. |
|---|---|---|
| Giving or fabricating false evidence in a judicial proceeding (section 190) .. | 11 | — |
| False statement made in any declaration which is by law recoverable as evidence (section 196) .. .. .. .. | 2 | — |
| False charge of offence made with intent to injure (section 208) .. | 3 | — |
| Resistance or obstruction by a person to his lawful apprehension (section 219) | 21 | — |
| Resistance or obstruction to the lawful apprehension of another person, or rescuing him from lawful custody (section 220) .. .. | 30 | — |

## G.—Class VI.: Offences relating to Coin, Government Stamps, and the Ceylon Paper Currency—Results of Trials.

| Offences. | No. of Persons convicted. | No. of Persons acquitted. |
|---|---|---|
| Offences under the Paper Currency Ordinance, No. 32 of 1884 .. | 4 | — |

## H.—Class IX.: Offences affecting the Human Body—Results of Trials.

| Offences. | No. of Persons convicted. | No. of Persons acquitted. |
|---|---|---|
| Murder (section 296) .. .. .. .. | 59 | 46 |
| Culpable homicide not amounting to murder (section 297) .. .. | 28 | 1 |
| Causing death by rash or negligent act (section 298) .. .. | 3 | 2 |
| Attempt to murder (section 300) .. .. .. | 16 | 16 |
| Concealment of birth (section 309) .. .. .. | 10 | 1 |
| Voluntarily causing hurt (section 314) .. .. .. | 169 | 94 |
| Causing hurt by means of dangerous weapons (section 315) .. .. | 682 | 598 |
| Causing grievous hurt (section 316) .. .. .. | 103 | 51 |
| Causing grievous hurt by means of dangerous weapons (section 317) .. | 220 | 56 |
| Voluntarily causing hurt to deter public servant from his duty (section 323) | 14 | — |
| Causing grievous hurt on grave and sudden provocation (section 326) .. | 1 | — |
| Voluntarily confining any person (section 333) .. .. | 6 | 1 |
| Assault or use of criminal force otherwise than on grave provocation (section 343) .. .. .. .. | 6 | 2 |
| Assaulting or using criminal force to a woman to outrage her modesty (section 345) .. .. .. .. .. | 22 | 17 |
| Kidnapping (section 354) .. .. .. .. | 11 | 7 |
| Kidnapping or abducting a woman to compel marriage (section 357) .. | 2 | 17 |
| Rape (section 364) .. .. .. .. | 20 | 17 |
| Unnatural offences (section 365) .. .. .. | 1 | — |

**I.**—Class X. : Offences against Property—Results of Trials.

| Offences. | No. of Persons convicted. | No. of Persons acquitted. |
|---|---|---|
| Theft (section 367) | 40 | 24 |
| Theft of cattle or prædial produce (section 368) | 16 | 6 |
| Theft in dwelling house (section 369) | 313 | 171 |
| Theft by clerk or servant (section 370) | 20 | 2 |
| Extortion (section 373) | 3 | 2 |
| Robbery (section 380) | 195 | 144 |
| Causing hurt in committing robbery (section 382) | 118 | 84 |
| Robbery with attempt to cause death or grievous hurt (section 383) | 18 | 9 |
| Criminal breach of trust (section 389) | 1 | — |
| Criminal breach of trust by carrier, &c. (section 390) | 2 | — |
| Criminal breach of trust by clerk or servant (section 391) | 9 | 17 |
| Criminal breach of trust by public servant, &c. (section 392) | 1 | — |
| Dishonestly receiving stolen property knowing it to be stolen (section 394) | 25 | 4 |
| Cheating by personation (section 402) | 1 | — |
| Cheating and inducing delivery of property (section 403) | 8 | 3 |
| Mischief (section 409) | 26 | 2 |
| Mischief by fire (sections 418 and 419) | 33 | 14 |
| Criminal trespass (section 433) | 13 | 11 |
| House-trespass (section 434) | 2 | 2 |
| House-trespass to commit offence punishable with imprisonment (section 437) | 17 | 7 |
| House-breaking to commit offence punishable with imprisonment (section 440) | 59 | 21 |
| House-breaking by night (section 443) | 252 | 122 |
| House-breaking by night after preparation for causing hurt (section 444) | 8 | — |
| Possession of house-breaking implements or offensive weapons (section 449) | 2 | — |

**J.**—Class XI. : Offences relating to Documents and Property Marks—Results of Trials.

| Offences. | No. of Persons convicted. | No. of Persons acquitted. |
|---|---|---|
| Forgery (section 454) | 1 | — |
| Forgery (sections 456 and 457) | 21 | 5 |
| Using as genuine forged document (section 459) | 4 | — |
| Fraudulently destroying a will, &c. (section 466) | 1 | 1 |

**K.**—Class XII. : Offences affecting the Reputation of Persons—Results of Trials.

| Offences. | No. of Persons convicted. | No. of Persons acquitted. |
|---|---|---|
| Defamation (section 480) | 1 | 2 |

**L.**—Class XIII. : Offences calculated to cause Intimidation, Insult, or Annoyance—Results of Trials.

| Offences. | No. of Persons convicted. | No. of Persons acquitted. |
|---|---|---|
| Criminal intimidation (section 486) | 10 | 1 |

**M.**—Class XV. : Offences against the Revenue Laws—Results of Trials.

| Offences. | No. of Persons convicted. | No. of Persons acquitted. |
|---|---|---|
| Offences under the Post Office Ordinance, No. 11 of 1908 | No committals. | |
| Offences under the Opium Ordinance, No. 5 of 1910 | No committals. | |

**N.**—Number of Offences tried by Village Tribunals during 1917 and the Quinquennial Period ending 1916.

| Year. | Breaches of Village Council Rules. | Assaults. | Thefts. | Malicious Injuries. | Cattle Trespass. | Maintenance, &c. | Amicably settled in Court. | Total decided. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1912 | 49,435 | 6,267 | 6,310 | 1,069 | 2,478 | 102 | 11,067 | 76,728 |
| 1913 | 41,309 | 6,817 | 6,383 | 1,046 | 2,455 | 104 | 9,586 | 67,700 |
| 1914 | 33,750 | 6,972 | 5,789 | 1,257 | 4,223 | — | 9,061 | 61,052 |
| 1915 | 31,815 | 7,400 | 6,695 | 1,213 | 5,011 | — | 11,053 | 63,187 |
| 1916 | 31,700 | 8,014 | 6,754 | 1,224 | 4,292 | — | 11,089 | 63,073 |
| 1917 | 31,767 | 7,902 | 6,369 | 1,379 | 4,919 | — | 12,539 | 64,875 |

**O.**—Statement showing the Number of Persons on whom Sentences of Death and of Imprisonment have been passed in the different Courts during each Year of the Decennial Period ending 1917.

| Sentences. | 1908. | 1909. | 1910. | 1911. | 1912. | 1913. | 1914. | 1915. | 1916. | 1917. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Not exceeding 2 weeks .. | 3,146 | 3,339 | 2,943 | 3,046 | 3,176 | 3,159 | 3,436 | 3,969 | 3,395 | 3,160 |
| Do. 1 month .. | 2,290 | 2,279 | 1,873 | 2,142 | 2,548 | 2,423 | 2,615 | 3,232 | 2,700 | 2,608 |
| Do. 3 months .. | 1,223 | 1,190 | 1,231 | 1,394 | 1,765 | 1,924 | 2,121 | 2,590 | 2,373 | 2,215 |
| Do. 6 months .. | 932 | 909 | 761 | 997 | 981 | 914 | 1,092 | 2,731 | 1,290 | 1,144 |
| Do. 1 year .. | 393 | 432 | 456 | 422 | 387 | 424 | 415 | 1,323 | 562 | 664 |
| Do. 2 years .. | 289 | 314 | 282 | 218 | 225 | 206 | 234 | 996 | 349 | 381 |
| Do. 3 years .. | 62 | 85 | 84 | 82 | 72 | 62 | 72 | 158 | 86 | 75 |
| Do. 4 years .. | 72 | 72 | 54 | 55 | 70 | 68 | 54 | 202 | 82 | 86 |
| Do. 5 years .. | 60 | 56 | 57 | 49 | 40 | 32 | 43 | 74 | 32 | 26 |
| Between 5 and 10 years .. | 92 | 105 | 55 | 69 | 91 | 38 | 59 | 160 | 49 | 78 |
| Over 10 years .. .. | 16 | 11 | 5 | 14 | 18 | 7 | 26 | 154 | 23 | 16 |
| To be hanged .. .. | 46 | 48 | 35 | 50 | 48 | 46 | 54 | 156 | 48 | 58 |

**P.**—Number of Persons sentenced to different forms of Punishment by Police Courts during each Year of the Decennial Period ending 1917.

| Nature of Punishment. | 1908. | 1909. | Jan. 1, 1910, to June 30, 1911. | July 1, 1911, to June 30, 1912. | 1912. | 1913. | 1914. | 1915. | 1916. | 1917. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Fine .. .. | 25,543 | 27,306 | 33,175 | 27,579 | 27,396 | 26,377 | 28,670 | 30,728 | 31,125 | 31,391 |
| Fine and simple imprisonment. | 62 | 28 | 99 | 80 | 108 | 116 | 117 | 707 | 155 | 207 |
| Fine and rigorous imprisonment | 227 | 206 | 267 | 301 | 322 | 188 | 175 | 252 | 248 | 301 |
| Simple imprisonment only .. | 196 | 158 | 181 | 165 | 171 | 167 | 207 | 259 | 190 | 221 |
| Rigorous imprisonment only .. | 3,087 | 2,755 | 3,997 | 3,857 | 4,960 | 4,300 | 4,730 | 4,685 | 4,521 | 4,243 |
| Bound over .. .. | 1,041 | 903 | 769 | 868 | 704 | 585 | 659 | 709 | 710 | 598 |
| Whipping of juvenile offenders | 505 | 614 | 624 | 604 | 538 | 564 | 693 | 934 | 837 | 720 |

**Q.**—Statement of the Number of Persons convicted once and oftener during each Year of the Decennial Period ending 1917.

| Prisoners. | 1908. | 1909. | 1910. | 1911. | 1912. | 1913. | 1914. | 1915. | 1916. | 1917. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Not previously convicted .. | 6,798 | 7,221 | 6,277 | 6,989 | 7,706 | 7,442 | 8,257 | 13,273 | 8,919 | 8,477 |
| Convicted once before .. | 1,042 | 973 | 921 | 908 | 995 | 1,120 | 1,229 | 1,570 | 1,332 | 1,280 |
| Convicted twice before .. | 345 | 287 | 320 | 314 | 358 | 349 | 346 | 436 | 385 | 349 |
| Convicted thrice before .. | 190 | 145 | 134 | 131 | 150 | 157 | 168 | 223 | 164 | 164 |
| Convicted oftener before .. | 246 | 214 | 184 | 196 | 212 | 235 | 221 | 243 | 189 | 241 |
| Total .. | 8,621 | 8,840 | 7,836 | 8,538 | 9,421 | 9,303 | 10,221 | 15,745 | 10,989 | 10,511 |

The annual average for the period 1912 to December 31, 1917, stands as follows:—

| Prisoners. | Percentage. |
|---|---|
| Not previously convicted .. .. .. | 80·6 |
| Convicted once before .. .. .. | 12·2 |
| Convicted twice before .. .. .. | 3·3 |
| Convicted thrice before .. .. .. | 1·6 |
| Convicted oftener than thrice before .. .. .. | 2·3 |
| Total .. | 100·0 |

**R.**—Daily Average of Convicts (Male and Female) in all Prisons in the Island during each Year of the Period 1908 to 1917.

| | 1908. | 1909. | 1910. | 1911. | 1912. | 1913. | 1914. | 1915. | 1916. | 1917. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Males | 2,949 | 2,908 | 2,717 | 2,655 | 2,650 | 2,682 | 2,756 | 4,556 | 4,467 | 3,552 |
| Females | 47 | 63 | 54 | 55 | 57 | 59 | 62 | 86 | 75 | 60 |

**S.**—Classification according to Race of Persons sentenced to Imprisonment during each Year of the Period 1908 to 1917.

| | 1908. | 1909. | 1910. | 1911. | 1912. | 1913. | 1914. | 1915. | 1916. | 1917. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sinhalese .. .. | 6,267 | 6,261 | 5,115 | 5,502 | 5,680 | 5,096 | 5,484 | 10,976 | 6,363 | 6,524 |
| Tamils* .. .. | 1,977 | 2,129 | 2,182 | 2,405 | 2,959 | 3,414 | 3,723 | 3,568 | 3,495 | 3,045 |
| Moors* .. .. | 530 | 515 | 485 | 504 | 566 | 666 | 609 | 893 | 862 | 751 |
| Malays .. .. | 50 | 81 | 47 | 56 | 54 | 55 | 55 | 61 | 64 | 40 |
| Burghers .. .. | 33 | 36 | 44 | 47 | 49 | 79 | 75 | 104 | 84 | 52 |
| Europeans* .. .. | 18 | 14 | 14 | 20 | 18 | 18 | 47 | 51 | 18 | 28 |
| Others .. .. | 125 | 212 | 163 | 195 | 261 | 130 | 347 | 206 | 245 | 206 |

* Under these heads are included not only the resident population, but, in the case of "Tamils" and "Moors," immigrants from South India, and, in the case of "Europeans," temporary sojourners answering to that description arriving here from different parts of the world.

**T.**—Results of Appeals from Judgments of District Courts in Criminal Cases.

| | 1916. | 1917. |
|---|---|---|
| *Appeals by Accused Parties.* | | |
| Convictions affirmed | 206 | 211 |
| Convictions varied while sentences were maintained | 10 | 18 |
| Convictions set aside | 21 | 39 |
| Sentences reduced or varied | 11 | 14 |
| Cases sent back for new trial | 3 | 7 |
| Appeals withdrawn | — | 1 |
| *Appeals by the Attorney-General.* | | |
| Acquittals set aside and cases sent back for new trial | 1 | 1 |
| Appeals dismissed | 5 | 2 |
| Appeals withdrawn | — | 3 |

## FURTHER STATISTICS.

I.—Table showing the Number of Summary Convictions for various Classes of Offences, and the kinds of Punishments inflicted, during the Period of one year beginning January 1, 1917, and ending December 31, 1917.

(Municipal Courts excepted.)

| Punishments. | Total Number of Offences (each Case being reckoned as an Offence). | Assaults and other Offences against Person. | Theft and other Offences against Property. | Cattle Stealing. | Offences against the Revenue and other Laws relating to the Social Economy of the Colony. | Offences against the Masters and Servants Acts, including Laws relating to Indian Coolies. | Other Offences. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Fine .. .. | 27,836 | 816 | 802 | 31 | 13,343 | 279 | 12,565 |
| Fine and imprisonment .. | 167 | 73 | 8 | 2 | 19 | 2 | 63 |
| Fine and rigorous imprisonment | 257 | 86 | 39 | 26 | 13 | 7 | 86 |
| Simple imprisonment only .. | 201 | 15 | 22 | — | 27 | 58 | 79 |
| Rigorous imprisonment only .. | 3,591 | 428 | 1,551 | 115 | 168 | 808 | 521 |
| Bound over .. .. | 471 | 92 | 75 | — | 74 | 16 | 214 |
| Whipping juvenile offenders .. | 636 | — | — | — | — | — | 636 |
| Released under First Offenders Act .. .. | — | — | — | — | — | — | 126 |
| Otherwise dealt with .. | 126 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Total .. | 33,285 | 1,510 | 2,497 | 174 | 13,644 | 1,170 | 14,290 |

II.—Comparative Statement showing the Number of Offences, Apprehensions, Convictions, and Acquittals for the last Six Years.

| | 1911. | 1912. | 1913. | 1914. | 1915. | 1916. | 1917. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| The number of cases instituted in the Police Courts (including Municipal Courts) .. .. | 77,999 | 78,466 | 78,239 | 82,609 | 82,920 | 81,434 | 82,092 |
| The number of persons apprehended by the police or summoned before the Magistrates (including Municipal Magistrates) .. .. | 87,363 | 85,679 | 82,850 | 85,417 | 87,200 | 84,238 | 83,434 |
| The number of summary convictions:— | | | | | | | |
| 1. For offences against the person .. | 2,518 | 2,567 | 2,251 | 2,250 | 3,265 | 1,962 | 1,983 |
| 2. For offences against property .. | 2,823 | 3,546 | 2,844 | 3,023 | 2,002 | 3,025 | 1,608 |
| 3. For cattle stealing .. | 279 | 287 | 172 | 205 | 282 | 332 | 256 |
| 4. For other offences .. | 27,356 | 28,131 | 27,458 | 30,116 | 33,089 | 32,732 | 33,981 |
| Total .. | 32,976 | 34,531 | 32,725 | 35,594 | 38,638 | 38,051 | 37,828 |
| The number of convictions in the Superior Courts:— | | | | | | | |
| 1. For offences against the person.. | 440* | 445* | 363* | 419* | 489* | 377* | 371* |
| 2. For offences against property .. | 254* | 275* | 240* | 156* | 325* | 403* | 415* |
| 3. For cattle stealing .. | 11* | 9* | 12* | 9* | 36* | 18* | —* |
| 4. For other offences .. | 218* | 228* | 181* | 253* | 73* | 51* | 57* |
| Total .. | 923* | 957* | 796* | 837* | 923* | 849* | 843* |
| The number of persons acquitted:— | | | | | | | |
| 1. In the Superior Courts .. | 762* | 570* | 439* | 467* | 544* | 519* | 434* |
| 2. In the Inferior Courts .. | 35,746 | 34,739 | 34,316 | 33,823 | 32,248 | 29,285 | 31,108 |

* Includes only serious crime.

**III.—Return showing the Number of Civil and Criminal Cases disposed of under the Village Communities Ordinance during the Year 1917.**

| | | Western Province. | Central Province. | Southern Province. | North-Western Province. | Northern Province. | Eastern Province. | North-Central Province. | Province of Uva. | Province of Sabaragamuwa. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Pending on January 1, 1917 | Civil ... | 155 | 51 | 173 | 341 | 17 | 91 | 155 | 123 | 146 | 1,252 |
| | Criminal | 625 | 209 | 1,719 | 615 | 17 | 457 | 337 | 340 | 617 | 4,936 |
| Instituted during the period | Civil .. | 3,819 | 4,804 | 6,564 | 8,487 | 1,040 | 7,216 | 2,589 | 2,848 | 2,865 | 40,232 |
| | Criminal | 21,744 | 9,761 | 17,821 | 12,260 | 987 | 7,212 | 2,742 | 3,500 | 11,970 | 87,997 |
| Total number of cases.. | Civil .. | 3,974 | 4,855 | 6,737 | 8,828 | 1,057 | 7,307 | 2,744 | 2,971 | 3,011 | 41,484 |
| | Criminal | 22,369 | 9,970 | 19,540 | 12,875 | 1,004 | 7,669 | 3,079 | 3,840 | 12,587 | 92,933 |
| Decisions :— | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Civil .. Money .. | | 3,312 | 4,131 | 5,295 | 7,086 | 838 | 7,177 | 1,975 | 2,484 | 2,446 | 34,744 |
| Civil .. Land .. | | — | 73 | 68 | 62 | 37 | — | 24 | 72 | 107 | 443 |
| Civil .. Cattle Trespass .. | | 545 | 583 | 1,124 | 1,278 | 164 | 94 | 592 | 231 | 308 | 4,919 |
| Criminal Breach of V. C. Rules | | 5,524 | 3,800 | 7,079 | 4,717 | 327 | 2,593 | 1,905 | 969 | 4,853 | 31,767 |
| Criminal Irrigation .. | | 76 | 9 | 240 | 289 | 1 | 2 | — | 461 | 20 | 1,098 |
| Criminal Assault .. | | 2,294 | 794 | 1,562 | 1,073 | 114 | 1,100 | 164 | 292 | 509 | 7,902 |
| Criminal Theft.. .. | | 2,026 | 474 | 1,006 | 1,597 | 40 | 369 | 91 | 158 | 608 | 6,369 |
| Criminal Malicious Injury .. | | 383 | 154 | 241 | 254 | 20 | 76 | 37 | 94 | 120 | 1,379 |
| Criminal Vaccination .. | | 1,686 | 75 | 392 | 185 | — | 293 | 3 | 79 | 427 | 3,140 |
| Criminal Public Nuisance .. | | 312 | 32 | 102 | 5 | — | 124 | — | 106 | 47 | 728 |
| Criminal Cruelty to Animals .. | | 26 | 15 | 70 | 21 | — | 111 | — | 2 | 30 | 275 |
| Criminal Cattle Disease .. | | 25 | — | — | 15 | — | — | 13 | 7 | — | 60 |
| Criminal Firearms .. | | 8 | 16 | 11 | 15 | — | 2 | 10 | 176 | 91 | 329 |
| Criminal Knives .. | | 13 | 9 | 124 | 18 | — | — | — | 2 | 10 | 176 |
| Criminal Schools .. | | 6,903 | 4,097 | 6,739 | 2,946 | 252 | 2,117 | 257 | 876 | 4,632 | 28,819 |
| Criminal Offences under the Thoroughfares Ordinance .. | | 489 | 25 | 227 | 318 | — | 62 | — | 49 | 110 | 1,280 |
| Criminal Sanitation .. | | 562 | 132 | 41 | 75 | 13 | 205 | 2 | 57 | 80 | 1,167 |
| Criminal Miscellaneous .. | | 1,480 | 164 | 320 | 511 | 162 | 275 | 68 | 25 | 480 | 3,485 |
| Total Decisions .. | Civil ... | 3,857 | 4,787 | 6,487 | 8,426 | 1,039 | 7,271 | 2,591 | 2,787 | 2,861 | 40,106 |
| | Criminal | 21,807 | 9,796 | 18,154 | 12,039 | 929 | 7,329 | 2,550 | 3,353 | 12,017 | 87,974 |
| Amicable settlements under section 30 included under head "Decisions" | Civil ... | 916 | 677 | 1,019 | 1,206 | 19 | 3,130 | 1,042 | 234 | 83 | 8,326 |
| | Criminal | 2,961 | 1,295 | 1,709 | 1,846 | 163 | 2,653 | 1,168 | 521 | 223 | 12,539 |
| Appeals :— | | | | | | | | | | | |
| To Government Agent :— | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Civil .. Confirmed .. | | 94 | 52 | 197 | 81 | 9 | 30 | 35 | 23 | 52 | 573 |
| Civil .. Set aside .. | | 24 | 10 | 44 | 45 | 1 | 4 | 4 | 18 | 12 | 162 |
| Criminal Confirmed .. | | 214 | 158 | 262 | 186 | 16 | 21 | 48 | 61 | 84 | 1,050 |
| Criminal Set aside .. | | 41 | 38 | 34 | 66 | 5 | 8 | 4 | 21 | 15 | 232 |
| From Government Agents to Governor in Executive Council:— | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Civil .. Confirmed .. | | 3 | 4 | 21 | 11 | — | 1 | 7 | — | 1 | 48 |
| Civil .. Set aside .. | | — | — | 2 | 5 | — | — | — | — | — | 7 |
| Criminal Confirmed .. | | 12 | 7 | 25 | 7 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 59 |
| Criminal Set aside .. | | 2 | 1 | 6 | 4 | 1 | — | — | — | 1 | 15 |
| Pending on December 31, 1917 | Civil .. | 117 | 68 | 250 | 402 | 18 | 36 | 153 | 184 | 150 | 1,378 |
| | Criminal | 562 | 174 | 1,386 | 836 | 75 | 340 | 529 | 487 | 570 | 4,959 |

IV.—Classified Statement of Charges instituted and disposed of in the Municipal Courts during the Period beginning January 1, 1917, and ending December 31, 1917.

| | Vagrants. | | Thoroughfares. | | Cruelty to Animals. | | Nuisances. | | Police. | | Vehicles. | | Weights and Measures. | | Unlawful Gaming. | | Ceylon Penal Code. | | Municipal Councils. | | Dogs. | | Butchers. | | Schools. | | Vaccination. | | By-laws. | | Housing. | | Miscellaneous. | | Total. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | ORDINANCES RELATING TO THESE CHARGES. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | No. 4 of 1841. | | No. 10 of 1861. | | No. 13 of 1907. | | No. 15 of 1862. | | No. 16 of 1865. | | No. 4 of 1916. | | § 259, C. P. C. | | No. 17 of 1889. | | No. 2 of 1883. | | No. 6 of 1910. | | No. 25 of 1901. | | No. 9 of 1893. | | No. 5 of 1906. | | No. 20 of 1886. | | No. 9 of 1896. | | No. 19 of 1915. | | | | | |
| *Pending on January 1, 1917.* | C. | P. | C. | P. | C. | P. | C. | P. | C. | P. | C. | P. | C. | P. | C. | P. | C. | P. | C. | P. | C. | P. | C. | P. | C. | P. | C. | P. | C. | P. | C. | P. | Cases. | Persons | Cases. | Persons. |
| Colombo .. | — | — | — | — | — | — | 7 | 7 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | 7 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 95 | 97 | 103 | 111 |
| Kandy .. | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 3 | 3 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 4 | 4 |
| Galle .. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | 2 | — | — | 46 | 46 | 47 | 48 |
| Total .. | — | — | — | — | — | — | 8 | 8 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | 7 | — | — | 3 | 3 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | 2 | — | — | 141 | 143 | 154 | 163 |
| *Instituted during the Year.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Colombo .. | 486 | 977 | 53 | 53 | 1,941 | 1,953 | 1,456 | 1,564 | 981 | 1,056 | 227 | 234 | 65 | 65 | 203 | 870 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | 1 | 22 | 22 | 275 | 277 | 32 | 32 | 3,531 | 4,538 | 8,943 | 11,310 |
| Kandy .. | 52 | 72 | 6 | 6 | 96 | 96 | 118 | 118 | 296 | 297 | 100 | 100 | — | — | 12 | 58 | 1 | 1 | 96 | 97 | 9 | 9 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1,116 | 1,186 |
| Galle .. | 13 | 26 | 150 | 151 | 60 | 60 | 63 | 63 | 144 | 157 | 2 | 2 | — | — | 4 | 12 | — | — | 23 | 23 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1,284 | 1,350 | 1,743 | 1,844 |
| Total .. | 551 | 1,075 | 209 | 210 | 2,097 | 2,109 | 1,637 | 1,745 | 1,421 | 1,510 | 329 | 336 | 65 | 65 | 219 | 946 | 1 | 1 | 119 | 120 | 9 | 9 | — | — | 1 | 1 | 22 | 22 | 275 | 277 | 32 | 32 | 4,815 | 5,888 | 11,802 | 14,340 |
| *Convicted during the Year.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Colombo .. | 450 | 898 | 51 | 51 | 1,922 | 1,934 | 1,370 | 1,472 | 949 | 1,023 | 144 | 150 | 54 | 54 | 172 | 723 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 3,055 | 3,904 | 8,167 | 10,209 |
| Kandy .. | 26 | 40 | 4 | 4 | 94 | 94 | 109 | 109 | 244 | 245 | 76 | 76 | — | — | 12 | 56 | 1 | 1 | 67 | 68 | 8 | 8 | — | — | 1 | 1 | 11 | 11 | 224 | 224 | 29 | 29 | — | — | 906 | 966 |
| Galle .. | 13 | 26 | 81 | 82 | 55 | 55 | 55 | 55 | 136 | 146 | 1 | 1 | — | — | 2 | 6 | — | — | 13 | 13 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | 2 | — | — | 490 | 555 | 847 | 941 |
| Total .. | 489 | 964 | 136 | 137 | 2,071 | 2,083 | 1,534 | 1,636 | 1,329 | 1,414 | 221 | 227 | 54 | 54 | 186 | 785 | 1 | 1 | 80 | 81 | 8 | 8 | — | — | 1 | 1 | 11 | 11 | 225 | 226 | 29 | 29 | 3,545 | 4,459 | 9,920 | 12,116 |
| *Acquitted during the Year.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Colombo .. | 34 | 77 | 2 | 2 | 19 | 19 | 82 | 88 | 30 | 31 | 72 | 73 | 11 | 11 | 29 | 138 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 415 | 475 | 694 | 914 |
| Kandy .. | 25 | 29 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 9 | 9 | 48 | 48 | 19 | 19 | — | — | — | 2 | — | — | 26 | 26 | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | — | 11 | 11 | 46 | 47 | 3 | 3 | — | — | 192 | 199 |
| Galle .. | — | — | 46 | 46 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 8 | 11 | 1 | 1 | — | — | 2 | 6 | — | — | 10 | 10 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 649 | 650 | 724 | 732 |
| Total .. | 59 | 106 | 50 | 50 | 25 | 25 | 95 | 101 | 86 | 90 | 92 | 93 | 11 | 11 | 31 | 146 | — | — | 36 | 36 | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | — | 11 | 11 | 46 | 47 | 3 | 3 | 1,064 | 1,125 | 1,610 | 1,845 |
| *Pending on December 31, 1917.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Colombo .. | 2 | 2 | — | — | — | — | 11 | 11 | 2 | 2 | 11 | 11 | — | — | 3 | 16 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 156 | 256 | 185 | 298 |
| Kandy .. | 1 | 3 | — | — | — | — | 1 | 1 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 5 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 6 | 6 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 5 | 6 | — | — | — | — | 22 | 25 |
| Galle .. | — | — | 23 | 23 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 4 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 191 | 191 | 219 | 219 |
| Total .. | 3 | 5 | 23 | 23 | 1 | 1 | 16 | 16 | 6 | 6 | 16 | 16 | — | — | 3 | 16 | — | — | 6 | 6 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 5 | 6 | — | — | 347 | 447 | 426 | 542 |

V.—Statement showing the Number of Suits instituted and disposed of in the District Courts of the Island during the Period beginning January 1, 1917, and ending December 31, 1917.

| District Courts. | Pending on January 1, 1917. | Suits instituted or restored during the Period. | Total. | Number of Cases disposed of. | | | Pending on December 31, 1917. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | On Evidence. | Suits otherwise disposed of, i.e., by Admissions, Defaults, &c. | Total Number of Suits disposed of. | |
| Anuradhapura .. | 8 | 38 | 46 | 8 | 24 | 32 | 14 |
| Badulla .. .. | 39 | 88 | 127 | 26 | 59 | 85 | 42 |
| Batticaloa .. .. | 73 | 165 | 238 | 43 | 139 | 182 | 56 |
| Chilaw .. .. | 159 | 264 | 423 | 37 | 211 | 248 | 175 |
| Colombo .. .. | 3,006 | 2,675 | 5,681 | 479 | 1,923 | 2,402 | 3,279 |
| Galle .. .. | 861 | 938 | 1,799 | 659 | 155 | 814 | 985 |
| Hatton .. .. | 44 | 57 | 101 | 10 | 52 | 62 | 39 |
| Jaffna .. .. | 273 | 934 | 1,207 | 179 | 735 | 914 | 293 |
| Kalutara .. .. | 510 | 580 | 1,090 | 372 | 174 | 546 | 544 |
| Kandy .. .. | 342 | 828 | 1,170 | 402 | 387 | 789 | 381 |
| Kegalla .. .. | 223 | 290 | 513 | 229 | 154 | 383 | 130 |
| Kurunegala .. | 426 | 385 | 811 | 163 | 240 | 403 | 408 |
| Mannar .. .. | 24 | 23 | 47 | — | 28 | 28 | 19 |
| Matara .. .. | 456 | 513 | 969 | 256 | 278 | 534 | 435 |
| Mullaittivu .. .. | 5 | 15 | 20 | 3 | 15 | 18 | 2 |
| Negombo .. .. | 305 | 719 | 1,024 | 431 | 363 | 794 | 230 |
| Nuwara Eliya .. | 59 | 34 | 93 | 8 | 53 | 61 | 32 |
| Puttalam .. .. | 41 | 161 | 202 | 154 | 2 | 156 | 46 |
| Ratnapura .. .. | 148 | 208 | 356 | 96 | 81 | 177 | 179 |
| Tangalla .. .. | 37 | 73 | 110 | 53 | 29 | 82 | 28 |
| Trincomalee .. | 10 | 45 | 55 | 4 | 46 | 50 | 5 |
| Total .. | 7,049 | 9,033 | 16,082 | 3,612 | 5,148 | 8,760 | 7,322 |

VI.—Table showing the Number of Cases disposed of out of those entered on the Trial Roll of the District Courts of the Island during the Period beginning January 1, 1917, and ending December 31, 1917.

| District Courts. | Pending on January 1, 1917. | Cases entered on the Roll during the Period. | Total Cases for Adjudication. | Cases decided on Evidence. | Cases otherwise disposed of. | Pending on December 31, 1917. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Anuradhapura .. .. | 2 | 12 | 14 | 7 | 3 | 4 |
| Badulla .. .. | 8 | 54 | 62 | 26 | 24 | 12 |
| Batticaloa .. .. | 16 | 57 | 73 | 43 | 27 | 3 |
| Chilaw .. .. | 35 | 88 | 123 | 37 | 46 | 40 |
| Colombo .. .. | 893 | 1,242 | 2,135 | 479 | 575 | 1,081 |
| Galle .. .. | 81 | 470 | 551 | 301 | 66 | 184 |
| Hatton .. .. | 2 | 25 | 27 | 10 | 11 | 6 |
| Jaffna .. .. | 75 | 398 | 473 | 179 | 234 | 60 |
| Kalutara .. .. | 130 | 533 | 663 | 372 | 174 | 117 |
| Kandy .. .. | 153 | 384 | 537 | 307 | 79 | 151 |
| Kegalla .. .. | 100 | 220 | 320 | 229 | 73 | 18 |
| Kurunegala .. .. | 94 | 217 | 311 | 163 | 52 | 96 |
| Mannar .. .. | 1 | 5 | 6 | 4 | — | 2 |
| Matara .. .. | 149 | 501 | 650 | 256 | 278 | 116 |
| Mullaittivu .. .. | — | 4 | 4 | 3 | 1 | — |
| Negombo .. .. | 61 | 179 | 240 | 178 | 6 | 56 |
| Nuwara Eliya .. .. | 5 | 11 | 16 | 8 | 5 | 3 |
| Puttalam .. .. | 11 | 23 | 34 | 28 | 2 | 4 |
| Ratnapura .. .. | 21 | 211 | 232 | 96 | 81 | 55 |
| Tangalla .. .. | 5 | 80 | 85 | 53 | 29 | 3 |
| Trincomalee .. .. | — | 7 | 7 | 4 | 1 | 2 |
| Total .. | 1,842 | 4,721 | 6,563 | 2,783 | 1,767 | 2,013 |

VII.—Statement showing the Number of Suits instituted and disposed of in the Courts of Requests of the Island during the Period beginning January 1, 1917, and ending December 31, 1917.

| Courts of Requests. | Pending on January 1, 1917. | Instituted during the Period. | Total. | Number of Cases disposed of. | | | Pending on December 31, 1917. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | On Evidence. | Otherwise disposed of, *i.e.*, by Admission or by Default. | Total. | |
| Anuradhapura .. .. .. | 106 | 425 | 531 | 71 | 385 | 456 | 75 |
| Avissawella .. .. .. | 64 | 395 | 459 | 22 | 377 | 399 | 60 |
| Badulla .. .. .. | 45 | 339 | 384 | 24 | 269 | 293 | 91 |
| Balapitiya .. .. .. | 90 | 439 | 529 | 78 | 418 | 496 | 33 |
| Batticaloa .. .. .. | 161 | 729 | 890 | 77 | 692 | 769 | 121 |
| Chavakachcheri .. .. .. | 91 | 462 | 553 | 49 | 434 | 483 | 70 |
| Chilaw and Marawila .. .. | 68 | 505 | 573 | 54 | 426 | 480 | 93 |
| Colombo .. .. .. | 245 | 5,672 | 5,917 | 1,631 | 3,666 | 5,297 | 620 |
| Dandagamuwa .. .. .. | 264 | 352 | 616 | 201 | 369 | 570 | 46 |
| Galle .. .. .. | 82 | 359 | 441 | 78 | 278 | 356 | 85 |
| Galle (Additional) .. .. | 320 | 637 | 957 | 96 | 617 | 713 | 244 |
| Gampola and Nawalapitiya .. .. | 104 | 515 | 619 | 89 | 426 | 515 | 104 |
| Hambantota .. .. .. | 3 | 113 | 116 | 4 | 108 | 112 | 4 |
| Hatton .. .. .. | 78 | 227 | 305 | 25 | 221 | 246 | 59 |
| Jaffna .. .. .. | 48 | 398 | 446 | 15 | 375 | 390 | 56 |
| Jaffna (Additional) .. .. | 182 | 597 | 779 | 45 | 595 | 640 | 139 |
| Kalmunai .. .. .. | 54 | 331 | 385 | 30 | 324 | 354 | 31 |
| Kalutara .. .. .. | 34 | 217 | 251 | 60 | 157 | 217 | 34 |
| Kalutara (Additional) .. .. | 109 | 300 | 409 | 84 | 185 | 269 | 140 |
| Kandy .. .. .. | 105 | 747 | 852 | 57 | 682 | 739 | 113 |
| Kandy (Additional) .. .. | 138 | 508 | 646 | 158 | 387 | 545 | 101 |
| Kayts .. .. .. | 87 | 459 | 546 | 67 | 428 | 495 | 51 |
| Kegalla .. .. .. | 328 | 675 | 1,003 | 117 | 720 | 837 | 166 |
| Kurunegala .. .. .. | 178 | 645 | 823 | 191 | 467 | 658 | 165 |
| Kurunegala (Additional) .. .. | 253 | 549 | 802 | 126 | 458 | 584 | 218 |
| Mannar .. .. .. | 40 | 325 | 365 | — | 326 | 326 | 39 |
| Mallakam .. .. .. | 79 | 410 | 489 | 27 | 344 | 371 | 118 |
| Matale .. .. .. | 93 | 493 | 586 | 37 | 441 | 478 | 108 |
| Matara .. .. .. | 111 | 382 | 493 | 28 | 341 | 369 | 124 |
| Matara (Additional) .. .. | 268 | 532 | 800 | 212 | 323 | 535 | 265 |
| Mullaittivu .. .. .. | 21 | 203 | 224 | 29 | 174 | 203 | 21 |
| Negombo .. .. .. | 413 | 1,204 | 1,617 | 77 | 995 | 1,072 | 545 |
| Nuwara Eliya .. .. .. | 81 | 155 | 236 | 20 | 179 | 199 | 37 |
| Panadure .. .. .. | 194 | 692 | 886 | 58 | 671 | 729 | 157 |
| Panwila and Urugala .. .. | 44 | 280 | 324 | 33 | 207 | 240 | 84 |
| Pasyala .. .. .. | 61 | 210 | 271 | 1 | 204 | 205 | 66 |
| Point Pedro .. .. .. | 78 | 517 | 595 | 134 | 383 | 517 | 78 |
| Puttalam .. .. .. | 49 | 330 | 379 | 46 | 307 | 353 | 26 |
| Ratnapura and Rakwana .. .. | 285 | 584 | 869 | 105 | 504 | 609 | 260 |
| Tangalla .. .. .. | 50 | 377 | 427 | 48 | 316 | 364 | 63 |
| Trincomalee .. .. .. | 26 | 289 | 315 | 17 | 262 | 279 | 36 |
| Total .. | 5,130 | 23,578 | 28,708 | 4,321 | 19,441 | 23,762 | 4,946 |

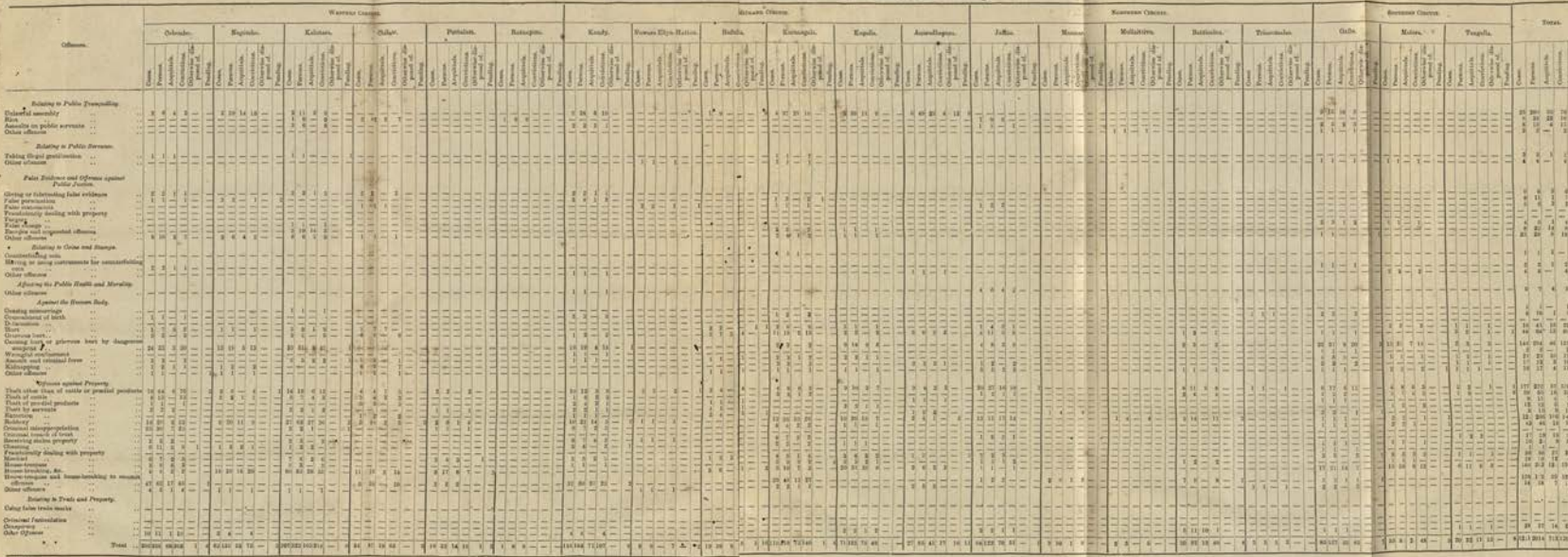
VIII.—Return of Cases instituted before the Courts of Requests of the Island from January 1 to December 31, 1917.

| Courts of Requests. | Land. | Money Lent. | On Bond. | For Damages. | For Goods sold. | On Bills. | On Account. | Unlawful Detention of Property. | For Rent. | For Hire and Wages. | For Money advanced for Delivery of Articles. | Cattle Trespass. | Fiscal's Sale. | Promissory Notes. | Agreements. | Lease. | Paddy. | Maintenance. | Services. | Miscellaneous. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Anuradhapura .. .. | 43 | 40 | 12 | 25 | 21 | — | — | 40 | 18 | 10 | — | — | — | 208 | — | 2 | — | — | — | 6 | 425 |
| Avissawella .. .. | 30 | 17 | 142 | 21 | 20 | — | 1 | 1 | 19 | 14 | 3 | — | — | 99 | — | 5 | — | — | — | 23 | 395 |
| Badulla, &c. .. .. | 52 | 11 | 42 | 18 | 63 | 8 | 1 | 2 | 7 | 7 | 1 | — | — | 111 | 1 | 1 | 3 | — | — | 12 | 339 |
| Balapitiya .. .. .. | 47 | 77 | 165 | 10 | 18 | — | — | 2 | 4 | 2 | 1 | — | — | 88 | 3 | 15 | — | — | — | 7 | 439 |
| Batticaloa .. .. .. | 33 | 22 | 132 | 9 | 26 | — | 15 | — | 8 | 7 | 3 | — | — | 371 | 5 | 5 | 16 | — | — | 77 | 729 |
| Chavakachcheri .. .. | 57 | 54 | 71 | 25 | 30 | — | 20 | 25 | 10 | 13 | 4 | — | — | 112 | 4 | 9 | 24 | — | — | 4 | 462 |
| Chilaw and Marawila .. | 11 | 89 | 71 | 15 | 5 | — | 6 | — | 5 | 10 | 2 | — | — | 273 | 2 | 7 | — | — | — | 9 | 505 |
| Colombo .. .. .. | 47 | 248 | 257 | 99 | 1,352 | — | — | 2 | 1,375 | 210 | — | — | — | 1,605 | 77 | 48 | — | — | 194 | 158 | 5,672 |
| Dandagamuwa .. .. | 43 | 11 | 78 | 14 | 1 | — | 4 | — | 2 | 1 | 11 | — | — | 175 | 3 | 9 | — | — | — | — | 352 |
| Galle .. .. .. | 24 | 7 | 86 | 10 | 41 | — | — | — | 30 | 29 | 3 | — | — | 75 | — | 11 | 3 | — | 1 | 39 | 359 |
| Galle (Additional) .. | 81 | 41 | 140 | 17 | 51 | — | — | — | 3 | 2 | — | — | — | 253 | 6 | 23 | — | — | 11 | 9 | 637 |
| Gampola and Nawalapitiya .. | 50 | 8 | 22 | 4 | 76 | — | — | 2 | 35 | 5 | 1 | — | — | 258 | — | 7 | 2 | — | — | 45 | 515 |
| Hambantota .. .. | 2 | 14 | 3 | — | 8 | 5 | 4 | — | 18 | 1 | 14 | — | — | 20 | — | — | 15 | — | — | 9 | 113 |
| Hatton .. .. .. | 7 | 6 | — | — | 91 | — | 1 | — | 25 | 7 | — | — | — | 81 | 2 | — | — | — | 1 | 6 | 227 |
| Jaffna .. .. .. | 15 | 31 | 22 | 8 | 39 | — | 31 | — | 19 | 6 | 11 | — | — | 115 | 11 | 7 | 9 | — | 8 | 66 | 398 |
| Jaffna (Additional) .. | 49 | 155 | 135 | 1 | — | — | 20 | — | 2 | — | — | — | — | 227 | 2 | 6 | — | — | — | — | 597 |
| Kalmunai .. .. .. | 16 | 7 | 59 | 4 | 3 | — | 4 | — | 2 | 3 | — | — | — | 198 | — | 1 | 7 | — | — | 36 | 331 |
| Kalutara .. .. .. | 1 | 58 | 47 | 4 | 18 | — | — | — | 4 | 4 | — | — | — | 65 | — | 8 | — | — | — | 8 | 217 |
| Kalutara (Additional) .. | 42 | 7 | 84 | 18 | 10 | — | 2 | — | 19 | 7 | 3 | — | — | 69 | 8 | 14 | — | — | 5 | 12 | 300 |
| Kandy .. .. .. | 41 | 94 | 33 | 56 | 83 | 13 | — | — | 145 | 28 | — | — | — | 224 | 4 | 7 | — | — | 16 | 3 | 747 |
| Kandy (Additional) .. | 45 | 35 | 63 | 14 | 30 | 7 | 20 | — | 10 | 4 | — | — | — | 270 | 6 | 3 | — | — | 1 | — | 508 |
| Kayts .. .. .. | 24 | 50 | 41 | 21 | 76 | — | 21 | 2 | 4 | 11 | 12 | — | — | 165 | 6 | 2 | — | — | 1 | 23 | 459 |
| Kegalla .. .. .. | 108 | 9 | 235 | 23 | 36 | — | — | — | 11 | 7 | 3 | — | — | 174 | 2 | 5 | 2 | — | — | 60 | 675 |
| Kurunegala .. .. | 30 | 26 | 92 | 22 | 38 | — | — | 12 | 17 | 8 | — | — | — | 354 | 6 | 7 | 6 | — | 1 | 26 | 645 |
| Kurunegala (Additional) .. | 121 | 8 | 132 | 37 | 17 | — | 1 | 5 | 10 | 7 | 3 | — | — | 163 | 9 | 10 | 2 | — | — | 23 | 549 |
| Mannar .. .. .. | 2 | 10 | 11 | 2 | 28 | — | 32 | — | 1 | 5 | — | — | — | 215 | 1 | — | — | — | — | 18 | 325 |
| Mallakam .. .. .. | 39 | 40 | 47 | 12 | 63 | — | 8 | — | 10 | 6 | 19 | — | — | 117 | 2 | 4 | — | — | 1 | 42 | 410 |
| Matale .. .. .. | 79 | 12 | 40 | 26 | 64 | — | 1 | 24 | 29 | 30 | 5 | — | — | 165 | — | 8 | 5 | — | 2 | 3 | 493 |
| Matara (Additional) .. | 137 | 8 | 216 | 30 | 34 | — | — | — | 9 | 2 | 6 | — | — | 73 | — | 5 | — | — | — | 12 | 532 |
| Matara .. .. .. | — | 39 | 109 | 13 | 33 | 42 | — | — | 11 | 7 | — | — | — | 129 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 382 |
| Mullaittivu .. .. | 5 | 12 | 8 | 3 | 16 | — | 3 | 4 | 1 | 5 | 4 | — | — | 116 | 1 | — | 13 | 1 | — | 11 | 203 |
| Negombo .. .. .. | 55 | 21 | 247 | 7 | 68 | — | — | 7 | 32 | 3 | — | — | — | 676 | 14 | 14 | — | — | 16 | 44 | 1,204 |
| Nuwara Eliya .. .. | 14 | 7 | 4 | 1 | 35 | — | 2 | — | 20 | 5 | — | — | — | 56 | 2 | 1 | — | — | — | 8 | 155 |
| Panadure .. .. .. | 49 | 124 | 184 | 17 | 32 | — | — | 14 | 36 | 6 | — | — | — | 188 | 7 | 21 | — | — | 3 | 11 | 692 |
| Panwila and Urugala .. | 62 | 11 | 36 | 15 | 32 | — | — | 1 | 6 | 3 | 5 | 1 | — | 95 | 1 | — | 4 | — | — | 8 | 280 |
| Pasyala .. .. .. | 4 | 1 | 83 | 3 | 3 | — | — | — | 6 | — | — | — | — | 97 | — | — | — | — | — | 13 | 210 |
| Point Pedro .. .. | 116 | 34 | 77 | 20 | 41 | — | 5 | — | 19 | 8 | 7 | — | — | 163 | 4 | 1 | — | 1 | 10 | 11 | 517 |
| Puttalam .. .. .. | 7 | 6 | 12 | 3 | 40 | — | 1 | 4 | 4 | 6 | 1 | — | — | 231 | 2 | 3 | — | — | 4 | 6 | 330 |
| Ratnapura and Rakwana .. | 115 | 36 | 103 | 28 | 56 | — | — | — | 30 | 13 | — | — | — | 132 | — | 5 | — | — | 30 | 36 | 584 |
| Tangalla .. .. .. | 51 | 70 | 101 | 8 | 4 | — | — | — | 2 | — | 1 | — | — | 110 | 1 | 2 | 6 | — | 4 | 17 | 377 |
| Trincomalee .. .. | 6 | 17 | 39 | 3 | 54 | — | 1 | 5 | 10 | 1 | 5 | — | 1 | 140 | 1 | 3 | 2 | — | — | 1 | 289 |
| Total .. | 1,760 | 1,572 | 3,472 | 666 | 2,756 | 75 | 204 | 152 | 2,027 | 503 | 128 | 1 | 1 | 8,456 | 193 | 279 | 119 | 2 | 309 | 902 | 23,578 |

## IX.—Return of Inquiries into Deaths held during the Period beginning January 1, 1917, and ending December 31, 1917.

| | Avissawella. | Anuradhapura. | Badulla. | Balapitiya. | Batticaloa and Kalmunai. | Chavakachcheri. | Chilaw and Marawila. | Colombo. | Colombo (Additional). | Colombo (Joint). | Dandagamuwa. | Galle. | Gampola and Nawalapitiya. | Hambantota. | Kalutara. | Kandy. | Kegalla. | Kurunegala. | Mannar. | Mullaitivu. | Negombo. | Nuwara Eliya. | Panadure. | Panwila and Urugala. | Point Pedro. | Puttalam. | Ratnapura. | Tangalla. | Trincomalee. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Executions under sentence of Supreme Court .. | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 17 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 7 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 12 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 38 |
| *Homicide.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Amounting to murder .. | 9 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 19 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 7 | 3 | 1 | 15 | 16 | 1 | 2 | 13 | 1 | 6 | 1 | 11 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 8 | 1 | 1 | 129 |
| Not amounting to murder | 1 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | 2 | | | | 6 | | | | 1 | | | | 2 | | | 9 |
| Caused by negligence .. | 1 | | 7 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 16 |
| *Suicide.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| In wells .. .. | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 14 |
| In tanks, lakes, sea, or river .. | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 6 |
| Hanging .. .. | 8 | 3 | 12 | 2 | 5 | 2 | 5 | 15 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 10 | 6 | 1 | 11 | 3 | 5 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 7 | 3 | 1 | 159 |
| Poison .. .. | 1 | 1 | 4 | 4 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 32 |
| Shooting .. .. | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 12 |
| Cutting throat, &c. .. | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 9 |
| On the railway .. | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 6 |
| *Killed by* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Wild beasts .. .. | 1 | 5 | 5 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 5 | 1 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 32 |
| Crocodiles or sharks .. | 1 | 8 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 24 |
| Snakes .. .. | 4 | 9 | 19 | 1 | 22 | 2 | 13 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 26 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 6 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 5 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 4 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 4 | 185 |
| Mad dogs .. .. | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 17 |
| Wasps .. .. | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 |
| *Accidental Deaths.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Drowning in wells .. | 7 | 1 | 1 | 9 | 2 | 8 | 9 | 6 | 1 | 1 | 5 | 15 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 11 | 20 | 5 | 11 | 9 | 5 | 12 | 1 | 17 | 1 | 16 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 9 | 2 | 6 | 1 | 4 | 4 | 2 | 206 |
| In tanks, rivers, or lakes | 3 | 8 | 5 | 2 | 14 | 2 | 1 | 15 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 7 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 8 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 9 | 2 | 6 | 3 | 9 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 113 |
| In sea .. .. | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 10 |
| In rivers or streams .. | 8 | 1 | 22 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 5 | 3 | 1 | 14 | 10 | 1 | 1 | 6 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 5 | 1 | 1 | 6 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 14 | 1 | 3 | 116 |
| Falling from trees .. | 15 | 1 | 16 | 12 | 7 | 2 | 9 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 8 | 16 | 11 | 1 | 1 | 16 | 4 | 43 | 31 | 1 | 1 | 40 | 23 | 1 | 5 | 6 | 35 | 1 | 11 | 3 | 28 | 11 | 1 | 19 | 9 | 2 | 390 |
| Gunshot wounds .. | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 30 |
| By lightning .. .. | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 13 |
| On the railway .. | 1 | 5 | 8 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 2 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 46 |
| Other means .. .. | 25 | 4 | 23 | 12 | 5 | 1 | 12 | 80 | 1 | 1 | 21 | 32 | 22 | 5 | 30 | 28 | 6 | 31 | 31 | 1 | 17 | 29 | 1 | 3 | 13 | 21 | 3 | 7 | 26 | 34 | 15 | 2 | 6 | 33 | 3 | 4 | 585 |
| *Natural Causes.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Diseases .. .. | 47 | 27 | 117 | 24 | 36 | 8 | 18 | 667 | 1 | 1 | 22 | 53 | 51 | 5 | 101 | 40 | 33 | 64 | 82 | 4 | 41 | 60 | 11 | 3 | 41 | 21 | 7 | 40 | 35 | 45 | 39 | 2 | 9 | 72 | 17 | 7 | 1,849 |
| Insanity .. .. | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 13 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 15 |
| *Found Dead.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Causes known .. | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 7 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 10 |
| Causes unknown .. | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 18 |
| Total .. | 132 | 75 | 241 | 78 | 103 | 28 | 74 | 850 | 1 | 1 | 91 | 169 | 109 | 14 | 164 | 149 | 83 | 188 | 191 | 19 | 136 | 210 | 23 | 40 | 90 | 124 | 22 | 93 | 80 | 153 | 77 | 19 | 20 | 177 | 50 | 20 | 4,092 |
| In prisons .. .. | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 78 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 7 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 36 | 24 | 1 | 18 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 113 | 1 | 21 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 297 |
| In asylums .. .. | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 125 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 10 | 1 | 8 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 143 |
| In other places .. | 132 | 75 | 241 | 78 | 103 | 28 | 74 | 647 | 1 | 1 | 91 | 162 | 109 | 14 | 164 | 113 | 59 | 188 | 173 | 19 | 136 | 210 | 23 | 40 | 90 | 1 | 22 | 64 | 80 | 153 | 77 | 19 | 20 | 177 | 50 | 20 | 3,652 |

X.—A Classified Statement showing the Nature of the Criminal Cases tried before the District Courts of the Island during the Year 1917.



XI.—Table showing the Number of Summary Convictions for the Various Classes of Offences and the Kinds of Punishment inflicted in the Police Courts of the Island during the Year 1917.

| | Anuradhapura. | Avissawella. | Badulla. | Balapitiya. | Batticaloa. | Chavakachcheri. | Chilaw and Wennappuwa. | Colombo. | Colombo (Additional). | Colombo (Fort). | Dandagamuwa. | Galle. | Gampola and Nawalapitiya. | Hambantota. | Hatton. | Horana. | Hunuwella. | Jaffna. | Kalutara. | Kandy. | Kegalla. | Kurunegala. | Mahiyangana. | Mannar. | Matale. | Matara. | Mullaitivu. | Panadure. | Pantalai and Trincomalee. | Point Pedro. | Puttalam. | Ratnapura and Kalawana. | Tangalle. | Tellippalai. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | C. P. | C. P. | C. P. | C. P. | C. P. | C. P. | C. P. | C. P. | C. P. | C. P. | C. P. | C. P. | C. P. | C. P. | C. P. | C. P. | C. P. | C. P. | C. P. | C. P. | C. P. | C. P. | C. P. | C. P. | C. P. | C. P. | C. P. | C. P. | C. P. | C. P. | C. P. | C. P. | C. P. | C. P. |
| *Fine only.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Offences by or relating to public servants.. | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | 1 3 | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | 6 9 | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | 9 13 | — — | — — | — — | — — | 1 1 | 22 36 |
| Offences affecting the public health, &c. .. | 247 265 | 281 272 | 197 207 | 22 22 | — — | 2 4 | 62 66 | 93 — | — — | 343 264 | 70 72 | 2 2 | 2 2 | — — | 121 125 | 114 114 | 21 22 | 113 113 | 141 141 | — — | 176 215 | 2 2 | 8 6 | 33 33 | 364 414 | 132 139 | 303 336 | 245 254 | 49 61 | 17 17 | 366 366 | 87 94 | 866 597 | 48 48 | 82 85 | 9 9 | 276 328 | 113 117 | 7 14 | 4,616 | 4,938 |
| Contempt of lawful authority .. | 1 1 | 3 3 | — — | — — | — — | — — | 6 10 | — — | — — | 20 20 | 1 1 | 5 5 | 1 1 | — — | 2 2 | 2 2 | — — | 4 13 | 6 — | — — | 2 2 | 2 2 | — — | — — | 5 8 | 2 2 | — — | 45 50 | 4 9 | — — | 22 30 | 6 6 | 129 103 | 11 11 | 17 17 | — — | 3 3 | 6 4 | — — | 993 | 1,130 |
| Criminal force and assault .. | 29 32 | 40 46 | 3 4 | 22 30 | 17 29 | 18 22 | 18 19 | 112 178 | — — | 1 1 | 5 5 | 13 23 | — — | — — | 3 3 | 33 43 | 27 32 | — — | 32 — | 29 35 | 13 23 | 17 23 | 15 22 | 29 49 | 8 10 | 16 14 | 14 50 | 72 8 | 5 5 | 64 108 | 8 9 | 47 61 | 16 23 | 30 30 | 23 30 | 3 3 | 21 36 | 1 5 | 818 | 1,163 |
| Offences against property other than theft | 12 15 | 12 10 | 2 2 | 21 46 | — — | 7 9 | 9 44 | 49 — | — — | 6 10 | 3 3 | 26 51 | 11 11 | 4 8 | 9 9 | 1 1 | 19 22 | — — | 73 — | 27 8 | 2 2 | 8 10 | 21 22 | 27 27 | 3 7 | 19 20 | 3 4 | 1 1 | 9 9 | 3 3 | 17 21 | 2 2 | 6 6 | 4 4 | 8 13 | 18 2 | 2 2 | 415 | 490 |
| Theft other than cattle stealing .. | 21 21 | 11 13 | 6 6 | 5 5 | 10 — | 3 3 | 19 21 | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | 21 — | 3 3 | 2 2 | 5 5 | 28 28 | 6 6 | 24 24 | 15 27 | 3 5 | — — | 10 12 | 5 6 | 16 14 | 9 10 | 15 16 | 3 8 | 2 2 | 297 | 379 |
| Cattle stealing .. | — — | — — | — — | — — | 4 5 | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | 5 5 | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | 5 5 | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | 31 | 49 |
| Offences against the revenue laws .. | 71 66 | 441 445 | 312 323 | 158 176 | 124 143 | 74 91 | 598 615 | 156 158 | — — | — — | 330 220 | 481 486 | 134 166 | 16 16 | 32 32 | 439 446 | 164 171 | 24 26 | 681 779 | — — | 58 — | — — | 301 305 | 482 509 | 90 97 | 89 121 | 133 160 | 187 22 | 23 308 | 312 45 | 50 236 | 240 66 | 67 72 | 78 71 | 73 929 | 1009 | 360 | 315 | 85 | 87 | 7,734 | 8,237 |
| Offences against the labour laws .. | 2 3 | 18 19 | 11 11 | 3 3 | 4 1 | 1 4 | 8 4 | 4 — | — — | 1 — | 6 6 | 13 13 | 11 1 | 1 — | 24 24 | 3 3 | 2 — | 20 20 | 2 2 | 19 20 | — — | 6 6 | 49 62 | — — | 4 4 | 17 17 | 3 5 | — — | 2 2 | 16 16 | 5 5 | 9 16 | — — | — — | 9 9 | 1 — | — — | 3 1 | 270 | 298 |
| Other offences .. | 71 84 | 100 228 | 928 992 | 321 348 | 686 753 | 80 106 | 53 81 | 2025 2462 | 118 245 | 6 28 | 30 37 | 210 389 | 84 102 | 204 213 | 377 452 | 928 1041 | 790 970 | 14 16 | 272 21 | 1618 1844 | 290 213 | 378 398 | 445 494 | 23 28 | 39 41 | 216 246 | 369 397 | 11 22 | 160 191 | 112 117 | 272 320 | 212 217 | 102 153 | 231 245 | 102 166 | 179 199 | 272 289 | 12,543 | 14,477 |
| Total Convictions .. | 517 597 | 885 1051 | 1662 1747 | 890 922 | 840 943 | 196 239 | 749 798 | 2432 2978 | 118 245 | 376 326 | 458 472 | 908 1120 | 613 692 | 345 356 | 493 572 | 1539 1684 | 1202 1395 | 41 45 | 1051 1262 | 1731 1829 | 340 303 | 653 687 | 1389 1533 | 945 998 | 309 361 | 703 760 | 686 764 | 87 99 | 941 1025 | 277 290 | 1271 1428 | 374 392 | 325 411 | 356 387 | 1331 1590 | 580 700 | 474 502 | 27,836 | 31,391 |
| *Fine and Simple Imprisonment.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Offences by or relating to public servants.. | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — |
| Offences affecting the public health, &c. .. | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | 3 3 | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | 3 | 6 |
| Contempt of lawful authority .. | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | 14 11 | — — | — — | — — | — — | 1 1 | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | 15 | 32 |
| Criminal force and assault .. | — — | 1 2 | — — | — — | — — | 1 1 | — — | 1 1 | — — | 1 1 | 22 22 | — — | — — | — — | — — | 14 12 | — — | — — | 8 10 | — — | 1 1 | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | 9 9 | 4 4 | — — | — — | — — | 73 | 87 |
| Offences against property other than theft | — — | — — | — — | — — | 1 1 | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | 2 2 | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | 1 1 | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | 4 | 5 |
| Theft other than cattle stealing .. | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | 6 | 6 |
| Cattle stealing .. | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | 4 | 4 |
| Offences against the revenue laws .. | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | 3 | 3 |
| Offences against the labour laws .. | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | 1 | 1 |
| Other offences .. | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | 1 2 | 2 2 | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | 48 48 | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | 10 12 | 1 1 | — — | 63 | 66 |
| Total Convictions .. | 1 1 | 2 2 | — — | 1 1 | 1 1 | 1 1 | 1 1 | 2 2 | — — | 4 7 | 4 7 | — — | — — | — — | — — | 28 24 | — — | 48 49 | 8 10 | 1 1 | 3 4 | — — | — — | — — | — — | 1 1 | — — | 8 8 | — — | 10 10 | 6 6 | — — | — — | 12 18 | 1 1 | — — | 167 | 207 |
| *Fine and Rigorous Imprisonment.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Offences by or relating to public servants.. | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — |
| Offences affecting the public health, &c. .. | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | 1 1 | 1 1 | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — | 2 |
| Contempt of lawful authority .. | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — | — |
| Criminal force and assault .. | — — | 17 18 | — — | 7 14 | 1 1 | — — | 2 2 | 22 22 | — — | — — | — — | 3 3 | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — | 88 98 |
| Offences against property other than theft | — — | 2 2 | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — | 16 16 |
| Theft other than cattle stealing .. | — — | — — | 3 3 | 7 — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | 1 1 | — — | — — | 2 2 | 4 5 | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — | 23 31 |
| Cattle stealing .. | — — | 1 1 | — — | 1 1 | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | 15 21 | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — | 20 27 |
| Offences against the revenue laws .. | — — | 1 1 | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — | 1 1 |
| Offences against the labour laws .. | — — | 2 2 | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — | 2 2 |
| Other offences .. | — — | — — | 6 6 | 3 3 | 2 42 | 42 — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | 2 2 | 2 2 | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — | 86 97 |
| Total Convictions .. | — — | 23 24 | 11 13 | 10 20 | 43 43 | 1 1 | 2 2 | 22 22 | — — | 1 1 | 2 2 | 6 6 | 6 7 | — — | 2 2 | 25 33 | 2 — | — — | 6 6 | 2 2 | 1 1 | — — | 3 7 | 2 2 | 2 2 | 2 6 | 6 8 | 9 11 | — — | 12 12 | 7 7 | 10 10 | 6 7 | 1 2 | 2 3 | 3 4 | 6 10 | 21 — | 257 | 301 |
| *Simple Imprisonment only.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Offences by or relating to public servants.. | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — |
| Offences affecting the public health, &c. .. | 1 1 | 1 1 | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | 1 1 | — — | 2 2 | 2 2 | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | 1 1 | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | 1 1 | — — | — — | — — | — — | 10 | 10 |
| Contempt of lawful authority .. | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | 11 | 11 |
| Criminal force and assault .. | — — | — — | — — | — — | 2 2 | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — | 2 2 |
| Offences against property other than theft | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | 1 1 | — — | — — | 1 1 | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — | 3 3 |
| Theft other than cattle stealing .. | — — | 1 1 | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | 1 1 | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — | 2 2 |
| Cattle stealing .. | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — | — — |
| Offences against the revenue laws .. | 1 1 | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | 1 | 1 |
| Offences against the labour laws .. | — — | — — | — — | 1 — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — | — — |
| Other offences .. | 1 1 | — — | 6 6 | 1 1 | — — | — — | 2 2 | 2 2 | — — | — — | 4 4 | — — | — — | — — | — — | 2 2 | 1 1 | 2 2 | — — | 23 23 | — — | 2 2 | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | 7 10 | 1 1 | 1 1 | — — | 7 10 | — — | — | 79 88 |
| Total Convictions .. | 4 4 | 2 2 | 7 7 | 2 2 | 2 2 | 1 1 | 2 2 | 3 3 | 6 7 | — — | 5 13 | 10 10 | 3 3 | 4 4 | — — | 3 3 | 4 4 | — — | 10 10 | 25 25 | — — | 1 1 | 6 7 | — — | — — | — — | 9 13 | 1 1 | 2 2 | 2 2 | 6 6 | 3 3 | 2 7 | 7 7 | 2 2 | — — | 9 12 | — — | 201 | 221 |
| *Rigorous Imprisonment only.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Offences by or relating to public servants.. | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | 7 | 14 |
| Offences affecting the public health, &c. .. | — — | 1 1 | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | 11 — | — — | 16 21 | 15 17 | — — | 3 3 | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | 8 — | 2 — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | 7 13 | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | 67 | 78 |
| Contempt of lawful authority .. | — — | — — | — — | 2 2 | — — | — — | — — | 2 2 | — — | 1 1 | — — | — — | 1 1 | — — | 2 2 | — — | — — | — — | 18 24 | 3 3 | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | 4 6 | — — | — — | — — | 1 1 | — — | — — | 44 | 53 |
| Criminal force and assault .. | 6 6 | 12 12 | — — | 31 48 | 8 11 | 4 5 | 5 6 | 86 100 | — — | 6 6 | — — | 1 1 | 12 16 | — — | 2 2 | — — | 20 28 | — — | 35 43 | 20 23 | 1 1 | 19 20 | 17 — | 1 1 | 2 11 | 14 27 | 38 — | — — | 15 15 | 6 6 | 49 37 | — — | 3 4 | 3 3 | 1 1 | 27 30 | — — | 429 | 510 |
| Offences against property other than theft | 4 4 | 7 — | — — | 7 — | — — | 12 28 | 8 5 | 15 15 | 313 336 | — — | 65 67 | 2 2 | 28 — | — — | 28 — | — — | 24 21 | 1 1 | 60 — | 2 2 | 1 1 | 26 34 | 18 18 | 2 3 | 9 11 | 19 22 | 10 15 | 4 7 | 33 37 | 35 40 | 58 56 | 7 7 | 3 3 | 2 2 | 28 21 | 39 48 | 6 7 | — — | 1,071 | 1,206 |
| Theft other than cattle stealing | 14 14 | 48 54 | 45 47 | — — | 12 28 | 5 5 | 15 15 | 313 336 | — — | 17 19 | 19 28 | 25 25 | 61 62 | 1 1 | 60 66 | 34 51 | 1 1 | 2 2 | 39 43 | 68 78 | — — | 36 34 | 18 18 | 3 3 | 9 11 | 19 22 | 10 15 | 4 7 | 33 37 | 35 40 | 56 56 | 7 7 | 3 3 | 2 2 | 28 21 | 39 48 | 6 7 | — — | 1,071 | 1,206 |
| Cattle stealing .. | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | 10 — | — — | — — | 7 13 | — — | — — | — — | — — | 9 9 | — — | — — | — — | 10 10 | — — | 1 1 | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | 1 1 | — — | — — | — — | — — | 1 1 | 17 | 39 | 107 |
| Offences against the revenue laws .. | 1 1 | — — | 5 5 | 1 1 | 1 1 | — — | — — | 3 3 | 2 2 | — — | — — | — — | 2 2 | — — | — — | 2 2 | — — | — — | 29 29 | 7 10 | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | 1 1 | — — | — — | — — | 7 9 | — — | — — | 57 | 73 |
| Offences against the labour laws .. | 1 1 | 103 112 | 119 120 | 11 11 | 1 1 | — — | — — | 1 1 | 2 2 | 19 81 | 2 2 | 14 17 | 99 103 | — — | 26 58 | — — | 2 2 | — — | 73 94 | 17 17 | — — | 36 42 | 11 11 | — — | — — | 6 9 | 49 59 | 16 16 | 35 35 | 36 36 | 4 4 | 20 20 | 9 9 | 1 1 | — — | 600 | 923 |
| Other offences .. | 1 1 | 11 11 | 48 53 | 26 23 | 2 2 | — — | 6 6 | 69 69 | — — | 5 34 | 11 20 | 17 34 | 11 11 | 3 13 | 11 42 | 22 20 | 21 33 | — — | 14 22 | 1 1 | — — | 28 27 | 12 18 | — — | 9 8 | 7 9 | 13 14 | 31 4 | 6 6 | 17 09 | 78 17 | 25 1 | 2 5 | 514 | 700 |
| Total Convictions .. | 27 27 | 180 195 | 230 239 | 99 121 | 27 46 | 16 12 | 44 49 | 520 709 | — — | 132 238 | 56 84 | 79 87 | 228 237 | 6 16 | 156 190 | 95 120 | 37 45 | 3 3 | 228 288 | 122 135 | 3 3 | 106 122 | 114 132 | 17 26 | 18 18 | 131 139 | 65 84 | 8 8 | 87 97 | 111 117 | 195 237 | 32 35 | 9 10 | 26 26 | 68 170 | 184 63 | 82 14 | 21 | 3,591 | 4,243 |
| *Second Over.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Offences by or relating to public servants.. | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | 3 | 4 |
| Offences affecting the public health, &c. .. | 26 29 | 7 16 | — — | — — | — — | 3 6 | — — | 7 — | — — | 1 1 | 1 1 | 5 7 | 3 3 | — — | — — | 1 1 | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | 2 2 | — — | — — | 1 1 | — — | — — | 62 | 85 |
| Contempt of lawful authority .. | — — | 2 2 | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | 1 — | — — | 1 1 | 1 1 | — — | — — | — — | — — | 1 1 | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | 5 | 7 |
| Criminal force and assault .. | 2 2 | 6 6 | — — | 2 2 | 2 3 | 4 6 | — — | 7 15 | — — | 1 1 | 3 4 | 1 1 | — — | — — | — — | 1 1 | 1 1 | 7 7 | 7 7 | — — | 1 1 | 1 1 | 1 1 | 7 7 | 7 7 | — — | 5 6 | — — | 17 17 | 4 4 | 1 1 | 4 5 | — — | 1 1 | — — | 92 | 116 |
| Offences against property other than theft | — — | 6 6 | — — | 1 1 | — — | 2 2 | — — | 4 6 | — — | 1 1 | 1 1 | 14 14 | 1 1 | — — | — — | 3 3 | — — | — — | 2 2 | — — | — — | 2 2 | 1 1 | 2 2 | 1 1 | 2 2 | 1 1 | — — | 2 2 | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | 34 | 38 |
| Theft other than cattle stealing .. | — — | 5 5 | — — | 4 4 | — — | — — | — — | 4 6 | — — | — — | — — | 14 14 | 1 1 | — — | — — | 3 3 | — — | — — | 2 2 | — — | — — | 2 2 | 1 1 | 2 2 | 1 1 | 2 2 | 1 1 | — — | 2 2 | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | 34 | 43 |
| Cattle stealing .. | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | 4 | 4 |
| Offences against the revenue laws .. | 1 1 | — — | 1 1 | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | 1 | 1 |
| Offences against the labour laws .. | 12 12 | — — | 2 2 | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | 16 | 17 |
| Other offences .. | 5 7 | 2 2 | 14 17 | 6 6 | — — | 3 7 | 3 5 | 38 62 | 1 1 | 6 — | — — | 23 28 | 8 12 | — — | — — | — — | 6 — | — — | 13 13 | — — | — — | 1 2 | 5 9 | 16 — | — — | 10 11 | 19 19 | — — | 3 7 | — — | 18 16 | 1 1 | 5 10 | 1 1 | 14 17 | 4 4 | — — | 211 | 279 |
| Total Convictions .. | 46 50 | 23 23 | 21 23 | 9 9 | 2 3 | 14 19 | 3 5 | 58 100 | 1 1 | 4 4 | 4 1 | 1 55 | 61 27 | 34 — | — 1 | 1 1 | 6 8 | 1 1 | 21 23 | — — | 1 1 | 4 4 | 6 10 | 29 — | 3 3 | 2 2 | 1 1 | 28 26 | 26 — | — 9 | 15 2 | 8 41 | 42 6 | 9 9 | 15 2 | 3 13 | 8 12 | 13 — | 471 | 598 |
| *Juvenile Offenders Whipped* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cattle theft under the Penal Code .. | — — | — — | — — | 1 1 | — — | 6 6 | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | 8 | 10 |
| Offences under other laws .. | 5 5 | 17 18 | 63 — | 7 14 | 6 7 | 1 1 | 6 7 | 172 199 | — — | 7 7 | 2 2 | 17 18 | 20 3 | 5 5 | 24 28 | 21 23 | 11 11 | — — | 19 18 | 28 31 | 8 8 | 4 4 | 12 17 | 5 5 | 3 6 | 41 43 | 9 9 | — — | 22 22 | 20 21 | 16 21 | 15 21 | — — | 11 11 | 16 17 | 19 26 | 27 1 | 1 | 626 | 710 |
| Total Convictions .. | 5 5 | 17 18 | 63 — | 8 15 | 6 7 | 1 1 | 6 7 | 172 199 | — — | 7 7 | 2 2 | 17 18 | 20 3 | 5 5 | 24 28 | 21 23 | 11 11 | — — | 19 18 | 28 31 | 8 8 | 4 4 | 12 17 | 5 5 | 3 6 | 41 43 | 9 9 | — — | 22 22 | 20 21 | 16 21 | 15 21 | — — | 11 11 | 16 17 | 19 26 | 27 1 | 1 | 626 | 720 |
| Released under First Offenders Act .. | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — | — |
| Otherwise dealt with .. | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | 5 — | — — | 22 41 | — — | — — | — — | — | 3 3 | 126 | 148 |
| Grand Total .. | 603 687 | 1130 1325 | 1997 2099 | 691 789 | 921 1039 | 224 276 | 810 866 | 3335 4033 | 119 249 | 425 587 | 532 580 | 1133 1303 | 896 994 | 354 377 | 770 900 | 1709 1918 | 1262 1468 | 93 97 | 1918 2299 | 1932 2033 | 356 379 | 782 845 | 1532 1703 | 971 439 | 431 529 | 908 978 | 775 918 | 98 84 | 1081 1189 | 445 496 | 1847 1782 | 830 861 | 346 440 | 434 471 | 1557 1841 | 697 800 | 492 527 | 33,283 | 37,829 |

## REPORT OF THE CROWN COUNSEL, WESTERN CIRCUIT, FOR THE YEAR 1917.

I HAVE the honour to submit return of cases disposed of in the Western Circuit during the year 1917, and to report as follows :—

1. Table A is a return of cases referred to Crown Counsel in the Western Circuit from the year 1908 to 1917. The number of cases committed for trial before the Supreme Court and District Courts in 1917 were 118 and 600 respectively, and shows that the decrease noticed in previous years is being maintained. The total number of cases dealt with by Crown Counsel in 1917 was 862, as against 874 in 1916 and 840 in 1915.

2. Table B deals with the cases tried by the Supreme Court in 1917, while Table C deals more fully with the cases of homicide tried by the Supreme Court in 1917. There has been a slight increase over 1916 in the number of cases and persons tried, the number of cases in which convictions were obtained as well as the number of persons convicted, while the number of acquittals has decreased from 32 in 1916 to 18 in 1917. A decrease in unnatural crimes will be noticed. An increase over 1916 in cases of homicide will also be noticed, but when compared with the figures of the past eight years, the general decrease has been maintained. In 1917 28 persons were convicted of murder, as against 18 in 1916 and 33 in 1915. Thirty persons were found guilty of offences of homicide not amounting to murder, as against 31 in 1916 and 44 in 1915.

3. Table D shows the number of cases tried and disposed of in Western Circuit by the Supreme Court and District Courts from 1908 to 1917. In 1917 114 cases were disposed of, as against 103 in 1916 and 140 in 1915. The general decrease is being maintained. With regard to cases tried by the District Courts, there is an appreciable decrease in the cases tried in 1917, as against those disposed of in 1916. 714 cases were disposed of by the Supreme Court and District Courts in 1917, as against 776 in 1916, 669 in 1915, and 836 in 1908.

4. Table E deals with the District Court trials in the Western Circuit in 1917. These figures when compared with those of 1916 show an increase in cases of theft and house-breaking. Cases of robbery appear to be normal. Cases involving violence to the person show a slight decrease on the whole.

5. Table F deals with the cases tried by the various District Courts in the Western Circuit. The total number of cases is 600. An increase in the number of cases tried will be noticed with regard to Kalutara and Puttalam.

6. Table G shows that in 1917 920 persons were tried by the District Courts, 266 acquitted, 634 persons convicted, and 2 otherwise dealt with. A general decrease compared with last year's figures will be noticed.

7. Table H deals with certain cases tried of consent in the Police Courts within the Western Circuit. There were 990 cases and 1,309 persons charged. 457 cases ended in convictions, while 452 persons were convicted. 482 cases ended in acquittals, and 767 persons were acquitted. A general decrease compared with last year's figures will be noted.

R. F. DIAS,
Crown Counsel.

Colombo, April 22, 1918.

**A.**—Return of Cases referred to the Crown Counsel in the Western Circuit from 1908 to 1917.

| Year. | Number of Cases committed for Trial | | Number of Cases referred to Police Courts. | Number in which Accused were directed to be discharged. | Number of Cases compounded. | Total. | Number pending at the end of Year. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Before Supreme Court. | Before District Courts. | | | | | |
| 1908 .. | 160 | 691 | 43 | 72 | 51 | 1,017 | 80 |
| 1909 .. | 175 | 688 | 11 | 64 | 61 | 999 | 48 |
| January 1, 1910, to June 30, 1911 .. | 187 | 1,000 | 28 | 43 | 43 | 1,341 | 68 |
| July 1, 1911, to June 30, 1912 .. | 144 | 518 | 48 | 56 | 23 | 789 | 21 |
| 1912 (January 1 to December 31) .. | 128 | 477 | 33 | 44 | 28 | 710 | 17 |
| 1913 .. | 112 | 509 | 28 | 58 | 51 | 758 | 15 |
| 1914 .. | 131 | 526 | 35 | 74 | 47 | 813 | 37 |
| 1915 .. | 149 | 565 | 19 | 67 | 40 | 840 | 40 |
| 1916 .. | 104 | 673 | 30 | 26 | 41 | 874 | 46 |
| 1917 .. | 118 | 600 | 15 | 52 | 41 | 862 | 46 |

**B.**—Supreme Court Trials in the Western Circuit for the Year 1917.

| Offence. | Number of Cases. | Number of Persons. | Number of Cases in which a Conviction was obtained. | Number of Persons convicted. | Number of Cases in which all the Accused were acquitted. | Number of Persons acquitted. | Number of Cases withdrawn. | Number of Cases pending. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Abduction and rape, §§ 357, 364 | 18 | 24 | 13 | 18 | 5 | 6 | — | — |
| Attempt to commit murder, § 300 | 13 | 14 | 11 | 11 | 2 | 3 | — | — |
| Causing grievous hurt by means of dangerous weapons, § 317.. | 3 | 6 | 3 | 4 | — | 2 | — | — |
| Causing hurt, § 314 .. | 2 | 3 | 2 | 2 | — | 1 | — | — |
| Forgery and using as genuine forged documents, §§ 456, 459 | 8 | 17 | 6 | 11 | 1 | 6 | — | 1 |
| Homicide cases .. | 60 | 73 | 50 | — | 8 | 15 | — | 2 |
| (1) Murder, § 296 .. | — | — | — | 28 | — | — | — | — |
| (2) Culpable homicide not amounting to murder, § 297 .. .. | — | — | — | 18 | — | — | — | — |
| (3) Causing hurt, § 314 .. | — | — | — | 4 | — | — | — | — |
| (4) Causing grievous hurt by means of dangerous weapons, § 317 .. | — | — | — | 4 | — | — | — | — |
| (5) Causing grievous hurt, § 316 .. .. | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — |
| (6) Causing hurt, § 315 .. | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — |
| (7) Causing grievous hurt on grave and sudden provocation, § 326 .. | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — |
| (8) Concealment of birth, § 309 .. .. | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — |
| House-breaking by night, theft, robbery, and hurt, §§ 443, 369, 380, 382 .. .. | 7 | 12 | 4 | 7 | 2 | 5 | — | 1 |
| Unnatural offence, § 365 .. | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | — | — | — | — |
| Uttering and possessing counterfeit currency notes, Ordinance No. 32 of 1884 .. | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | — | — | — | — |
| Making false entries and criminal breach of trust, §§ 466A and 391 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 2 | — | 2 | — | — |
| Total .. | 118 | 158 | 96 | 118 | 18 | 40 | — | 4 |

**C.**—Table showing Cases of Homicide tried in the Western Circuit from 1908 to 1917.

| Year. | Cases. | Persons. | Persons convicted of Murder. | Persons convicted of lesser Offences. | Persons acquitted. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1908 .. | 60 | 91 | 12 | 58 | 21 |
| 1909 .. | 68 | 91 | 29 | 39 | 23 |
| January 1, 1910, to June 30, 1911 .. | 79 | 103 | 20 | 47 | 36 |
| July 1, 1911, to June 30, 1912 .. | 61 | 82 | 21 | 43 | 18 |
| 1912 (January 1 to December 31) .. | 66 | 100 | 21 | 46 | 33 |
| 1913 .. | 51 | 72 | 20 | 30 | 22 |
| 1914 .. | 72 | 84 | 28 | 30 | 26 |
| 1915 .. | 78 | 112 | 33 | 44 | 35 |
| 1916 .. | 52 | 79 | 18 | 31 | 30 |
| 1917 .. | 58 | 73 | 28 | 30 | 15 |

**D.**—Cases tried and disposed of in the Western Circuit by the Supreme Court and District Courts from 1908 to 1917.

| Year. | Supreme Court. | District Courts. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1908 .. .. | 145 | 691 | 836 |
| 1909 .. .. | 166 | 688 | 854 |
| January 1, 1910, to June 30, 1911 | 186 | 960 | 1,146 |
| July 1, 1911, to June 30, 1912 .. | 146 | 497 | 643 |
| 1912 (January 1 to December 31) | 127 | 466 | 593 |
| 1913 .. .. | 114 | 509 | 623 |
| 1914 .. .. | 130 | 482 | 612 |
| 1915 .. .. | 140 | 529 | 669 |
| 1916 .. .. | 103 | 673 | 776 |
| 1917 .. .. | 114 | 600 | 714 |

**E.**—District Court Trials in the Western Circuit for the Year 1917.

| Offence. | Number of Cases. | Number of Persons. | Number of Persons acquitted. | Number of Persons convicted. | Number of Persons otherwise disposed of. | Number of Persons pending Trial |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Unlawful assembly | 6 | 46 | 23 | 23 | — | — |
| Riot | 5 | 29 | 13 | 16 | — | — |
| Assault on public servants | 3 | 6 | — | 6 | — | — |
| Giving or fabricating false evidence | 7 | 7 | 2 | 5 | — | — |
| False statements | 1 | 1 | 1 | — | — | — |
| False personation | 4 | 4 | — | 2 | — | 2 |
| False charge | 1 | 1 | — | 1 | — | — |
| Escapes and connected offences | 5 | 19 | 14 | 5 | — | — |
| Counterfeiting coin | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | — | — |
| Concealment of birth | 1 | 1 | — | 1 | — | — |
| Hurt | 6 | 24 | 13 | 11 | — | — |
| Grievous hurt | 14 | 14 | — | 14 | — | — |
| Causing hurt and grievous hurt by dangerous weapons | 74 | 102 | 16 | 85 | — | 1 |
| Assault and criminal force | 9 | 9 | 2 | 6 | — | 1 |
| Kidnapping | 8 | 11 | 1 | 10 | — | — |
| Theft other than cattle or prædial products | 101 | 114 | 13 | 98 | — | 3 |
| Theft of cattle | 18 | 26 | 6 | 20 | — | — |
| Theft of prædial products | 4 | 4 | — | 4 | — | — |
| Theft by servants | 6 | 6 | 3 | 3 | — | — |
| Robbery | 66 | 126 | 44 | 77 | — | 5 |
| Criminal misappropriation | 29 | 33 | 8 | 24 | — | 1 |
| Receiving stolen property | 4 | 5 | 2 | 3 | — | — |
| Cheating | 8 | 16 | 6 | 9 | 1 | — |
| Mischief | 16 | 19 | 7 | 11 | 1 | — |
| House-trespass | 6 | 11 | 5 | 6 | — | — |
| House-breaking, &c. | 98 | 156 | 56 | 98 | — | 2 |
| House-trespass and house-breaking to commit offences | 54 | 75 | 19 | 55 | — | 1 |
| Other offences | 44 | 53 | 11 | 40 | — | 2 |
| Total | 600 | 920 | 266 | 634 | 2 | 18 |

**F.**—Number of Cases tried in the District Courts of the Western Circuit from 1908 to 1917.

| Year. | Colombo. | Negombo. | Kalutara. | Chilaw. | Puttalam. | Ratnapura. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1908 | 324 | 103 | 146 | 47 | 26 | 45 | 691 |
| 1909 | 326 | 91 | 127 | 49 | 24 | 71 | 688 |
| January 1, 1910, to June 30, 1911 | 472 | 97 | 246 | 83 | 24 | 38 | 960 |
| July 1, 1911, to June 30, 1912 | 282 | 37 | 102 | 28 | 11 | 29 | 489 |
| 1912 (January 1 to December 31) | 259 | 40 | 104 | 26 | 9 | 28 | 466 |
| 1913 | 309 | 44 | 89 | 25 | 12 | 30 | 509 |
| 1914 | 222 | 39 | 146 | 31 | 9 | 35 | 482 |
| 1915 | 277 | 55 | 135 | 54 | 9 | 38 | 568 |
| 1916 | 291 | 66 | 194 | 51 | 9 | 18 | 629 |
| 1917 | 260 | 62 | 207 | 54 | 16 | 1 | 600 |

**G.**—Return of Criminal Cases tried by the District Courts in the Western Circuit for the Year 1917.

| | Colombo. | Negombo. | Kalutara. | Chilaw. | Puttalam. | Ratnapura. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Number of cases | 260 | 62 | 207 | 54 | 16 | 1 | 600 |
| Number of persons | 339 | 131 | 323 | 87 | 32 | 8 | 920 |
| Number of persons acquitted | 69 | 53 | 103 | 19 | 14 | 8 | 266 |
| Number of persons convicted | 265 | 75 | 214 | 65 | 15 | — | 634 |
| Number of persons otherwise disposed of | 1 | — | — | — | 1 | — | 2 |
| Number of persons pending trial | 4 | 3 | 6 | 3 | 2 | — | 18 |

**H.**—Police Court Trials in Cattle Stealing Cases, Hurt with Knife, and Cases tried by Consent in the Western Circuit for the Year 1917.

| Offence. | Cattle Stealing (§ 368). | Hurt with Knife (§ 315). | Offences tried by Consent. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Number of cases | 299 | 656 | 35 | 990 |
| Number of persons | 461 | 807 | 41 | 1,309 |
| Number of cases in which a conviction was obtained | 92 | 332 | 33 | 457 |
| Number of persons convicted | 133 | 373 | 36 | 452 |
| Number of cases in which all the accused were acquitted | 190 | 290 | 2 | 482 |
| Number of persons acquitted | 328 | 434 | 5 | 767 |
| Number of cases pending | 17 | 34 | — | 51 |

## REPORT OF THE CROWN COUNSEL, MIDLAND CIRCUIT, FOR THE YEAR 1917.

I HAVE the honour to submit return of cases disposed of in the Midland Circuit during the year 1917, and to report as follows :—

1. Table A, a return of cases submitted to Crown Counsel, shows an increase in the total number of cases, as compared with previous years since July, 1911. There is a slight increase in the number of cases committed to the Supreme Court, and the number of cases committed to the District Court is the largest since 1911.

2. Table B, a return of cases tried in the Supreme Court, shows that out of a total of 50 persons charged with culpable homicide, 16 were convicted of murder, 9 of culpable homicide not amounting to murder, and 2 of causing death by rash or negligent act. Table C, dealing with cases of homicide since 1908, shows a slight increase both in the number of cases and the number of persons charged, as compared with the previous year.

3. Table D is a return of cases disposed of by the Supreme and District Courts, and shows an increase as compared with previous years since 1911.

4. Table E, giving details with regard to cases tried in the District Courts of the circuit, shows that the largest number were cases of house-breaking and robbery. Out of a total of 350 cases, in which 658 persons were charged, 335 persons were convicted, and 39 are awaiting trial.

5. Tables F and G, relating to cases tried in the District Courts, show, as pointed out above, that the total number of cases committed to the District Courts is the largest since the year 1911, and, consequently, with the exception of Kandy and Nuwara Eliya, each of the courts show an increase in the number of cases tried, as compared with the previous year.

6. Table H, a return of cases of cattle stealing and hurt with knife, tried in the Police Courts, shows that out of a total of 408 persons charged with cattle stealing in 195 cases, only 71 persons were convicted, and that out of a total of 424 persons charged with causing hurt with a knife, only 154 were convicted.

W. E. BARBER,
Crown Counsel.

Kandy, April 28, 1918.

**A.**—Return of Cases referred to the Crown Counsel, Midland Circuit, from 1908 to 1917.

| Year. | Number of Cases committed for Trial | | Number referred to Police Courts. | Number in which accused were directed to be discharged. | Number compounded. | Total. | Number pending at the end of Year. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Before Supreme Court. | Before District Courts. | | | | | |
| 1908 .. .. | 114 | 323 | 24 | 78 | 64 | 603 | 31 |
| 1909 .. .. | 103 | 361 | 24 | 56 | 45 | 589 | 41 |
| January 1, 1910, to June 30, 1911 | 114 | 493 | 40 | 66 | 76 | 789 | 20 |
| July 1, 1911, to June 30, 1912 .. .. | 95 | 249 | 11 | 34 | 20 | 409 | 15 |
| 1912 (January 1 to December 31) .. | 111 | 253 | 8 | 37 | 17 | 426 | 29 |
| 1913 .. .. | 124 | 259 | 9 | 37 | 21 | 460 | 20 |
| 1914 .. .. | 81 | 231 | 6 | 20 | 9 | 347 | 40 |
| 1915 .. .. | 147 | 283 | 3 | 19 | 6 | 458 | 26 |
| 1916 .. .. | 90 | 299 | 10 | 28 | 16 | 443 | 37 |
| 1917 .. .. | 94 | 351 | 8 | 23 | 24 | 510 | 20 |

**B.**—Supreme Court Trials in the Midland Circuit during the Year 1917.

| Offence. | Number of Cases. | Number of Persons. | Number of Cases in which a Conviction was obtained. | Number of Persons convicted. | Number of Cases in which all the Accused were acquitted. | Number of Persons acquitted. | Number of Cases withdrawn. | Number of Cases pending. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Abduction and rape, §§ 357, 364 .. | 12 | 14 | 7 | 9 | 5 | 5 | — | — |
| Attempt to commit murder, § 300 .. | 10 | 12 | 7 | 9 | 3 | 3 | — | — |
| Cheating, § 403 .. .. | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | — |
| Using criminal force, § 345 .. | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | — |
| Criminal intimidation, § 486 .. | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | — |
| Forgery and using as genuine forged documents, §§ 456, 459 .. .. | 8 | 17 | 6 | 9 | 2 | 8 | — | — |
| Homicide cases .. .. | 39* | 50 | 28 | — | 10 | 15 | — | 1 |
| (1) Murder, § 296 .. .. | — | — | — | 16 | — | — | — | — |
| (2) Culpable homicide not amounting to murder, § 297 .. .. | — | — | — | 9 | — | — | — | — |
| (3) Causing death by rash and negligent act, § 298 .. .. | — | — | — | 2 | — | — | — | — |
| (4) Grievous hurt, § 317 .. | — | — | — | 4 | — | — | — | — |
| (5) Causing hurt, § 314 .. | — | — | — | 4 | — | — | — | — |
| House-breaking by night, theft, &c., §§ 443, 368, &c. .. .. | 15 | 77 | 9 | 42 | 4 | 35 | — | 2 |
| Making false entries, § 466A, &c. .. | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | — |
| Unnatural offence, § 365 .. | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | — |
| Uttering and possessing counterfeit currency notes .. .. | 5 | 5 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | — | — |
| Total .. | 94 | 180 | 64 | 111 | 27 | 69 | — | 3 |

* Including two cases transferred from Northern Circuit.

**C.**—Table showing Cases of Homicide tried in the Midland Circuit from 1908 to 1917.

| Year. | Cases. | Persons. | Persons convicted of Murder. | Persons convicted of lesser Offences. | Persons acquitted. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1908 .. .. | 54 | 75 | 24 | 26 | 25 |
| 1909 .. .. | 44 | 50 | 11 | 25 | 14 |
| January 1, 1910, to June 30, 1911 | 64 | 74 | 18 | 44 | 12 |
| July 1, 1911, to June 30, 1912 .. | 43 | 52 | 21 | 23 | 8 |
| 1912 (January 1 to December 31) | 50 | 56 | 15 | 32 | 9 |
| 1913 .. .. | 57 | 76 | 19 | 34 | 23 |
| 1914 .. .. | 35 | 48 | 12 | 24 | 12 |
| 1915 .. .. | 64 | 82 | 33 | 24 | 25 |
| 1916 .. .. | 36 | 41 | 14 | 14 | 13 |
| 1917 .. .. | 39 | 50 | 16 | 19 | 15 |

**D.**—Cases tried and disposed of in the Midland Circuit by the Supreme Court and District Courts from 1908 to 1917.

| Year. | Supreme Court. | District Courts. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1908 .. .. | 113 | 298 | 411 |
| 1909 .. .. | 99 | 361 | 460 |
| January 1, 1910, to June 30, 1911 | 114 | 475 | 589 |
| July 1, 1911, to June 30, 1912 .. | 89 | 239 | 328 |
| 1912 (January 1 to December 31) .. | 110 | 242 | 352 |
| 1913 .. .. | 121 | 259 | 380 |
| 1914 .. .. | 75 | 212 | 287 |
| 1915 .. .. | 143 | 264 | 407 |
| 1916 .. .. | 87 | 299 | 386 |
| 1917 .. .. | 91 | 351 | 442 |

**E.**—District Court Trials in the Midland Circuit for the Year 1917.

| Offence. | Number of Cases. | Number of Persons. | Number of Persons acquitted. | Number of Persons convicted. | Number of Persons otherwise disposed of. | Number of Persons pending Trial. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Riot .. .. .. | 17 | 139 | 60 | 48 | 13 | 18 |
| Assault on public servants .. | 2 | 3 | 2 | 1 | — | — |
| Taking illegal gratification .. | 1 | 1 | — | 1 | — | — |
| Giving or fabricating false evidence .. | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | — | — |
| False personation .. .. | 4 | 7 | 1 | 5 | 1 | — |
| False statements .. .. | 3 | 3 | — | 2 | — | 1 |
| Escapes and connected offences .. | 3 | 3 | — | 3 | — | — |
| Concealment of birth .. .. | 4 | 5 | — | 5 | — | — |
| Hurt .. .. .. | 5 | 9 | — | 7 | 1 | 1 |
| Grievous hurt .. .. | 22 | 34 | 8 | 26 | — | — |
| Causing hurt and grievous hurt by dangerous weapons .. .. | 27 | 36 | 13 | 22 | — | 1 |
| Wrongful confinement .. .. | 1 | 1 | — | 1 | — | — |
| Assault and criminal force .. | 6 | 7 | 3 | 4 | — | — |
| Kidnapping .. .. | 5 | 6 | 2 | 4 | — | — |
| Theft other than cattle or prædial products | 32 | 42 | 14 | 27 | — | 1 |
| Theft of cattle .. .. | 4 | 8 | 3 | 5 | — | — |
| Theft of prædial products .. | 4 | 6 | 3 | 3 | — | — |
| Theft by servants .. .. | 5 | 5 | 2 | 3 | — | — |
| Extortion .. .. | 4 | 7 | 3 | 3 | — | 1 |
| Robbery .. .. .. | 35 | 88 | 44 | 39 | 3 | 2 |
| Criminal misappropriation .. | 11 | 12 | 4 | 8 | — | — |
| Receiving stolen property .. | 11 | 15 | 9 | 6 | — | — |
| Cheating .. .. .. | 6 | 7 | 1 | 5 | — | 1 |
| Mischief .. .. .. | 12 | 19 | 8 | 9 | — | 2 |
| House-trespass .. .. | 8 | 13 | 5 | 4 | — | 4 |
| House-breaking, &c. .. .. | 31 | 53 | 35 | 13 | — | 5 |
| House-trespass and house-breaking to commit offences .. .. | 61 | 98 | 36 | 60 | — | 2 |
| Other offences .. .. | 24 | 29 | 9 | 20 | — | — |
| Total .. | 350 | 658 | 266 | 335 | 18 | 39 |

**F.**—Number of Cases tried in the District Courts of the Midland Circuit from 1908 to 1917.

| Year. | Anuradhapura. | Badulla. | Kandy. | Kegalla. | Kurunegala. | Nuwara Eliya. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1908 .. .. | 8 | 22 | 87 | 77 | 104 | — | 298 |
| 1909 .. .. | 18 | 30 | 84 | 99 | 122 | 8 | 361 |
| January 1, 1910, to June 30, 1911 .. | 23 | 39 | 169 | 94 | 128 | 22 | 475 |
| July 1, 1911, to June 30, 1912 .. .. | 15 | 17 | 69 | 51 | 63 | 19 | 234 |
| 1912 (January 1 to December 31) .. | 12 | 21 | 78 | 45 | 73 | 13 | 242 |
| 1913 .. .. | 28 | 23 | 105 | 39 | 58 | 6 | 259 |
| 1914 .. .. .. | 14 | 13 | 100 | 24 | 61 | — | 212 |
| 1915 .. .. | 25 | 16 | 101 | 32 | 83 | 9 | 266 |
| 1916 .. .. | 23 | 11 | 124 | 41 | 89 | 11 | 299 |
| 1917 .. .. | 27 | 19 | 115 | 70 | 110 | 9 | 350 |

**G.**—Return of Criminal Cases tried by the several District Courts in the Midland Circuit for the Year 1917.

| Name of Court. | Number of Cases. | Number of Persons. | Number of Persons acquitted. | Number of Persons convicted. | Number of Persons otherwise disposed of. | Number of Persons pending Trial. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Anuradhapura | 27 | 85 | 41 | 17 | 16 | 11 |
| Badulla | 19 | 39 | 6 | 16 | 1 | 16 |
| Kandy | 115 | 184 | 71 | 107 | — | 6 |
| Kegalla | 70 | 123 | 75 | 48 | — | — |
| Kurunegala | 110 | 218 | 73 | 140 | 1 | 4 |
| Nuwara Eliya | 9 | 9 | — | 7 | — | 2 |
| Total | 350 | 658 | 266 | 335 | 18 | 39 |

**H.**—Police Court Trials in Cattle Stealing Cases, Hurt with Knife, and Cases tried by Consent in the Midland Circuit for the Year 1917.

| | Cattle Stealing (§ 368). | Hurt with Knife (§ 315). | Offences tried by Consent. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Number of cases | 195 | 310 | 46 | 551 |
| Number of persons | 408 | 424 | 55 | 887 |
| Number of cases in which a conviction was obtained | 49 | 128 | 36 | 213 |
| Number of persons convicted | 71 | 154 | 38 | 263 |
| Number of cases in which all the accused were acquitted | 133 | 161 | 9 | 303 |
| Number of persons acquitted | 337 | 270 | 17 | 624 |
| Number of cases pending | 13 | 21 | 1 | 35 |

## REPORT OF THE CROWN COUNSEL, NORTHERN AND SOUTHERN CIRCUITS, FOR THE YEAR 1917.

THE annexed statistical returns show the prevalence of crime in the Northern and Southern Circuits during the year 1917. The prevalence of crime during previous years is also shown.

### NORTHERN CIRCUIT.

The number of cases committed before the Supreme Court and the District Courts shows no marked fall when compared with the number of cases similarly treated the previous year. The only matter calling for comment is that out of the 17 cases of serious crime before the Supreme Court convictions were obtained in 15; this reflects credit on the Magistrates concerned and the Police.

### SOUTHERN CIRCUIT.

An increase is shown regarding cases committed for trial both before the Supreme Court and the District Courts. In the former case the number of cases of the year 1917 aggregated 57, as against the respective aggregates of 48 and 46 of the two preceding years. In the latter case the aggregate of the year 1917 was 158, whereas the aggregates of the years 1916 and 1915 were respectively 94 and 136. It might, however, be noted that the aggregate 94 of the year 1916 was exceptional.

There were altogether 33 cases of homicide, 53 persons were charged in respect of them, and out of these 53, 33 were acquitted and 20 convicted.

S. OBEYESEKERE,
Crown Counsel.

Colombo, April 17, 1918.

**A.**—Return of Cases referred to the Crown Counsel, Northern Circuit, from 1908 to 1917.

| Year. | Number of Cases committed for Trial | | Number referred to Police Courts. | Number in which Accused were directed to be discharged. | Number compounded. | Total. | Number of Cases pending. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Before Supreme Court. | Before District Courts. | | | | | |
| 1908 | 37 | 108 | 8 | 18 | 4 | 175 | 13 |
| 1909 | 23 | 87 | 11 | 21 | 16 | 135 | 4 |
| January 1, 1910, to June 30, 1911 | 36 | 137 | 3 | 33 | 12 | 221 | 12 |
| July 1, 1911, to June 30, 1912 | 13 | 101 | 2 | 9 | 6 | 151 | 17 |
| 1912 (January 1 to December 31) | 27 | 115 | 3 | 1 | 16 | 162 | 10 |
| 1913 | 15 | 88 | 6 | 7 | 22 | 138 | 8 |
| 1914 | 18 | 75 | 2 | 5 | 19 | 119 | 8 |
| 1915 | 15 | 77 | 2 | 7 | 9 | 110 | 9 |
| 1916 | 21 | 103 | 3 | 6 | 8 | 141 | 13 |
| 1917 | 19 | 102 | 2 | 8 | 6 | 137 | 5 |

**B.**—Supreme Court Trials in the Northern Circuit for the Year 1917.

| Offence. | Number of Cases. | Number of Persons. | Number of Cases in which a Conviction was obtained. | Number of Persons convicted. | Number of Cases in which all the Accused were acquitted. | Number of Persons acquitted. | Number of Cases withdrawn. | Number of Cases pending. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Abduction and rape, §§ 357 and 364 .. | 3 | 6 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 4 | — | — |
| Causing grievous hurt, § 317 .. | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | — | — | — | — |
| Forgery .. .. .. | 2 | 10 | 2 | 6 | — | 4 | — | — |
| Homicide cases .. .. | 9* | 13 | 8 | — | 1 | 4 | — | — |
| (1) Murder, § 296 .. .. | — | — | — | 4 | — | — | — | — |
| (2) Culpable homicide not amounting to murder, § 297 .. .. | — | — | — | 2 | — | — | — | — |
| (3) Causing death by rash and negligent act, § 298 .. .. | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — |
| (4) Causing grievous hurt, § 326 .. | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — |
| (5) Causing grievous hurt, § 316 .. | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — |
| Attempt to commit murder, § 300 .. | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | — |
| Total .. | 17 | 32 | 15 | 20 | 2 | 12 | — | — |

* Exclusive of two cases transferred to Midland Circuit.

**C.**—Table showing Cases of Homicide tried in the Northern Circuit from 1908 to 1917.

| Year. | Cases. | Persons. | Persons convicted of Murder. | Persons convicted of lesser Offences. | Persons acquitted. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1908 .. .. | 15 | 24 | 1 | 11 | 12 |
| 1909 .. .. | 11 | 17 | 2 | 8 | 7 |
| January 1, 1910, to June 30, 1911 | 15 | 43 | 1 | 24 | 18 |
| July 1, 1911, to June 30, 1912 .. | 13 | 15 | 3 | 4 | 8 |
| 1912 (January 1 to December 31) | 13 | 16 | 2 | 7 | 7 |
| 1913 .. .. | 13 | 16 | — | 9 | 7 |
| 1914 .. .. | 13 | 25 | 1 | 14 | 10 |
| 1915 .. .. | 7 | 11 | — | 7 | 4 |
| 1916 .. .. | 13 | 18 | 2 | 10 | 6 |
| 1917 .. .. | 9 | 13 | 4 | 5 | 4 |

**D.**—Cases tried and disposed of in the Northern Circuit by the Supreme Court and District Courts from 1908 to 1917.

| Year. | Supreme Court. | District Courts. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1908 .. .. | 37 | 108 | 145 |
| 1909 .. .. | 22 | 87 | 109 |
| January 1, 1910, to June 30, 1911 | 35 | 131 | 166 |
| July 1, 1911, to June 30, 1912 | 31 | 84 | 115 |
| 1912 (January 1 to December 31) | 27 | 110 | 137 |
| 1913 .. .. | 15 | 88 | 103 |
| 1914 .. .. | 18 | 69 | 87 |
| 1915 .. .. | 14 | 71 | 85 |
| 1916 .. .. | 21 | 103 | 124 |
| 1917 .. .. | 19 | 102 | 121 |

**E.**—District Court Trials in the Northern Circuit for the Year 1917.

| Offence. | Number of Cases. | Number of Persons. | Number of Persons acquitted. | Number of Persons convicted. | Number of Persons otherwise disposed of. | Number of Persons pending Trial. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Riot .. .. .. | 1 | 9 | 9 | — | — | — |
| Giving or fabricating false evidence .. | 1 | 2 | 2 | — | — | — |
| Hurt .. .. .. | 1 | 4 | 3 | 1 | — | — |
| Grievous hurt .. .. | 5 | 13 | 5 | 8 | — | — |
| Causing grievous hurt by dangerous weapons .. .. | 6 | 11 | 2 | 9 | — | — |
| Theft other than cattle or prædial products | 29 | 39 | 19 | 19 | — | 1 |
| Theft of cattle .. .. | 3 | 6 | 1 | 5 | — | — |
| Robbery .. .. | 17 | 49 | 17 | 29 | — | 3 |
| Mischief .. .. | 2 | 3 | 3 | — | — | — |
| House-trespass .. .. | 2 | 5 | 1 | 4 | — | — |
| House-breaking &c. .. .. | 1 | 1 | — | 1 | — | — |
| House-trespass and house-breaking to commit offences .. .. | 10 | 17 | 3 | 13 | — | 1 |
| Other offences .. .. | 24 | 38 | 20 | 18 | — | — |
| Total .. | 102 | 197 | 85 | 107 | — | 5 |

**F.**—Number of Cases tried in the District Courts of the Northern Circuit from 1908 to 1917.

| Year. | Batticaloa. | Jaffna. | Mannar. | Mullaittivu. | Trincomalee. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1908 | 26 | 73 | 1 | — | 2 | 102 |
| 1909 | 31 | 49 | 2 | 1 | 4 | 87 |
| 1910–11* | 43 | 80 | 1 | 2 | 5 | 131 |
| 1911–12† | 23 | 51 | — | — | 10 | 84 |
| 1912‡ | 19 | 82 | — | — | 9 | 110 |
| 1913 | 14 | 61 | 4 | — | 9 | 88 |
| 1914 | 13 | 51 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 69 |
| 1915 | 21 | 53 | 1 | 1 | — | 76 |
| 1916 | 18 | 74 | 10 | 1 | — | 103 |
| 1917 | 30 | 64 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 102 |

*January 1, 1910, to June 30, 1911. †July 1, 1911, to June 30, 1912. ‡January 1 to December 31.

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**G.**—Return of Criminal Cases tried by the several District Courts in the Northern Circuit for the Year 1917.

| Name of Court. | Number of Cases. | Number of Persons. | Number of Persons acquitted. | Number of Persons convicted. | Number of Persons otherwise disposed of. | Number of Persons pending Trial. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Batticaloa | 30 | 57 | 13 | 40 | — | 4 |
| Jaffna | 64 | 122 | 70 | 51 | — | 1 |
| Mannar | 3 | 10 | 1 | 9 | — | — |
| Mullaittivu | 2 | 5 | — | 5 | — | — |
| Trincomalee | 3 | 3 | 1 | 2 | — | — |
| Total | 102 | 197 | 85 | 107 | — | 5 |

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**H.**—Police Court Trials in Cattle Stealing Cases, Hurt with Knife, and Cases tried by Consent in the Northern Circuit for the Year 1917.

| | Cattle Stealing (§ 368). | Hurt with Knife (§ 315). | Offences tried by Consent. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Number of cases | 42 | 131 | 13 | 186 |
| Number of persons | 87 | 209 | 58 | 354 |
| Number of cases in which a conviction was obtained | 10 | 53 | 9 | 72 |
| Number of persons convicted | 14 | 70 | 23 | 107 |
| Number of cases in which all the accused were acquitted | 29 | 71 | 4 | 104 |
| Number of persons acquitted | 73 | 139 | 35 | 247 |
| Number of cases pending | 3 | 7 | — | 10 |

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**I.**—Return of Cases referred to the Crown Counsel, Southern Circuit, from 1908 to 1917.

| Year. | Number of Cases committed for Trial | | Number referred to Police Courts. | Number in which Accused were directed to be discharged. | Number compounded. | Total. | Number pending at the end of Year. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Before Supreme Court. | Before District Courts. | | | | | |
| 1908 | 69 | 146 | — | 20 | 12 | 247 | 19 |
| 1909 | 40 | 135 | 10 | 21 | 23 | 229 | 16 |
| January 1, 1910, to June 30, 1911 | 81 | 215 | 5 | 17 | 25 | 343 | 10 |
| July 1, 1911, to June 30, 1912 | 44 | 103 | 2 | 8 | 2 | 159 | 7 |
| 1912 (January 1 to December 31) | 45 | 100 | 6 | 9 | 4 | 164 | 5 |
| 1913 | 44 | 111 | 10 | 7 | 15 | 187 | 11 |
| 1914 | 37 | 121 | 9 | 10 | 3 | 180 | 14 |
| 1915 | 46 | 136 | 2 | 8 | 2 | 194 | 5 |
| 1916 | 48 | 94 | 2 | 9 | 4 | 157 | 13 |
| 1917 | 57 | 158 | 2 | 4 | 1 | 222 | 29 |

**J.**—Supreme Court Trials in the Southern Circuit for the Year 1917.

| Offence. | Number of Cases. | Number of Persons. | Number of Cases in which a Conviction was obtained. | Number of Persons convicted. | Number of Cases in which all the Accused were acquitted | Number of Persons acquitted | Number of Cases withdrawn. | Number of Cases pending. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Abduction and rape, §§ 357 and 364 .. .. | 5 | 13 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 10 | — | — |
| Attempt to commit murder, § 300 | 7* | 8 | 4 | 5 | 3 | 3 | — | — |
| Forgery, § 456 .. .. | 8 | 14 | 7 | 12 | — | 2 | — | 1 |
| Homicide cases.. .. | 33 | 53 | 18 | — | 15 | 33 | — | — |
| (1) Murder, § 296 .. | — | — | — | 11 | — | — | — | — |
| (2) Culpable homicide not amounting to murder, § 297 | — | — | — | 7 | — | — | — | — |
| (3) Causing grievous hurt, § 317 | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — |
| (4) Causing hurt, § 315 .. | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — |
| Causing grievous hurt, § 317 .. | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | — | — | — | — |
| Falsifying accounts, § 466A .. | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | — |
| Theft, § 62 .. .. | 1 | 2 | — | — | 1 | 2 | — | — |
| Total .. | 57 | 93 | 34 | 43 | 22 | 50 | — | 1 |

* Exclusive of one case, accused died before trial.

**K.**—Table showing Cases of Homicide tried in the Southern Circuit from 1908 to 1917.

| Year | Cases. | Persons. | Persons convicted of Murder. | Persons convicted of lesser Offences. | Persons acquitted. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1908 .. .. .. | 36 | 57 | 9 | 25 | 23 |
| 1909 .. .. .. | 18 | 28 | 5 | 13 | 10 |
| January 1, 1910, to June 30, 1911 .. | 47 | 67 | 12 | 33 | 22 |
| July 1, 1911, to June 30, 1912 .. | 24 | 36 | 5 | 18 | 13 |
| 1912 (January 1 to December 31) .. | 23 | 32 | 6 | 16 | 10 |
| 1913 .. .. .. | 15 | 23 | 5 | 13 | 5 |
| 1914 .. .. .. | 20 | 28 | 7 | 11 | 10 |
| 1915 .. .. .. | 32 | 38 | 11 | 16 | 11 |
| 1916 .. .. .. | 27 | 37 | 10 | 11 | 16 |
| 1917 .. .. .. | 33 | 53 | 11 | 9 | 33 |

**L.**—Cases tried and disposed of in the Southern Circuit by the Supreme Court and District Courts from 1908 to 1917.

| Year. | Supreme Court. | District Courts. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1908 .. .. | 69 | 146 | 215 |
| 1909 .. .. | 39 | 135 | 174 |
| January 1, 1910, to June 30, 1911 | 81 | 212 | 293 |
| July 1, 1911, to June 30, 1912 .. | 42 | 96 | 138 |
| 1912 (January 1 to December 31) | 45 | 97 | 142 |
| 1913 .. .. | 44 | 111 | 155 |
| 1914 .. .. | 36 | 110 | 146 |
| 1915 .. .. | 46 | 131 | 177 |
| 1916 .. .. | 48 | 94 | 142 |
| 1917 .. .. | 56 | 158 | 214 |

**M.**—District Court Trials in the Southern Circuit for the Year 1917.

| Offence. | Number of Cases. | Number of Persons. | Number of Persons acquitted. | Number of Persons convicted. | Number of Persons otherwise disposed of. | Number of Persons pending Trial. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Unlawful assembly .. .. | 2 | 15 | 10 | 5 | — | — |
| Giving or fabricating false evidence .. | 3 | 4 | 1 | 3 | — | — |
| Hurt .. .. .. | 4 | 4 | — | 4 | — | — |
| Concealment of birth .. .. | 2 | 3 | — | 3 | — | — |
| Grievous hurt .. .. | 3 | 3 | — | 2 | — | 1 |
| Causing hurt and grievous hurt by means of dangerous weapons .. .. | 37 | 55 | 15 | 37 | — | 3 |
| Assault and criminal force .. | 6 | 7 | 5 | 2 | — | — |
| Kidnapping .. .. | 3 | 3 | — | 3 | — | — |
| Theft other than cattle or prædial products .. .. | 15 | 27 | 11 | 15 | — | 1 |
| Theft of cattle .. .. | 5 | 15 | 6 | 3 | — | 6 |
| Theft of prædial products .. | 1 | 1 | 1 | — | — | — |
| Extortion .. .. | 2 | 2 | — | 1 | — | 1 |
| Robbery .. .. .. | 3 | 3 | 1 | 1 | — | 1 |
| Receiving stolen property .. | 1 | 2 | 2 | — | — | — |
| Mischief .. .. .. | 6 | 9 | 3 | 5 | — | 1 |
| House-breaking, &c. .. .. | 36 | 52 | 30 | 22 | — | — |
| House-trespass and house-breaking to commit offences .. .. | 3 | 3 | 1 | 1 | — | 1 |
| Other offences .. .. | 25 | 29 | 9 | 17 | — | 3 |
| Total .. | 158 | 239 | 95 | 126 | — | 18 |

**N.**—Number of Cases tried in the District Courts of the Southern Circuit from 1908 to 1917.

| Year. | Galle. | Matara. | Tangalla. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1908 .. .. .. | 37 | 64 | 40 | 141 |
| 1909 .. .. .. | 38 | 63 | 34 | 135 |
| January 1, 1910, to June 30, 1911 .. | 83 | 81 | 48 | 212 |
| July 1, 1911, to June 30, 1912 .. | 36 | 43 | 17 | 96 |
| 1912 (January 1 to December 31) .. | 37 | 27 | 33 | 97 |
| 1913 .. .. .. | 54 | 31 | 26 | 111 |
| 1914 .. .. .. | 71 | 26 | 13 | 110 |
| 1915 .. .. .. | 66 | 39 | 26 | 131 |
| 1916 .. .. .. | 43 | 31 | 20 | 94 |
| 1917 .. .. .. | 85 | 53 | 20 | 158 |

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**O.**—Return of Criminal Cases tried by the several District Courts in the Southern Circuit for the Year 1917.

| | Galle. | Matara. | Tangalla. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Number of cases .. | 85 | 53 | 20 | 158 |
| Number of persons .. | 127 | 80 | 32 | 239 |
| Number of persons acquitted .. | 55 | 29 | 11 | 95 |
| Number of persons convicted .. | 65 | 48 | 13 | 126 |
| Number of persons pending trial .. | — | — | — | — |
| Number of persons otherwise disposed of .. .. | 7 | 3 | 8 | 18 |

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**P.**—Police Court Trials in Cattle Stealing Cases, Hurt with Knife, and Cases tried by Consent in the Southern Circuit for the Year 1917.

| | Cattle Stealing (§ 368). | Hurt with Knife (§ 315). | Offences tried by Consent. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Number of cases .. .. | 79 | 161 | 17 | 257 |
| Number of persons .. .. | 186 | 223 | 21 | 430 |
| Number of cases in which a conviction was obtained .. .. | 21 | 87 | 16 | 124 |
| Number of persons convicted .. | 39 | 96 | 16 | 151 |
| Number of cases in which all the accused were acquitted .. | 57 | 73 | 1 | 131 |
| Number of persons acquitted .. | 147 | 127 | 5 | 279 |
| Number of cases pending .. | 1 | 1 | — | 2 |

# POLICE.

## REPORT OF THE INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF POLICE FOR 1917.

### PART I.—THE FORCE.

1. *Changes.*—The principal changes among the officers were :—

Mr. W. Ludovici, Superintendent at Matara, was transferred to Kurunegala, relieving Mr. R. J. Tyler, appointed Superintendent, Colombo, *vice* Mr. A. I. Sheringham.

Mr. G. H. Ferguson, Probationer, was transferred from the Central Province to the Criminal Investigation Department, and Mr. G. H. Bromley from the Central to the Western Province.

Mr. F. W. Morris from Galle took charge of the Tangalla District, relieving Mr. G. Manwaring, transferred to Matara.

Mr. C. L. Tranchell took up duties as Deputy Inspector-General (Provinces), *vice* Mr. G. F. Forrest, C.C.S., who proceeded on leave, Mr. Thornhill taking charge of the Central Province as Superintendent.

Mr. B. Langran was transferred from the Western Province to the Depôt, relieving Mr. W. C. C. King ; and Mr. G. S. Baker, Probationer, took up duties as Assistant Superintendent, Depôt, *vice* Mr. J. E. Bennett.

The following officers were temporarily appointed Assistant Superintendents :—Mr. C. T. Nettelton, Nuwara Eliya ; Mr. S. H. Titley, Galle ; Mr. A. R. Aitken, Hatton ; Mr. C. E. Wedd, Kalutara, to replace Messrs. A. I. Sheringham, P. N. Banks, W. C. C. King, C. G. Piggford, and J. E. Bennett, who went on active service. Mr. P. N. Banks was promoted Superintendent, with effect from June 1. Inspector A. Peries and Sub-Inspector A. Jackson were appointed to act as Assistant Superintendents.

2. *Strength.*—The following additions to the Force were sanctioned during the year :—

One Inspector for duty at the Office of the Registrar of Motor Vehicles.

Three Inspectors, 4 Sub-Inspectors, and 28 constables for the new stations in the Kegalla District.

Two constables for duty at Galaha.

A punitive Police Force of 1 sergeant and 4 constables was established at Ambepitiya, in the Kalutara District, on November 7.

The following table gives the sanctioned and actual strength of each grade on December 31 :—

| | Sanctioned. | Actual. | | Sanctioned. | Actual. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Inspector-General | 1 | 1 | Native Sergeants | 326 | 316 |
| Deputy Inspectors-General | 2 | 2 | Native Constables | 2,252 | 2,257 |
| Superintendents | 10 | 10 | | | |
| Assistant Superintendents, Probationers, and Temporary Assistant Superintendents | 24 | 22 | *European Police Force.* | | |
| Inspectors | 45 | 40 | Inspectors | 1 | 1 |
| Sub-Inspectors | 108 | 93 | Sub-Inspectors | 3 | 3 |
| Station House Officers | 1 | — | Sergeants | 31 | 16 |
| | | | Total | 2,804 | 2,761 |

The Force was kept up to strength as to native sergeants and constables throughout the year, the actual strength on December 31 being only 5 short of that sanctioned (2,573, against 2,578).

The total strength of the Force was short by 43 on December 31, the shortage being principally among the European Police Force, which is working with the minimum number of men actually necessary for carrying on the most essential duties only during the war.

3. *Nationalities.*—The Force is composed of men of the following nationalities :—

| | Europeans. | Burghers. | Malays. | Sinhalese. | Tamils. | Others. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Inspectors | 2 | 5 | 8 | 20 | 4 | 2 |
| Sub-Inspectors | 4 | 20 | 22 | 42 | 4 | 4 |
| Sergeants | 17 | 21 | 113 | 81 | 49 | 51 |
| Constables | — | 45 | 403 | 971 | 483 | 355 |
| Total | 23 | 91 | 546 | 1,114 | 540 | 412 |

4. *Education.*—Of the sergeants and constables, 31 per cent. can read and write English, 43 per cent. can speak English, and 56 per cent. can read and write a vernacular language only. There are 39 men, as against 56 in 1916 (·02 of the strength), who can read and write no language. The number of men who cannot read and write is being gradually reduced ; such men are encouraged to learn to read and write one language, and an effort is being made to teach them in police stations and schools.

5. *Length of Service.*—There are 433 men (16 per cent. of the Force) with seventeen years' service and over, 519 men (19 per cent.) with ten years' service and under seventeen years, 1,046 men (38 per cent.) with three years' service and under ten years, and 556 men (20 per cent.) with one year's service and under three years. One-third of the Force is composed of men of over ten years' service.

6. *Enlistments.*—During the year 1,229 men presented themselves for enlistment. Of these, 911 (74 per cent.) were rejected as unsuitable and physically or educationally unfit for service in the Force. Enlistments to the number of 318 were made to the following grades :—21 first class constables,

60 second class constables, and 237 third class constables. The small proportion of recruits enlisted to applicants (35 per cent.) indicates the care with which inquiries are made as to the character and general fitness of men who present themselves for enlistment.

The following table shows the number of approved recruits sent from each Province :—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Central Province .. | .. 25 | Province of Uva .. | .. 3 |
| Western Province .. | .. 10 | North-Central Province | .. 2 |
| North-Western Province | .. 10 | Recruits enlisted on personal application at Headquarters | .. 237 |
| Northern Province | .. 9 | | |
| Southern Province | .. 8 | | |
| Province of Sabaragamuwa | .. 8 | Total | .. 318 |
| Eastern Province .. | .. 6 | | |

7. *Training.*—Special attention is being given to the training of all officers and men of the Force. The keynote of the system of training adopted is that all members of the Force, whatever their rank and position, have always something to learn, and that it is not only the duty, but within the power of every police officer to profit by the observations and experience of others. On appointment and before promotion every officer and man goes through successive courses of instruction and examination, which have the effect of testing each man's fitness for appointment and later for higher command.

Printed orders, which include hints and notes on incidents and cases which have actually occurred, are published for the instruction of all ranks, and sent weekly to every police station and office, thus keeping every police officer abreast of the times and every police station in touch with Headquarters. Officers in charge of stations and Superintendents and Assistant Superintendents in charge of Provinces and districts have co-operated heartily, and personally interested themselves in the progressive training of all ranks by questioning new men on arrival, picking out their weak points, and arranging for special instruction in points in which they are backward, in work in which they have had no previous experience, and in local knowledge.

On their monthly inspections, Superintendents and Assistant Superintendents have paid special attention to the questioning and instruction of all ranks in new orders, and have personally interested themselves in the training of their men. This duty makes great calls on an officer's time and patience, but the effect of his personal influence and example cannot be over-estimated. The efficiency of the Force depends a great deal on the officer in charge of every station, district, and Province keeping his men abreast of the times.

Owing to the difficulty in getting regular practice in musketry on account of (*a*) the number of big ranges being small; (*b*) police stations being scattered; and (*c*) the impossibility of drawing away police from outstations for practice at a big range more than twice a year, it was arranged to issue to each police station in the Island a small ·22 rifle, with which practice in musketry can be carried out on a short range (25 yards) at or near every police station. Each sergeant and constable now fires five rounds per mensem at 25 yards. This provides a simple and economical method of keeping sergeants and constables practised in musketry.

8. *Training School.*—On January 1 there were 65 recruits in the school, and in the course of the year 303 recruits were admitted. 275 passed out after examination; 43 were discharged as unsuitable for retention in the Force or for desertion. On December 31 there were 50 recruits in the school under training.

Thirty-one constables recommended for promotion to the rank of sergeant went through the sergeant's course, and 27 were promoted after examination. Seventeen Sub-Inspectors were enlisted direct during the year; 8 passed out after instruction and examination, and there were 9 under training at the end of the year. The course of instruction is made as practical as possible, and includes not only law, drill, and physical exercises, but general knowledge, power of observation, traffic regulation, first aid, self-defence, and care in the handling of Court productions.

Lectures on criminal investigation, the duties and work of police in towns and in the district, and the system of dealing with traffic are given by senior officers.

The Training School is at present temporarily housed in the old Volunteer Headquarters in the Pettah, which merely provides sleeping accommodation and class rooms for the recruits. The officer in charge and the instructors live a long way from the school, there is no room or ground for purposes of recreation, and the locality is not desirable.

A site has been reserved next to the Police recreation ground for the new school buildings, and for the quarters of the instructors, the officer in charge, and the other officers resident in Colombo. The scheme approved will not only provide for the housing of the school on a healthy site, but will bring recruits under the constant influence, both in work and play, of their officers, and should go far to provide for the future efficiency of the Force, and the formation of a sound, healthy, moral tone.

The Training School suffered a great loss by the death, shortly after retirement, of Mr. J. E. Mack, the Chief Lecturer, who after thirty-one years' service as an Inspector in the Force did outstanding good work for a further period of twelve years as Senior Lecturer at the Training School.

Good work has been done by the staff and instructors at the Training School and at Headquarters in the instruction and training of Sub-Inspectors, sergeants, and newly enlisted recruits. The work requires great patience and a high standard of thoroughness and sense of duty.

9. *Casualties.*—The following statement shows the casualties of the Force in proportion to strength. For comparison the figures from 1907 are given :—

| Year. | Total Strength. | Died. | Pensioned. | Resigned. | Discharged. | Dismissed. | Percentage of Men discharged and dismissed to Strength. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1907 | 2,156 | 23 | 39 | 149 | 79 | 58 | 6·3 |
| 1908 | 2,229 | 16 | 29 | 162 | 64 | 39 | 4·6 |
| 1909 | 2,313 | 18 | 22 | 209 | 71 | 67 | 5·9 |
| 1910 | 2,369 | 22 | 44 | 142 | 72 | 86 | 6·4 |
| 1911 | 2,405 | 20 | 34 | 115 | 80 | 57 | 5·7 |
| 1912 | 2,443 | 17 | 31 | 154 | 92 | 64 | 6·4 |
| 1913 | 2,512 | 9 | 25 | 133 | 70 | 76 | 5·8 |
| 1914 | 2,614 | 21 | 36 | 108 | 105 | 96 | 7·7 |
| 1915 | 2,687 | 28 | 32 | 16 | 108 | 103 | 7·8 |
| 1916 | 2,766 | 19 | 34 | 7 | 117 | 80 | 7·1 |
| 1917 | 2,804 | 13 | 26 | 6 | 100 | 80 | 6·4 |

10. *Conduct.*—The statement below shows the number and nature of the punishments awarded during the twelve months as compared with the two previous years :—

| | 1917. | 1916. | 1915. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Dismissed and discharged .. .. | 180 | 197 | 211 |
| Reduced .. .. .. | 178 | 160 | 286 |
| Black-marked .. .. | 1,455 | 1,316 | 2,007 |
| Fined .. .. .. | 2,690 | 3,387 | 3,015 |
| Judicially punished .. .. | 26 | 25 | 53 |

The infliction of fines is almost entirely confined to the offence of absence without leave. It is satisfactory to note that though the strength of the Force increased in 1915, 1916, and 1917, there have been fewer fines inflicted.

There are 927 constables in possession of good conduct badges, 16 are drawing good service allowances, and there are 132 constables in the merit class. As an example of good conduct may be quoted the case of Police Constable No. 236 N. Govindasamy, of the Colombo Division, who in the course of his twenty-five years' service has not had a single bad entry made in his conduct sheet.

In the course of the year Rs. 35,833 was paid to men of the Force as rewards for good work, and in many cases special acts of bravery were rewarded by special promotion.

Many acts of bravery displayed in arresting armed criminals and saving life were reported during the year, notably the following cases :—

Sub-Inspector G. L. Dissanayake killed in the brave performance of duty at Horana, in the Kalutara District, while arresting an habitual criminal armed with a knife, who had previously stabbed a constable.

Mr. G. A. Gore-Davids, Temporary Assistant Superintendent, who in a prompt and brave manner arrested a murderer at Wennappuwa, in the Chilaw District, who tried to fire at him with a loaded gun as he approached. Until the arrival of Mr. Gore-Davids, the murderer was holding a crowd at bay with a loaded gun. Mr. Gore-Davids approached the murderer calling on him to surrender, the accused took aim and tried to fire at Mr. Gore-Davids, but the cap missed fire.

Mr. H. Lloyd-Jones, Temporary Assistant Superintendent, who acted in a prompt, brave, and resourceful manner in securing the arrest of a man at Moratuwa, in the Panadure district, who with his son had shot thirteen persons by night from a window of their house. On the police forcing an entry, the party were fired at from the roof. It was very dark, and the offender could not be seen, until Mr. Lloyd-Jones turned the headlights of his car on the roof. After the offender had fired three times on the police, the police fired and shot the offender through the thigh while on the roof.

Police Constable No. 45 Bawa Sahib, who in a brave manner held on to a burglar whom he had arrested at night in the Fort of Colombo as the offender was making off with stolen property. Constable Bawa Sahib was attacked and stabbed eight times on the face, neck, and shoulder by the offender, but he held on to his prisoner, who was a more powerful man than himself, until assistance arrived.

Police Constable No. 1542 Saibo, who in the Mirigama police station area, though seriously injured by an offender who had fired at and stabbed him, and had also stabbed a headman, held on to his prisoner until assistance arrived. In the accused's possession were found a loaded revolver and seventeen cartridges.

As instances of good work may be quoted the following :—

Police Constable No. 265 D. Edwin, of the Western Province, specially promoted and rewarded for bravery displayed in closing with and arresting an accused, who was running away with an open clasp knife after stabbing another constable.

Sub-Inspector L. H. Nicolle, who has been awarded the Royal Humane Society's Testimonial on Vellum, and Police Constable No. 1836 D. V. L. J. Silva, of the Western Province, who has been awarded the bronze medal and certificate of the Royal Humane Society, for bravery displayed in saving the life of a villager from drowning.

Police Constable No. 862 K. K. Don William, of Ratnapura, specially promoted and rewarded for bravery displayed in saving a man from drowning.

Police Constable No. 2306 A. R. Abdul, of the Western Province, specially promoted and rewarded for good work and bravery displayed in holding on to a prisoner though attacked and injured with a knife.

Police Constable No. 1026 H. Don Simon, of the Western Province, specially promoted and rewarded for bravery displayed in arresting two accused armed with a gun and revolver.

Police Sergeant No. 801 H. R. Dassenaike, Police Constable No. 1490 H. M. Perera, and Police Constable No. 682 K. R. Aiyappen, of the Western Province, specially rewarded for bravery displayed in arresting a notorious absconder.

Sub-Inspector N. J. Lantra and Police Constable No. 790 Sandavelu, of the Western Province, specially rewarded for bravery displayed in arresting an accused, who was drunk and armed with a knife, and who attempted to stab the Sub-Inspector.

The instances above quoted indicate that the housing and training of the Force have effect in encouraging a spirit of good discipline and duty.

11. *Clerical Staff.*—The Clerical Staff of the Department on December 31 consisted of 1 Special Class Clerk ; 6 of Class I., Grades I. and II. ; 28 of Class II., Grades I., II., and III. ; 41 clerks in Grade I. and 67 clerks in Grade II. of the Subordinate Clerical Service ; 4 shorthand writers and typists ; total 147, distributed over 28 police offices.

On the Clerical Branch of the Force good organization greatly depends, and it is important that clerical duties should be carried out with method, energy, and accuracy.

The number of clerks who have proved specially proficient in the various branches of police work are as follows :—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Shorthand .. .. | 4 | Crime reports and criminal statistics .. | 16 |
| Typewriting with speed and accuracy .. | 28 | Pay and accounts .. .. | 21 |
| Records .. .. | 12 | Stores .. .. | 8 |
| Strength .. .. | 15 | | |

The good services of the following clerks who have shown eagerness to learn method, accuracy, and interest in the despatch of business are mentioned :—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Administrative | J. M. de Silva | Pay .. | R. S. Fernando |
| Shorthand typists | M. W. de Silva | | G. M. Chinnatamby |
| | P. M. Rodrigo | | C. Dias |
| | D. V. Weerasuriya | | J. Dissanayake |
| Criminal statistics | H. D. Perera | | A. C. de Silva |
| | E. W. Ekanayake | Records | T. Z. Marso |
| | W. Rajapakse | Stores .. | M. C. Dharmadasa |
| Pay .. | J. Martyn | Strength | A. Musafer |
| | E. B. Fernando | | H. P. Weerasinghe |
| | V. C. M. Ayaturai | | H. B. Mailawe |
| | E. Katiravelu | | M. J. Fernando |

All the work in connection with the pay of the Force and the keeping of the various accounts falls on the Headquarter Superintendent, and I desire to mention the good work done by Mr. D. V. Altendorff throughout the year.

12. *Secret Service.*—The expenditure under the secret service vote during the year was Rs. 1,021·17. Twenty-two members of the public were rewarded for making arrests.

13. *Cost.*—The cost of the Force for the twelve months was Rs. 1,758,560. The cost of Police per man is Rs. 627, the cost per head of population is 43 cents. The charge made for a constable to Municipal and other local bodies is Rs. 460·23 per annum.

## PART II.—CRIME.

14. *General Character of the Year.*—Offences against the Penal Code dealt with during the year number 14,721. Of these, 10,074 were disposed of by the courts as true cases. Analysing the 10,074 true cases which occurred during the year, it is found that 7,581 were cases falling under the fourteen heads of crime reportable by headmen and registered by the Police as "Crime," viz., abduction, arson, attempted homicide, burglary, cattle stealing, exposure of children, grievous hurt, homicide, hurt by knife and dangerous weapons, rape, riot, robbery, theft over Rs. 20, and unnatural offence. 4,344, or 43·1 per cent., resulted in conviction.

The decrease in crime in the year 1916 as compared with 1915 (excluding crime committed during the disturbances in May/June, 1915) was maintained in 1917, as the following statement shows :—

| | 1915 (excluding Crime committed during the Disturbances in May/June, 1915). | 1916. | 1917. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Homicide .. | 204 | 158 | 163 |
| Attempted homicide .. | 43 | 29 | 40 |
| Grievous hurt .. | 615 | 641 | 727 |
| Hurt with dangerous weapons .. | 1,214 | 1,093 | 1,012 |
| Burglary .. .. | 1,911 | 1,899 | 1,892 |
| Theft of cattle and prædial produce .. | 981 | 911 | 891 |
| Other offences .. .. | 3,369 | 2,903 | 2,856 |
| Total .. | 8,337 | 7,634 | 7,581 |

It will be seen that since 1915 there has been less crime against the person, as well as a decrease in crime against property.

There was trouble on Fordyce estate, in the Dikoya district, on August 31, in connection with the treatment of coolies for anchylostomiasis. New regulations have now been passed to assist the medical officers and superintendents of estates in proscribed areas in the examination and treatment of estate coolies.

During the year seven ringleaders of riots in May/June, 1915, who had absconded, were arrested, including the murderer of a constable killed while on duty during the riots in the Colombo District of the Western Province. Seven riot ringleaders are still at large.

15. *Distribution of Crime.*—The following table shows the distribution of crime :—

| Province. | Homicide. | Attempted Homicide. | Grievous Hurt. | Hurt with Dangerous Weapons. | Burglary. | Theft of Cattle and Prædial Produce. | Other Offences. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Colombo City .. | 6 | 1 | 82 | 93 | 57 | 6 | 319 | 564 |
| North-Western .. | 23 | 12 | 62 | 117 | 285 | 160 | 411 | 1,070 |
| Western .. | 55 | 10 | 210 | 314 | 552 | 339 | 693 | 2,173 |
| Southern .. | 34 | 8 | 128 | 188 | 372 | 164 | 272 | 1,166 |
| Sabaragamuwa .. | 16 | 2 | 76 | 82 | 221 | 83 | 224 | 704 |
| Uva .. | 5 | 1 | 19 | 27 | 53 | 48 | 156 | 309 |
| North-Central .. | — | — | 11 | 12 | 23 | 11 | 62 | 119 |
| Central .. | 13 | 5 | 89 | 90 | 237 | 25 | 372 | 831 |
| Northern .. | 4 | 1 | 40 | 61 | 53 | 30 | 264 | 453 |
| Eastern .. | 7 | — | 10 | 28 | 39 | 25 | 83 | 192 |
| Total .. | 163 | 40 | 727 | 1,012 | 1,892 | 891 | 2,856 | 7,581 |

Comparing the number of serious offences committed with the population in each Province, it is found that in the—

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Colombo City | there is 1 case of crime to | every 384 | persons | Province of Uva | there is 1 case of crime to | every 701 persons |
| North-Western Province | do. | 406 | do. | North-Central Province | do. | 725 do. |
| Western Province | do. | 409 | do. | Central Province | do. | 809 do. |
| Southern Province | do. | 539 | do. | Northern Province | do. | 816 do. |
| Province of Sabaragamuwa | do. | 580 | do. | Eastern Province | do. | 957 do. |

There was an increase of crime in the Northern, North-Western, and Southern Provinces in 1917; there was a slight increase in the Western. Crime in the North-Central Province was normal with 1916; there was a decrease in crime in the Eastern, Uva, Central, and Sabaragamuwa Provinces, and in Colombo city. The greatest increase in crime in 1917 is found in the Northern Province (13 per cent. increase). In the Eastern Province there was a marked decrease on the 1916 record (30 per cent. decrease). In 1916 there was an abnormal amount of burglary and theft in the Eastern Province; the return for 1917 is normal compared with the returns for years prior to 1916, and there is again less crime per population in the Eastern than in any other Province. Most of the crime in the Island is committed in the Western, Southern, North-Western, Central, and Sabaragamuwa Provinces, and it is in these Provinces and in the Colombo city that the Police are chiefly employed.

16. *Criminal Districts.*—The most criminal districts in the Island are :—

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Kalutara District, 1 case of crime to every | | 251 | persons. | Tangalla District, 1 case of crime to every | | 496 | persons. |
| Panadure District | do. | 308 | do. | Kegalla District | do. | 501 | do. |
| Colombo City | do. | 384 | do. | Galle District | do. | 503 | do. |
| Kurunegala District | do. | 386 | do. | Colombo District (W. P.) | do. | 540 | do. |
| Puttalam & Chilaw Districts | do. | 463 | do. | Matara District | do. | 623 | do. |

The least criminal are :—

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Batticaloa District, 1 case of crime to every | | 916 | persons | Trincomalee District, 1 case of crime to every | | 1,240 | persons |
| Mannar District | do. | 1,067 | do. | Mullaittivu District | do. | 1,926 | do. |

As an instance of a criminal locality may be quoted the case of the Horana police station area in the Panadure district. The Panadure district is the second most criminal district in the Island (1 case of serious crime per annum to every 308 persons), and the Rayigam korale, in which Horana is situated, has always been noted for crime and lawlessness. As instances of attacks made on Police and headmen in this police station area, the following cases may be quoted :—

(*a*) The brutal murder of a headman on February 21, 1916, at a village 6 miles from Horana. The whole village refused to give evidence.
(*b*) Police Constable No. 1515 Ahamath was stabbed at Horana on September 17, 1916.
(*c*) Police Constable 2019 Rodrigo was stabbed on October 22, 1916, while arresting an accused at a village 4 miles from Horana.
(*d*) Two police officers and three others were attacked by a notorious absconder and his three friends with swords and dangerous weapons at a village 4 miles from Horana on November 18, 1916.
(*e*) Police Sergeant No. 2147 Peiris was stabbed on November 29, 1916, while arresting an accused at a village 7 miles from Horana.
(*f*) Sub-Inspector G. L. Dissanayake was killed in the performance of duty at Horana on February 27, 1917, while arresting an habitual criminal who had previously stabbed a constable.

These cases and the cases quoted under the head "Conduct," Part I., paragraph 10, afford instances of the type of criminal the Police have to deal with in the Provinces in which serious crime is prevalent.

17. *Homicide.*—The following statement shows the number of cases of murder committed in each Province in 1917 as compared with 1916 :—

| | 1917. | 1916. | | 1917. | 1916. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Western Province .. .. | 55 | 44 | Northern Province .. .. | 4 | 9 |
| Southern Province .. .. | 34 | 28 | Province of Uva .. .. | 5 | 10 |
| North-Western Province .. | 23 | 10 | Eastern Province .. .. | 7 | 6 |
| Central Province .. .. | 13 | 22 | North-Central Province .. | — | — |
| Province of Sabaragamuwa .. | 16 | 23 | | | |
| Colombo City .. .. | 6 | 6 | Total .. | 163 | 158 |

In 39 of the 163 cases women were murdered. Examining the causes of, and means adopted in, committing murder, it is found that —

In 106 cases the weapon used was a knife.
35 do. club.
20 do. firearm.
4 cases of homicide were caused by poison.
2 do. strangulation.
18 cases the accused were under the influence of liquor.
43 cases of homicide were the result of sudden quarrels.
29 cases of homicide were the result of jealousy over women.
24 cases of homicide were the result of desire for plunder.
19 cases of homicide were the result of enmity caused by land disputes.

There are three times as many murders per population in Ceylon as in England, the proportion being 3·97 per 100,000 population in Ceylon; 1·34 per 100,000 population in England.

18. *Burglary.*—The number of cases of burglary in 1917 shows little change from 1915 and 1916: 1,911 cases in 1915, 1,899 cases in 1916, and 1,892 cases in 1917. Prevention is aimed at, for detection is difficult. It may be said that in towns burglary is generally well in check. Special attention is now being given to burglary in the villages. The special steps being taken are—

(*a*) Police patrolling with the headmen.
(*b*) Special attention being given to villages which have a bad record of crime.
(*c*) Inquiry being made as to whether the offenders are persons of the same village, habitual criminals of the village, or habitual criminals of other parts.
(*d*) Supervision of habitual criminals by headmen and Police.
(*e*) Officers in charge of stations pursuing cases of burglary reported and not giving them up as hopeless at an early stage on account of the difficulty in detecting cases of burglary.

The possibility of photographing the more dangerous of the habitual criminals in outstation areas in the same way that habitual criminals in towns are photographed is being considered. If the five most dangerous habituals in each station area are photographed, the headmen of the district, as well as Police officers new to the district, can be readily instructed with regard to them, and headmen of other villages can be instructed to keep a lookout for the habituals whose photographs they have seen in case they should come to their village.

Special attention is being paid in villages to loiterers at night after 9 P.M. in districts where the rule that any person found loitering at night on the road or about the hamlet after 9 P.M. without a light is,

if he is unable to give a satisfactory account of himself, liable to a fine. The rule is enforced in the Western, Central, Southern, and Eastern Provinces, and is found to have good effect in the prevention of burglary and cattle stealing.

19. *Cattle Stealing.*—The branding of cattle with the village number has had effect in checking the organized theft of cattle on a large scale, by which cattle stolen were regularly driven from one district to another. Cattle have now in most cases to be slaughtered at once, and cattle stolen cannot easily be sold or put to other use. Though they do not come before the court, cases undoubtedly occur of the removal of cattle to the jungle for the levy of blackmail before the animal is returned. The Superintendent, Western Province, reports that good work has been done in suppressing cattle stealing in the Migahawatta, Kotte, and Veyangoda station areas. In the North-Central Province a case in which some nine head of buffalo were being taken to Kurunegala was detected by the Kurunegala headmen.

20. *Theft.*—Owing to the fall in the market, there has been a marked decrease in the theft of cacao, tea, and rubber. Legislation was introduced during the year requiring that persons selling rubber to licensed dealers should deliver with the rubber a declaration specifying the lands of which the rubber sold is the produce, and further providing that if any person is found to have represented himself as having produced from specified lands during a given period a quantity of rubber which is in excess of the quantity which could reasonably have been derived from those lands, he shall be guilty of an offence. This amendment to the Rubber Thefts Prevention Ordinance was necessary to deal with the case of a person selling a quantity of rubber in excess of the amount which could reasonably be produced on his lands. In such cases, though the rubber could not be identified, it was probable that it had been stolen from some estate in the vicinity. Under the amended Ordinance it is not possible for any person to sell rubber in excess of the quantity which could reasonably have been derived from his lands.

The Cacao Thefts Prevention Ordinance was amended on exactly similar lines.

A new Ordinance (Protection of Produce) was introduced to deal with persons found loitering or lurking about any plantation of not less than 10 acres in extent on which coffee, tea, cacao, cardamoms, rubber, or coconuts are growing, and to deal with persons possessing or receiving produce which they are not able to account for satisfactorily.

In several cases the Railway staff rendered valuable assistance in dealing with thefts. As an instance may be quoted the case of an employé at the Halawagoda Temple, Mahagoda, in the Western Province, who broke into the temple, during the absence of the priest, and stole eleven leather bound books, valued at Rs. 70. He proceeded to the Induruwa railway station with the books intending to catch the down train and abscond. On arrival at the railway station the Station Master questioned him from where he obtained them, and not receiving a satisfactory reply examined the books, and found the name of the priest of the temple inside. He then arrested the man on suspicion and informed the Police at Alutgama. The accused was prosecuted and sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment. The prompt action of the Station Master resulted in the detection and conviction of the thief.

21. *Knife Cases.*—The number of cases of hurt with dangerous weapons, chiefly with the knife, 1,012, is still high. The use of the knife is to be discouraged, for it is generally a pure matter of chance as to whether the injury inflicted with a knife ends fatally or otherwise. The drawing of a knife and the stabbing of another person is a deliberate act, the weapon is a dangerous one, and the knife may be dirty. Whether the man attacked dies, is grievously hurt, or otherwise is a matter of chance in most cases. With a murder committed almost every other day in the Island, these murderous attacks are to be discouraged. Offenders in knife cases require to be punished in such a way as to discourage the use of the knife.

22. *Investigation of Crime.*—Officers in charge of police stations have proceeded promptly to the scene of crime and have continued inquiry until the correct facts have, if possible, been arrived at. As interesting cases, the following may be mentioned :—

A case of cheating by despatching false telegraphic money orders. Two accused were convicted, one being a telegraphic operator in the Colombo Central Telegraph Office.

A case of false personation and cheating in which a Chetty was induced to give a loan of Rs. 1,000 to a man who represented himself as the Government Archivist. Four accused were convicted.

A clerk of the Government Stores misappropriating Government property ; he was convicted.

A case in which a Colombo doctor issued a false certificate of death and thereby suppressed a case of plague ; he was convicted.

An interesting result of the issue of the new 2-rupee notes, in view of the shortage of silver, was the way in which persons who had previously been concerned in the forgery of 100-, 50-, and 10-rupee notes quickly took up the counterfeiting of the new 2-rupee notes. It had been supposed that in the case of the 2-rupee notes the margin of profit available for the forger, the utterer, and possibly some third party would not be sufficient to attract the interest of forgers of notes. In November, 1917, a man was arrested whilst in the act of uttering 151 forged 2-rupee notes. He was convicted and sentenced to sixteen years' rigorous imprisonment. Another man who was charged in the same case with possessing forged notes was sentenced to ten years' rigorous imprisonment. The prompt capture and the deterrent punishment inflicted should have effect. Up to date no forged 1-rupee notes have been discovered.

During the middle of the year a considerable number of forged 100-rupee notes came into circulation Although their origin was not detected, the notes suddenly ceased to appear about September, and none have been found in circulation since.

Police Constables Nos. 71 Weerakoon and 1900 Hendrick Singho, of the Southern Province Police, while on patrol duty at Minuwangoda, saw a man going towards Wakwella. Suspecting that the man was out for no good purpose, the constables called upon him to stop, whereupon he started to run. The constables gave chase and arrested him. On searching him three dies for counterfeiting 25-cent pieces were found. In his house carving tools for the same purpose were found. He was prosecuted and sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment.

In a case of gang robbery at Kahawatta, in the Ratnapura District, a gang of about four or five men came from outside the Ratnapura District to commit the offence, travelling by road and river. The head of the gang was at one time a partner in a plumbago pit with the complainant. He took his party up in batches, and before it got dark they were shown the house that had to be broken into. The gang then waited on a jungle path until it was dark, when they rushed into the house. The complainant was tied up, and his wife questioned as to where the money was kept, one of her toe nails being pulled out to make her tell the truth. Other villagers hearing the noise came to the complainant's assistance,

and the thieves fled, some jumping into the river and others getting away by the road. The Arachchi of the adjoining wasama heard of the offence at night, and also heard that some of the thieves had jumped into the river. Early the following morning the Arachchi happened to see a well-known bad character drying his clothes. The Arachchi questioned him, and as he could not give a satisfactory answer the Arachchi arrested him. This man turned out to be one of the thieves in the case, and he made a statement implicating his accomplices. Four of the offenders were arrested; three pleaded guilty, and were sentenced to eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment each; one was discharged.

In a case of highway robbery at Tunnalai South, in the Northern Province, a trader was robbed of Rs. 2,000 on the high road at 9 P.M. Investigation proved that his companion organized the robbery, though taking no part in it, and he was sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment.

A disturbance occurred at Sutumalai, in the Northern Province, in which almost the entire population of this village attacked a funeral procession of Parambas, who were, however, supported by armed Police. The Police showed good discipline, and, though heavily stoned, stopped the riot without firing. Eleven accused were sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

On March 13 there was a fight between fishermen from Negombo and fishermen from Talahena. About a hundred Negombo fishermen attacked the Talahena fishermen. There were several injured. Twenty-two accused were prosecuted; nineteen were committed for trial, seven ringleaders were sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment each.

At Gampaha Ihalágama, in the Western Province, two constables of the Henaratgoda Police on night patrol were set upon by a crowd and injured with swords. Four accused who were identified were sentenced to sentences of imprisonment amounting to two years' rigorous imprisonment, three years' police supervision, and a fine of Rs. 200.

In the Chankanai murder case, in the Northern Province, in which the deceased was fatally stabbed, it was reported that the stabbing was directly due to a bad verdict in a murder case from the same village shortly before. The villagers had got badly out of hand in consequence. The accused in this case was hanged.

In a case of murder at Boralesgomuwa, in the Western Province, a villager was found dead in his vegetable enclosure stabbed to death. There were no eye-witnesses, and only circumstantial evidence. This was followed up, and the murderer traced and convicted. At the Supreme Court trial the Chief Justice expressed his appreciation of the work of the Police.

In a case of murder at Alutgama, in the Kalutara District, the only clue lay in some cloth found on a barbed wire fence in the direction in which the murderer is said to have escaped. In a house some 4 or 5 miles away from the scene of the murder was found concealed in a pillowcase a blood-stained cloth of the same material as the piece found at the scene, and the piece found at the scene exactly fitted the piece found in the house. The offender was arrested and convicted.

A case of robbery occurred at Galahakelle estate, in the Central Province, in which two defenceless ladies were tied up and assaulted by robbers. Seven accused were convicted in the Supreme Court and sentenced to long terms of imprisonment.

23. *Absconders.*—The number of absconding accused still at large on December 31, 1917, was 635. The number includes seven persons still wanted as leaders of riots in May/June, 1915, and unexecuted warrants carried forward from previous years. The following return shows the number of absconders wanted in each Province:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Western Province | 199 | North-Central Province | 17 |
| North-Western Province | 150 | Province of Uva | 13 |
| Central Province | 82 | Eastern Province | 11 |
| Province of Sabaragamuwa | 65 | Northern Province | 2 |
| Colombo | 65 | Total | 647 |
| Southern Province | 43 | | |

The number can be appreciably reduced, and a special effort is being made towards this end.

The Western Province heads the list with 199, but there are twice as many cases of serious crime in the Western as in any other Province. The number of absconders in proportion to the number of cases of serious crime committed is higher in the North-Western and North-Central Provinces, Colombo city, Central Province, and Province of Sabaragamuwa than in the Western Province. The number of absconders in the North-Western and North-Central Provinces is unnecessarily high.

The Northern Province has the best record, and the smallest number of absconders in proportion to crime committed of any Province. In the Northern Province there were only two absconders at the end of the year, one of whom has since been arrested. The next best records are those of the Uva, Southern, and Eastern Provinces.

There were several good cases of the tracking down and arrest of notorious absconders, amongst which may be mentioned the following:—

An accused charged with criminal breach of trust, who had evaded arrest for nine years, was arrested.

An accused charged with voluntarily causing grievous hurt with a knife, who had evaded arrest for seven years, was arrested.

The Borella Police arrested an accused who had been absconding for seven years.

Police Sergeant No. 196 P. W. Fonseka, of the Southern Province, arrested the notorious Dadalla Lora, who had escaped from Hambantota jail and evaded arrest for eighteen months by hiding in a plumbago pit in the Matara District. The same sergeant arrested a riot absconder, who had evaded arrest for 2½ years.

A notorious habitual criminal, who had evaded arrest for over six months, was arrested at Chenkaladi, in the Eastern Province, by Police Constable Thambapillai on his way back from leave in Jaffna.

Police Constable 2216 Anthony, of the Kurunegala District, traced an absconder who had been wanted for over two years. The constable traced him to the Chilaw District, where he was arrested.

Sub-Inspector Doole, when in charge of Narammulla station in the North-Western Province, secured private information that a murderer named Kiri Banda, who had murdered his wife in the Kuliyapitiya circuit, was evading arrest. The Sub-Inspector followed up the information, and arrested the accused when he was coming out of a jungle at midnight about ten days after the commission of the offence.

The Wariyapola Police of the Kurunegala District secured the arrest of a murderer wanted in the Kegalla District, who had evaded arrest for four years.

A kangany of an estate in the Province of Uva wanted for the murder of his wife in 1916 was followed up by a sergeant from Uva, who arrested him in the Kurunegala District.

Colombage John, a leader of riots at Piliyandara, in Salpiti korale of the Western Province, in 1915, had evaded arrest in 1915 and 1916, and every effort was made to secure his arrest in 1917. He was eventually arrested on October 20 by Sub-Inspector C. E. de Silva, who showed great perseverance in the pursuit.

The murderer of Police Constable No. 2357 P. H. de Silva, who had been wanted for 2½ years, was arrested.

The Panadure Police report that the Ratnapura Police have given much help, and have proved very astute in arresting absconders from the Panadure district. Neighbouring Provinces and districts can render great help in the pursuit and arrest of absconders, for the criminal frequently makes across the border in the hope that pursuit will slacken in another district or Province.

The description of absconders is published in the "Hue and Cry," a copy of which is sent to all police offices, police stations, chief headmen, minor headmen, Presidents of Village Tribunals, plumbago mine owners, pawnbrokers, newspapers, and Banks; in important cases additional notices are printed on separate sheets and widely circulated. Arrangements have been made in some districts for a list of absconders in each station area being sent to the Government Agent with a request that the headmen may be directed to make special inquiries.

24. *Municipal and Statutory Offences.*—The work of the Police is heaviest in Colombo city, followed by the Western Province, Central Province, Southern Province, and North-Western Province. Municipal and statutory offences numbered 17,679; in 16,077 the accused were convicted.

Good work was done in the raiding of gambling dens.

Simeon Singho, the notorious gambler, who ran his den on the outskirts of Colombo, sometimes in a padda boat, sometimes at Sedawatta, and sometimes at Kelaniya, was arrested in the Peliyagoda district and convicted. Other notorious places raided were Makkewita, Ihalagama, and Kumballoluwa, in the Colombo District of the Western Province.

The Nedimala gambling den, in the Colombo District, was raided, and 90 accused were convicted.

In the Northern Province gambling is practically unknown.

25. *Action taken to deal with Crime.*—The proportion of serious crime to population in Ceylon is still very high (1 to 542). The proportion of Police to population is 1 to 1,464. The steps taken to deal with crime in the Colony during the year were as follows :—

(i.) Additional police stations were established in the Kegalla District. The only police station in this district was a Force of 14 men at the headquarters of the district in Kegalla town. This Force was employed in guarding the Treasury and performing beat and patrol duty in the town. There were no Police available for investigating crime or dealing with disorder in the district. The only lock-up or cells in the district were in Kegalla town, and the need of Police was greatly felt, not only during the disturbances in May/June, 1915, but in dealing with crime generally. The rioting in the Kegalla District in 1915 was of a particularly serious character. Dynamite was largely used, and rioting continued till some time after rioting had ceased in other Provinces and districts. The increase in crime in this district in recent years is probably due to the country being opened up, low-country men and plumbago coolies coming in, over whom the headmen have not the same control as over their own villagers.

Additional police stations were opened at Rambukkana, Aranayaka, Warakapola, Ruwanwella, Dehiowita, and Yatiyantota. A separate police station to deal with crime outside but round the town of Kegalla was started, a prosecuting officer stationed at Avissawella to conduct cases in the Police Court, and an Assistant Superintendent placed in charge of the district, with an office and headquarters in Kegalla town.

(ii.) Twenty-two additional Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors were appointed for the investigation of crime and for making inquiries in areas where crime is prevalent.

(iii.) A punitive Police Force was established at Ambepitiya, in the Kalutara District of the Western Province. Four murders had been committed in two years in this village, and in no case had the offender been brought to justice owing to the suppression of evidence.

(iv.) Funds were provided for connecting up more police stations with the headquarters of each district by telephone. The position with regard to the connection of police stations by telephone is now as follows :—

| | |
|---|---|
| Number of police stations already on the telephone .. .. | 68 |
| Number of police stations for which the cost of telephone connections was provided in Estimates of 1916–17 .. .. | 9 |
| Do. 1917–18 .. .. | 12 |
| Number of police stations requiring telephone connection, for which funds have not yet been provided .. .. .. | 56 |
| Total .. | 145 |

(v.) Sessions of the Supreme Court were held in districts in which crime is prevalent, *e.g.*, Kalutara, Panadure, Kurunegala, Chilaw, Negombo, Ratnapura, Matara, with good effect. In Provinces where crime is prevalent the trial of an offender in the district where the crime was committed has more effect than trial in a distant town, and possibly in another Province.

(vi.) Special attention is being given to the training of all ranks in the Force in the investigation of crime by bringing to their notice in the printed orders issued weekly cases of interest which illustrate the importance of careful examination of the scene, observation, and attention to detail, in the same way that instruction is given in new laws, by-laws, and regulations. Points of interest and importance which have come to the notice of an officer carrying out a criminal investigation which he has not previously observed are reported, and if of interest to the whole Force are published in the *Police Gazette*, which is issued weekly, so that not only the officer himself and his immediate subordinates but all ranks benefit, and are instructed in the information gathered and the new points observed.

Officers in charge of districts have instructions to make their orders on cases reported not only from the point of view of the case under investigation, but with an eye to future cases of crime, so that the instruction given, though possibly too late for the case under investigation, may prove of value on some future occasion.

PART III.—THE PROVINCES.

26. *Co-operation of Police with Headmen.*—A good understanding and a sound system of co-operation between Police and headmen is the most important point in Police provincial administration. All crime is reported in the first instance to the headman ; if the case is a petty one, the headman deals with it ; if the case is serious, the Police are informed and proceed to the scene. The Police can be of great assistance to the headmen in investigating difficult cases and in the pursuit of absconders, and the headmen render the most valuable help to the Police by despatching a messenger to the Police, and in many cases sending the injured man to hospital, detaining the person accused in custody, collecting together the witnesses, and guarding the productions until the arrival of a police officer on the scene. The Police do not take the place of, but supplement the work of, the headmen.

In all Provinces the headmen are reported to have co-operated heartily with the Police in the investigation of crime and in the pursuit of absconders, and I gratefully acknowledge all the headmen have done to help the Police. Good work on the part of the headmen is brought to the notice of the Government Agent, and the good services rendered by headmen are thoroughly appreciated by all ranks benefiting by their assistance.

In the Western Province the Police Vidane of Wanawahala arrested a notorious murderer, who had killed a constable during the disturbances in 1915 and absconded for 2½ years. He was rewarded by the Government Agent at a parade of the Police held specially for the purpose. The Superintendent reports that the Mudaliyars in the Colombo District co-operated very heartily with the Police, and mentions that Inspectors R. J. Weerasinghe of Negombo, M. D. M. Gunasekera of Veyangoda, and H. Ratwatte of Cotta, by the exercise of personality, got good work out of headmen.

In the Central Province Ratemahatmaya W. A. Udugama of Matale South is specially mentioned as having rendered good service, and Chief Inspector F. T. Coore is reported to have worked well with the headmen.

In the Northern Province Mr. J. N. Sandrasekera, Maniagar of Valikamam West, is reported to have done particularly well in a difficult division.

In the Southern Province Mudaliyar H. E. Wickremeratne of Wellaboda pattu took a great interest in the work of the Police in the district, and presented a cup to be awarded annually to the best all-round boy in the Matara Police Boys' Brigade. Sub-Inspector U. B. Nicapota, of the Matara District, is reported to have worked well with the headmen.

The Government Agent, Eastern Province, mentions that Inspector J. E. Philipiah successfully co-operated with the headmen in the Batticaloa District.

The Superintendent, North-Western Province, specially mentions the good work of Ratemahatmaya L. Nugawela of Katugampola hatpattu, and in the Chilaw District Mudaliyar C. G. de Alwis of Pitigal korale south did a great deal to help the Police.

The Assistant Superintendent, Ratnapura, reports that all the Ratemahatmayas in the Ratnapura District did good work in getting absconders arrested and helping in the investigation of crime.

In the Kegalla District the Assistant Superintendent reports that Ratemahatmayas L. B. Nugawela of Beligal korale and H. W. Boyagoda of Galboda and Kinigoda korales have done excellent work, and, following their example, all the headmen put in very good work in co-operating with the Police in the new stations established. Sub-Inspector M. T. K. Weerabangsa of Kegalla District and Sub-Inspector S. A. Jamal of Rambukkana are specially mentioned as having worked well with the headmen.

The new crime report books with carbon paper and indelible pencils issued to headmen in the Provinces where crime is prevalent proved satisfactory, enabling headmen to write three copies of the report at the same time, and thereby accelerating the despatch of the first report of crime to the Police and the Magistrate.

27. *Means of Communication.*—Of the 143 police stations (excluding the Depôt and Mahara Jail Guard) in the Island, 66 are now on the telephone. The Government has sanctioned a scheme whereby the remaining police stations will be gradually connected up, a special vote being provided each year for the purpose.

The use of motor cars and motor cycles in districts where crime is prevalent has proved of the greatest value in getting the Superintendent or the Assistant Superintendent to the scene of crime in the quickest possible manner, and in securing supervision over outlying stations. The equipment of the Force includes 255 ordinary bicycles.

As examples of the value of speedy means of communication may be quoted the cases of a burglar, who after breaking into a house in Colombo, was arrested at Panadure within a few hours of the information being conveyed by telephone, and the pursuit by Police in a taxi-cab from Colombo of a bicycle thief, who was arrested at Horana, in the Panadure district.

28. *Justices of the Peace.*—Prior to 1916 a Justice of the Peace was concerned only with holding inquests. Since 1916 certain Justices of the Peace and Unofficial Police Magistrates have been appointed to keep in touch with the Police, and take charge of a district generally in times of disturbance or trouble. There can be no doubt that if a resident of standing and position, who has no interest in a dispute which may arise between factions, arrives on the scene of any possible disturbance and takes charge of the situation, all parties and persons readily rally to him and render assistance in the preservation of order. It is impossible for the Government Agent, Police Magistrate, or the Superintendent of Police to get to the scene of disturbance in time in the great majority of cases. The Force of Police at outstations is small, but if respectable persons co-operate in maintaining law and order, there can be little hope for persons anxious to make trouble. Since the scheme was introduced many instances have occurred in which good service has been rendered by Justices of the Peace, who have been of great service, not only in being available in times of disturbance, but in visiting police stations, attending drills, and in supervising musketry. In Colombo Messrs. T. Villiers, R. John, and H. S. Jeaffreson have taken a keen interest in the work of the Police.

In the Western Province the good services rendered by Mr. E. Gordon Brooke of Hanwella are specially mentioned.

In the Central Province Mr. W. Bartlett and Mr. J. B. Coles took great interest in the Police, and Mr. J. B. Coles has very kindly presented a cup for half-yearly competition in musketry among stations in the Central Province.

In the Southern Province the good work of Mr. Northway is specially mentioned.

In the North-Western Province Mr. J. S. Patterson was particularly helpful to the Police.

In the Ratnapura District Messrs. G. W. Greenshields, E. E. Megget, and P. G. Wood rendered good service, and in the Kegalla District Mr. A. J. Mackessack, who visited the newly opened Rambukkana police station constantly.

The good services rendered by Justices of the Peace and their interest in the work and welfare of the Force is very much valued and appreciated, and I desire to bring to the notice of His Excellency the Officer Administering the Government the good services rendered by Justices of the Peace throughout the year.

29. *Supreme Court Sessions.*—Sessions of the Supreme Court were held at Kalutara, Panadure, Negombo, Kurunegala, Trincomalee, and Matara, in addition to the usual Sessions held at Colombo, Kandy, Galle, and Jaffna. The work of the Police in the Northern Province, Eastern Province, Kurunegala, Negombo, and Panadure, where Supreme Court Sessions were held, was commended by the Hon. the Chief Justice and the Hon. Mr. Justice Shaw. If Sessions can be held once a year at Tangalla, Badulla, and Kegalla, they should have effect in maintaining respect for the law and the preservation of order.

30. *Floods, Accidents, and Fires.*—The year was, I am glad to say, an uneventful one in this respect. There were no serious floods, accidents, fires, or calamities. There were local floods in September in the Colombo District, in which four cases of drowning occurred. A serious fire occurred in Colombo Harbour on board the ss. "Lady McCallum," which was put out by the prompt attendance of the harbour tugs, men from His Majesty's ships, and the Harbour Police.

Good work was rendered by the Nuwara Eliya Police when the Nuwara Eliya Golf Clubhouse caught fire on May 27 at midnight. The Police arrived promptly at the scene and saved the main building. A reward of Rs. 150 was awarded to the Police by the Insurance Company for the good services rendered.

There are no Municipal or other Fire Brigades in the Provinces, and the duty of dealing with any fire which may occur outside Colombo city falls on the Police. At Kandy, Trincomalee, Chilaw, and Jaffna Police prevented the spread of fires which had broken out in thickly populated parts of the town, and rescued as much property as possible.

31. *Firearms.*—The new Ordinance provides for control over the manufacture and repair of guns. There are 4 licensed manufacturers, 19 licensed repairers, and 10 licensed dealers in firearms. The prompt licensing of all new guns purchased is brought about by the new system of the Government Agent's permit for the purchase of a gun being immediately forwarded by the person selling the gun to the Police, who see that a license is taken out. Gun licenses were issued during the year as follows :—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Western Province .. .. | 2,708 | North-Western Province .. | 4,431 |
| Central Province .. .. | 4,162 | North-Central Province .. | 2,772 |
| Northern Province .. .. | 1,976 | Province of Uva .. .. | 5,145 |
| Southern Province .. .. | 1,674 | Province of Sabaragamuwa .. | 3,667 |
| Eastern Province .. .. | 1,257 | | |

849 new guns were purchased during the year.

655 prosecutions were entered under the Firearms Ordinance ; these include 7 prosecutions against unlicensed repairers and 6 against unlicensed manufacturers. As an example may be quoted a case which occurrred at Talagoda, in the Southern Province, in which the local blacksmith was prosecuted for repairing guns, possessing bits of guns, and manufacturing guns without a license. In his possession were found one double-barrelled muzzle-loading gun, 1 single-barrelled gun, 1 revolver, 3 gun barrels, 1 revolver barrel, and 12 pieces (parts of guns). Thirty-six shooting cases were reported.

32. *Stray Cattle and Dogs.*—3,426 head of cattle straying were seized, and 9,258 dogs shot. A good many cases of rabies were reported, and on an average ten persons are sent each month to Coonoor, chiefly at Government expense, the average cost being Rs. 30 per head. This will be saved when a Pasteur Institute is started in Ceylon.

33. *Regulation of Traffic.*—Special attention is being given to the regulation of traffic in provincial towns, and a considerable improvement in traffic in these towns is noticeable. The law requiring carts to carry two lights at night is being enforced on main roads. A new Vehicles Ordinance and by-laws for all vehicles other than those mechanically propelled were passed dealing with the following points :—

(*a*) Rule of the road with regard to an overtaking vehicle, and with regard to a vehicle approaching a main thoroughfare from a side road.
(*b*) Limitation of loads to prevent overloading.
(*c*) Width of tyres to prevent heavy loads being drawn in carts with narrow tyres. (As there is difficulty in obtaining iron during the war, this by-law will not come into force until iron is readily procurable.)
(*d*) Driving of carts in single file in groups of more than three. After each group of three carts, a sufficient space to be left in which another vehicle can turn or pass.
(*e*) Duty of owner to keep vehicle used for hire in good order and condition so long as it plies for hire.

The vehicle to be avoided, if possible, on a country road is the hackery (without brakes) being driven down a hill. The driver has no control over the vehicle, which is generally in the middle of a narrow road. On another vehicle approaching several seconds elapse before the driver can get control over his bull, for his only means of doing so are in jumping down behind, running round to the front, and catching hold of a shaft. Before he has time to do this the bull has probably taken the hackery into the approaching vehicle.

34. *Public Performances.*—The rules now in force apply only to cinematograph performances outside the Municipalities of Colombo, Kandy, and Galle. Rules are required to regulate and control public performances generally.

35. *Talaimannar Route.*—203,008 persons passed through Talaimannar, the departures exceeded arrivals by 22,806. There was a 44 per cent. drop in the number of arrivals in 1917 as compared with 1916, probably the result of restriction of emigration from India. The Police maintain supervision over the route; 5 absconders were arrested, and 125 persons prohibited from landing. The Indian Police, the Mandapam Camp, and the Railway authorities have co-operated most heartily, and rendered valuable assistance to the Police on the route. There is still a good deal of fever at Talaimannar ; on 293 days in

the year men were sick, although quinine was issued regularly. The unusual amount of rain in the north-east monsoon may have contributed to this. Mr. H. N. Wood, the Assistant Superintendent at Jaffna, visited Talaimannar every month, and did good work in maintaining efficient work by the Police on this route. A telegraph office at Talaimannar is required.

36. *Northern Ports.*—572 vessels called at Kayts, 184 at Kankesanturai, and 404 at Point Pedro. Police stations were maintained at Kayts throughout the year, and at Kankesanturai and at Point Pedro from March to November.

37. *Officers in Charge of Provinces and Districts.*—I inspected all the police stations and offices in each Province and found the stations well maintained, good order and discipline prevailing, and the men instructed and trained in their powers and duties.

There are more cases of crime to be investigated and a larger number of police stations to be supervised in the Western than in any other Province. Mr. T. P. Attygalle has carried on the work of the Province in a prompt and business-like manner, and has been efficiently assisted by Mr. H. Lloyd-Jones at Panadure and Mr. C. E. Wedd at Kalutara. The prompt, brave, and resourceful manner in which Mr. H. Lloyd-Jones acted in connection with the arrest of a murderer was specially commended by His Excellency the Governor, and Mr. Lloyd-Jones rendered very good service throughout the year in proceeding promptly to the scene of crime and in dealing with crime generally in a criminal district. Mr. C. E. Wedd took charge of the heaviest district in the Island to enable Mr. P. N. Banks to proceed on active service, and in a very short space of time established a grip on the crime of the district in a manner which is deserving of special notice. New stations are being opened at Welipenna in the Kalutara District and at Kirillawala on the Kandy road. The holding of monthly sessions of the Police Court at Matugama should do good in maintaining order in the more newly opened up part of the Kalutara District.

The greatest need of the Province is the housing of the men of the Kachcheri police station, where the whole Force is now living out of barracks. This is the headquarter station of the Province, and the Inspector and men should be housed together, so as to be able to turn out at once when required in an emergency.

Inspector R. J. Weerasinghe has during the four years he has been at Negombo maintained good order in the town and done very good work in the prevention and detection of crime.

In the Southern Province a combined station at Nakiyadeniya and quarters for the Superintendent and the bachelor constables of Galle are the principal needs of the Province. The present accommodation for bachelor constables is insanitary and unhealthy, and has been condemned by the medical officer. The Superintendent, Mr. A. G. Gottelier, was most prompt in proceeding to the scene of serious crime. Mr. S. H. Titley, who was temporarily appointed as Assistant Superintendent of the Galle District, being himself unfit for active service, offered his services and gave up his own business to permit a young officer to proceed on active service. Mr. Titley's generous act is deserving of all praise. Mr. Titley presented a Musketry Cup for competition among the police stations in Galle District, and also a Boxing Challenge Cup to be competed for each year by the Galle Boys' Brigade.

In the Central Province a new station was opened at Kadugannawa, barracks for married sergeants and constables at Nuwara Eliya were completed, and a new police station at Teldeniya and Inspector's quarters at Hatton sanctioned. The principal need of the Province is a new building at Ginigathena. An additional police station is being established at Rattota, and the strength of the Force at Matale is being increased for the investigation of crime outside Local Board limits. Mr. H. W. Codrington, Assistant Government Agent, took particular interest in the Police in the Matale District, and personally supervised the work of the Police in the investigation of crime. Additions are also being made to the strength of the Force at Maskeliya, Norwood, and Kotiyagala. Messrs. W. K. S. Hughes, A. R. Aitken, and C. T. Nettelton, Temporary Assistant Superintendents, not only relieved three officers for active service, but carried out their duties with great keenness and efficiency.

In the North-Western Province an additional police station is being opened at Alawwa, and good progress is being made in the thorough investigation of crime. Mr. W. Ludovici took charge of the Province in April, and his experience in dealing with crime should be of great value in a Province which has always had a bad reputation for serious crime. The bravery shown by Mr. G. A. Gore-Davids, Assistant Superintendent at Chilaw, in connection with the arrest of a murderer who was holding a crowd at bay with a loaded gun, was commended by His Excellency the Governor. The needs of the Province include the supply of water to the new barracks for sergeants and constables at Kurunegala and a house for the Assistant Superintendent at Chilaw. The building of quarters for sergeants and constables has already had effect in the greatly improved health of the men and in the consequently improved work of the Force at Kurunegala.

In the Province of Sabaragamuwa additional police stations were opened in the Kegalla District in the course of the year. Captain T. G. Salmon did particularly good work in opening the new stations, and in arranging with the Assistant Government Agent for the co-operation of headmen with the Police. In the Ratnapura District there are only six police stations, with a total strength of 53 Police of all ranks. With the extension of the Railway and the opening up of the district bad characters from other parts of Ceylon have been attracted to it, and the Police in the district have had a difficult task in dealing with the consequent crime, and now that Police have been put into the Kegalla District, the Ratnapura District needs additional Police and Police supervision more than any other. The proprietors of estates have applied for a new police station at Mahawella, and the Government Agent is urging the establishment of two additional stations at Kiriyella and Pelmadulla. The proportion of serious crime to Police in Ceylon is three cases per policeman per annum, in the Ratnapura District it is 5 to 1. With a very small strength of Police available, the duty of investigating and dealing with crime has fallen heavily on the Assistant Superintendent in charge. Mr. J. C. C. Middleton has dealt with a difficult district in a manner deserving of commendation. He has been most energetic in proceeding to the scene of crime and in supervising his stations, and always set an example to his men in keenness and energy in the performance of duty. Mr. Middleton speaks Sinhalese extraordinarily well, and acquired in a remarkable degree the confidence of all classes in the Ratnapura District.

38. *Government Agents.*—I desire to place on record my sense of obligation to the Government Agents and Assistant Government Agents for the supervision exercised by them on the work of the Police, and in ensuring the hearty co-operation of the headmen in reporting crime and patrolling with the Police in criminal areas. In the North-Central Province, Province of Uva, and Eastern Province there is no Superintendent or Assistant Superintendent, and the entire responsibility for the supervision of the

Police and the investigation of crime rests with the Government Agent. The Force is extremely fortunate in having in these Provinces Government Agents who have taken most active interest in the work and welfare of the Police in their Province. I desire to bring to the notice of His Excellency the Officer Administering the Government how very much I am indebted to Mr. H. R. Freeman (Government Agent, North-Central Province), Mr. F. Bartlett (Government Agent, Uva), and Mr. R. A. G. Festing (Government Agent, Eastern Province) for the state of efficiency in which the Force in the North-Central Province, Province of Uva, and Eastern Province has been maintained.

## PART IV.—COLOMBO.

39. *Crime.*—The lighting regulations added to the difficulty of preventing house-breaking, and the Colombo Police deserve credit for the good work done both in the prevention and detection of burglary. In 24 of the 60 cases of burglary which occurred the accused were convicted.

There was a decrease in crime in Colombo city in 1917, principally in theft cases, which, in view of the decrease in shipping and consequent lack of employment, indicates vigilance and sound precautionary measures.

There were 36 cases of bicycle thefts, in 7 of which convictions were obtained and bicycles recovered. Special measures were taken to deal with this form of crime by circulating information quickly by telephone and telegraph, and by watching shops to which bicycles might be taken for alteration or repairs. In one case which occurred in Colpetty the accused was promptly followed by the Police in a taxi-cab and arrested at Horana ; in another case the thief and bicycle were found at Kurunegala.

40. *Municipal and Statutory Laws.*—The total number of offences against Municipal and statutory laws reported by the Police amounted to 6,430 cases, of which 5,996 cases resulted in conviction. Of these offences, the most prominent were : drunk and disorderly, 536 ; molesting passengers, 37 ; reckless driving, 45 ; driving without lights, 141 ; and unlawful gaming, 190. There was a marked decrease in drunk and disorderly cases, 536 cases, as against 1,529 in 1915 and 1,336 in 1916. There was a decrease in cases of molesting passengers, which is an indication of the drop in shipping and the number of passengers landing at Colombo. There was an increase in unlawful gaming.

41. *Street Accidents.*—Street accidents number 250, caused as follows :—By motor vehicles 149, by tram cars 19, by carts 26, and by other vehicles 56. Nine of these accidents proved fatal, 5 being caused by motor vehicles.

42. *Motor Vehicles and Public Carriages.*—The statement below gives a record of the number of vehicles on the streets :—

| | 1915. | 1916. | 1917. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Number of motor vehicles on register .. | 2,104 | 2,439 | 2,646 |
| Number of carriages licensed .. | 140 | 104 | 92 |
| Number of rickshaws licensed .. | 2,746 | 3,004 | 3,151 |

It will be seen that there are more motor vehicles and rickshaws and fewer carriages on the streets.

There were 525 prosecutions for breach of rules of the road, 45 persons were convicted of reckless and careless driving, and 141 for driving without lights.

There were 193 prosecutions for breach of motor by-laws, and 120 persons were prosecuted for loitering in the streets after being warned to move on.

43. *Traffic.*—An attempt is made wherever possible to keep foot passengers, slow-moving carts, and fast-moving vehicles in three separate lines. The provision of a pavement for foot passengers and a granite cart track on the side of the road in busy thoroughfares is the greatest assistance in the regulation of traffic.

Additional difficulty in regulating traffic at night was caused by the lighting regulations. The small number of accidents due to darkened streets and the shading of lights on vehicles does credit to owners and drivers of vehicles, who in most cases co-operated heartily with the Police by observing the regulations and by driving with care after dark.

The widening of Norris road, which is being undertaken, will greatly facilitate traffic between Fort and Maradana. Other roads which require widening are the Colpetty road between "Temple Trees" and Turret road junction, Lawrie's road, and 2nd and 3rd Divisions, Maradana. The corners of Lawrie's road and Dematagoda road require to be rounded off.

The opening of Mansergh avenue when undertaken will greatly relieve the very congested thoroughfares of St. Joseph's street, Grandpass road, and Layard's broadway. It will be possible to divert fast-moving traffic along Mansergh avenue, leaving carts and trams on other roads.

There has been a marked improvement in the observance of the rule of the road by drivers of all vehicles. The vehicle in traffic over which the rider has least control is a bicycle ridden by a servant or novice, the rider proceeds in traffic at great danger to himself, and is frequently the cause of collision with other vehicles.

44. *European Police.*—The actual strength of the European Police Force on December 31 was 20. Their duties included the supervision over persons arriving in and leaving the Island at Colombo and Talaimannar, preservation of order at the jetty, duty with police ambulance and prison vans, mounted duty, and looking after troops passing through Colombo. Owing to the war the Force is working with the minimum number of men actually necessary to carry on the most essential duties only. Sub-Inspector A. Jackson was appointed to act as Assistant Superintendent of the Colombo North Division, and Sub-Inspector D. Lloyd had charge of the Fort during the year. Mr. Jackson and Sub-Inspector Lloyd have on account of the war remained at their posts for 7½ years without leave, and have set a great example in the willing performance of duty. The small force of men available has been called on to do extra work in connection with the war, and have in most cases responded most loyally to the call upon them. They have turned out promptly, looked effectively after troops passing through the port, and have worked hard in the duties allotted to them. The good work of Sergeants Dunne, Fraser, Gibson, and Neaves may be specially mentioned. Mounted European Police have been very useful in controlling large assemblies, and have been employed as escorts to troops marching through the streets.

45. *Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.*—The cost of 1 Inspector, 1 European sergeant, and 1 constable employed in working for this Society in Colombo was Rs. 4,275. The amount of fines paid and remitted to the Society as the result of cases instituted by men on this special duty was Rs. 13,322. There were 1,938 prosecutions ; in 1,902 cases bulls had been illtreated, in 30 cases horses, and in 6 cases poultry. Owing to the need of employing all available European Police on duties in connection with the

war, it was found necessary to withdraw the services of the European Police sergeant placed at the disposal of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals; this good arrangement will, however, be started again, as soon as possible after the termination of the war. Sergeant Fraser did particularly good work during the three years he was employed on this duty.

46. *Vagrants.*—The number of homeless vagrants picked up dead in the streets was 26, a return which compares favourably with 55 in 1916 and as many as 125 in 1912. The number of vagrants removed to hospital by the Police was 96, as compared with 212 in 1916. The opening of the House of Detention for Vagrants in 1913 has had good effect in bringing about the removal of vagrants from the streets. 300 vagrants were admitted to the House of Detention during the year; of these, 266 were admitted from Colombo, 31 from Kandy, and 3 from Anuradhapura. Employment was found for 88 vagrants. 130 natives of India, who were too old or infirm to work, were sent back to India, and 45 persons were admitted to the Home for Vagrants. Of the 300 vagrants dealt with, 214 were Tamils, 53 Sinhalese, 11 Ceylon Moors, 11 Coast Moors, 2 Burghers, 6 Bengalis, 2 Javanese, and 1 Maharatti. Since the House of Detention was opened in 1913, 2,402 vagrants have been dealt with.

47. *Work of the Year.*—Mr. R. J. Tyler took charge of the Colombo Police in April, relieving Mr. A. I. Sheringham for war service. Mr. Tyler has not been on leave since he joined the Force nine years ago. He has continued to do duty to relieve a junior officer for active service, and both the manner and the spirit in which he has carried on are deserving of special mention. Messrs. J. Ludovici, A. Jackson, and A. Peries, who were in charge of the three divisions of Colombo, did good work throughout the year. Inspector V. T. Dickman and Sub-Inspector B. de Bruin are mentioned as having dealt successfully with the crime in their divisions, and shown promptitude of action and intelligence in precautionary measures.

## PART V.—MOTOR VEHICLES.

48. *Central Registering Authority.*—New by-laws for the regulation and control of motor vehicles were brought into force on January 1, 1917. One central registering authority (the Inspector-General of Police) has been appointed, to whom all orders of endorsement, suspension, or cancellation of drivers' licenses by a competent court are reported. The examination of applicants for, and the issue of, licenses to drive a motor vehicle has been undertaken by the Police.

49. *New By-laws.*—The by-laws include amongst others the following new regulations:—

(*a*) Horn not to be used unnecessarily in any town.
(*b*) Report of accident involving serious injury to any person to be made to the nearest police station.
(*c*) License to drive to be carried on the motor vehicle.
(*d*) Motor vehicles plying for hire to carry a special number plate, red letters on a white ground, as distinct from white letters on a black ground on private cars.
(*e*) Motor cars to carry side-lights showing the width of the car (not to be enforced until side lamps can be procured).
(*f*) Motor buses to carry a looking-glass so that the driver can see vehicles coming behind him.
(*g*) Speed of motor buses reduced from 25 to 15 miles an hour.
(*h*) Driver of a motor vehicle to approach a main thoroughfare with caution from a side road, private road, or place, and to give way to vehicles travelling on the main thoroughfare.
(*i*) Signals in traffic to prevent accidents.
(*k*) Rule of the road with regard to one motor vehicle overtaking another.
(*l*) Motor bus or vehicle weighing over 3 tons when loaded and fully equipped not to proceed at a rate exceeding 8 miles an hour, and then only on roads specially approved for use by motor lorries.

50. *Registration of Motor Vehicles and Drivers.*—The registration of motor vehicles is carried out in the Office of the Registrar of Motors (Fort Police Office, Colombo). There are 2,523 registered motor cars and 1,460 motor cycles in the Island. Of these, 201 motor cars are registered to be used for trade purposes and 383 as public conveyances. There are 24 taxi-cabs on the streets in Colombo.

4,152 persons have been licensed to drive motor vehicles. The arrangements made for examining applicants for license to drive proved satisfactory, and my thanks are due to those gentlemen who assisted the Police by undertaking the duty of examining drivers in outstations. Three licenses to drive were cancelled and ten suspended during the year. Drivers of taxi-cabs were specially examined by the Police in topographical knowledge.

51. *Regulation and Control of Motor Traffic.*—There were 568 prosecutions under the motor by-laws; of these, 100 were for exceeding the speed limit, 53 for reckless or careless driving, 57 for driving without carrying the license to drive on the vehicle, 6 for not reporting to the nearest police station accidents involving serious injury, and 10 for unnecessary sounding of motor horn in a town.

There has been a marked improvement in the observance of the rule of the road with regard to one vehicle overtaking another, and in approaching a main thoroughfare from a side road, private road, or place with caution.

The by-law with regard to the unnecessary sounding of a horn in any town was specially brought to the notice of drivers and owners of motor vehicles in Colombo, where there were frequent complaints of unnecessary noise made in the vicinity of offices during working hours and when passing the hospital. It was explained that, while there is no objection to mechanical horns being sounded continuously on a country road to warn a string of carts at some distance ahead of the approach of a motor vehicle, in a town it is possible for a driver by a single note to warn persons and vehicles in the immediate vicinity, when necessary, of his approach, and it is contrary to the law to attempt in a town to clear the road by a continuous sounding of a mechanical horn. By the co-operation of owners and drivers a considerable improvement was effected in Colombo. The speed limit of motor vehicles on the streets round the General Hospital was specially reduced to 12 miles an hour, and notices have been put up by the Municipality calling attention to the reduced speed limit, and requesting drivers not to make unnecessary noise while passing the hospital.

52. *Conversion of Ford Cars and other Light Cars into Motor Buses.*—A matter requiring attention is the considerable danger which now exists in the conversion of Ford cars and other light cars into motor buses for carrying passengers in such numbers as is likely to prove unsafe, especially in hilly districts. In the case of a motor bus specially built to carry passengers, the design of the vehicle is such that

the centre of gravity is low, enabling the vehicle to grip the road when going round a corner. Further, specially strong brakes are provided to stop the car when moving with its full complement of passengers. In the case of a converted Ford or other light car, the brakes provided are only intended to stop the car with a complement of four or six passengers, and the centre of gravity is raised to a point on a level with the top of the seats well above the frame of the car, with the result that the bus may be "top heavy," and may over-turn when taking a corner or sharp bend in the road. It is possible, therefore, that in some cases motor vehicles produced to be licensed as buses to carry passengers are unsafe both in regard to design and brakes. In some localities such vehicles may prove safe, that is, where the country is flat and the roads straight, while in other districts (up-country and on winding roads in the low-country) they may not be so. The question in such a case will be: Is the vehicle in respect of which a license to carry passengers is applied for fit to be hired for the purpose intended? The law at present provides that the proper authority may require the owner of a motor car for which application is made for a license to carry goods or passengers for hire to produce the car for inspection at a stated time and place, and the proper authority shall satisfy himself that the vehicle is "fit to be hired for the purpose intended." The Registrar of Motor Cars is concerned with the numbering and registration of vehicles, and with the examination and issue of licenses to persons to drive motor vehicles. Application to use a vehicle for carrying passengers for hire has to be made to the local authority in each town or district.

The Government Agent of the Southern Province represented that the licensing authority had no means of satisfying himself that a car which a license had been applied for was fit for the purpose intended, and it was not satisfactory that the safety of the travelling public should depend entirely on the judgment of a Revenue Officer who may know nothing about machinery or construction, and who is provided with no means for the proper examination of motor vehicles produced for license.

The amendment of the by-laws for mechanically propelled vehicles plying for hire is now under consideration with a view to provide for—

(*a*) The licensing authority nominating any engineer in the employ of Government or a Municipality, a Government motor car driver, or any person possessing the required knowledge, who may be available in his district as an examiner of motor cars for the district.

(*b*) Requiring the applicant for the issue of a license for a car to ply for hire to produce a certificate signed by an examiner so appointed that the car for which a license is desired is in every way fit to be hired for the purpose intended.

(*c*) A fee being paid by the applicant to the examiner before the examination is made.

(*d*) In the case of a motor car found finally and definitely unfit for the purpose intended, information to be conveyed by the local authority to the Registrar of Motor Cars, who will then inform all licensing authorities and examiners of motor cars in case the applicant should try to obtain a certificate or a license to ply for hire in another district.

There are now 84 motor buses conveying passengers for hire, the majority carry a large number of passengers, and in many cases the roads are winding and narrow; for the safety of the travelling public a thorough examination of a motor vehicle before it is used as a motor bus is necessary. At present the speed at which motor buses travel (15 miles an hour speed limit) and the weight when fully loaded and equipped (not to exceed 3 tons) is being specially watched.

## PART VI.—CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION DEPARTMENT AND HARBOUR POLICE.

53. *Criminal Investigation Department.*—The strength of the Criminal Investigation Department is—

| *Headquarters.* | *Harbour Police in Colombo.* | *Harbour Police at Talaimannar.* |
|---|---|---|
| 1 Deputy Inspector-General. | 1 European Inspector. | 1 European Sergeant. |
| 2 Assistant Superintendents. | 1 European Sub-Inspector. | 1 Native Sergeant. |
| 6 Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors. | 6 European Sergeants. | 2 Native Constables. |
| 2 European Sergeants. | 1 Inspector or Sub-Inspector. | |
| 8 Native Sergeants. | 11 Native Sergeants. | |
| 14 Native Constables. | 88 Native Constables. | |
| 2 Newspaper Examiners. | | |
| 2 Shorthand Typists. | | |
| 1 Clerk. | | |

Investigations taken up were carried out in a most thorough manner, and the work generally based on good sound system and method. The Force is extremely fortunate in having in charge of this important branch so able and zealous an officer as Mr. J. H. Daniel, Deputy Inspector-General.

In addition to investigating important cases, the work of supervising open air preachers, the nature of bioscope films imported, the vernacular press, and keeping a lookout for illicit importation of opium, ganja, and cocaine has fallen on this branch of the Force. Many of the devices adopted for smuggling opium, ganja, and cocaine into the Island are most ingenious, and good work has been done in detecting them.

The good work of Mudaliyar W. F. Gunawardhana as Chief Examiner of the vernacular press is specially mentioned. Inspectors A. S. Eliatamby and H. de Saram have done well in the investigation of crime and in carrying out inquiries.

54. *Harbour Police.*—The supervision of all persons arriving in the harbour, enforcing quarantine, and the preservation of order is maintained by the use of two steam launches, two petrol launches, and five rowing boats. There were 61 prosecutions for breach of quarantine regulations and 144 for breach of port rules. 113,884 persons were disinfected under Police supervision.

## PART VII.—THE WAR.

55. *Duties of the Police.*—The duties of the Police in connection with the war include—

(i.) The searching of 1,833 vessels which entered the port of Colombo during the year for enemy subjects and suspicious persons. In addition to these vessels, 343 native ships which arrived during the year were similarly dealt with.

(ii.) The special searching of all neutral vessels for arms, &c., secreted on board.

(iii.) The enforcing of the regulations regarding the disconnection of all wireless apparatus on ships in harbour.

(iv.) The guarding of all troopships while in harbour.

(v.) The examination of all passports held by persons arriving and departing by steamer.
(vi.) Shadowing suspicious persons arriving in the Colony.
(vii.) The supervision of 2,030 Indians who passed through Colombo *en route* to or from India.
(viii.) Searching for seditious literature and prohibited books in possession of passengers *en route* to India.
(ix.) Interception of uncensored letters clandestinely carried from ships to shore, and *vice versâ*.
(x.) The surveillance of enemy subjects in the Colony. These are chiefly women employed in hospitals or in missionary work.
(xi.) Corresponding with other countries regarding persons with pro-German sympathies and suspected spies.
(xii.) Enforcing lighting regulations in the harbour and in the city of Colombo.

56. *Aliens.*—Since the war all alien firms and individual aliens in the Colony have been registered and supervised. All alien commercial travellers who enter the Colony are registered and interviewed and their business ascertained. Aliens employed in educational or missionary work in the Island are also registered, as such persons require to hold special permits under Ordinance No. 14 of 1917 to engage in this work.

57. *Enemy Property.*—At the instance of the Custodian of Enemy Property a considerable amount of work has been done in ascertaining for him the exact nationality of persons owning property in the Colony who are suspected to be enemy subjects, and who are absent from the Colony.

58. *Special War Regulations.*—The public co-operated most heartily in most cases in assisting the Police in enforcing and carrying out the special lighting and other war regulations. In 31 cases it was found necessary to enter prosecution for breach of special lighting regulations, and in 20 cases for breach of other special war regulations.

59. *Censor.*—Work between the Censor and the Criminal Investigation Department was carried out most smoothly. Special steps were taken to intercept letters being taken on board steamers.

60. *Active Service.*—The following members of the Force are on active service :—

Superintendents : Messrs. R. G. B. Spicer, E. F. L. Wright, and P. N. Banks.
Assistant Superintendents : Messrs. A. I. Sheringham, W. C. C. King, J. D. Aitken, C. G. Piggford, and J. E. Bennett.
European Police : Sub-Inspectors H. Ellis and J. W. Barber and Sergeant L. Kershaw.
Native Sergeants and Constables : Sergeants Nos. 550 P. N. Ramen and 1347 P. K. Nambiar. Constables Nos. 2355 V. Kristnan, 2339 S. T. Helsham, 2020 G. Nair, 774 R. Omar, and 47 Bappu.

Good reports have been received from all of them, and they carry with them the best wishes of the Force.

During the year four gentlemen resident in the Colony, being themselves physically unfit or otherwise prevented from proceeding on war service, offered their services to permit physically fit police officers to go on active service. With the appointment of these gentlemen as Temporary Assistant Superintendents, and by the appointment of two Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors to act as Assistant Superintendents, it was possible to relieve six more officers of the Force for active service.

An effort is being made to get disabled men of the Navy and Army to take the place of European sergeants physically fit and anxious to proceed on active service. Three disabled men selected by the Secretary of State with this object in view arrived in Ceylon from England in December, 1917, and are now being trained.

Out of twenty-four officers in the Force when war broke out, one has been appointed Inspector-General of Police in Mauritius (Mr. A. C. Godfrey), one is on active service with a permanent Commission, and eight have been appointed to temporary commissions in the Army.

The strength of the Force was increased by nine officers after the disturbances in May/June, 1915, and fifteen of the nineteen vacancies have been filled as follows :—

| | |
|---|---|
| Probationers from England in 1915 .. .. .. | 2 |
| Officers temporarily appointed .. .. .. | 9 |
| Inspectors promoted to be or to act as Assistant Superintendents .. | 4 |

There are actually now in Ceylon twenty-nine officers, temporary officers, and Acting Assistant Superintendents to fill 37 posts. The difference is made good by all the senior officers foregoing their leave for the period of the war. There are officers who have not been on leave now for eleven, nine, eight, and six years.

The good services rendered by the gentlemen who temporarily placed their services at the disposal of the Government to enable physically fit police officers to proceed on active service is deserving of special mention. The spirit in which the temporary officers offered their services, the very thorough way in which they set about their duties, and the capable manner in which they have controlled their districts does the Colony and themselves credit.

61. *Effect of the War.*—The effect of the war is chiefly noticed in the decrease of shipping. In Colombo the return of shipping entering the port shows a 25 per cent. decrease in 1917 compared with 1916, while at Galle there has been a 73 per cent. decrease in shipping since the war.

The class of labour chiefly affected are boatmen, merchants, and coolies. As to whether such unemployment is likely to continue and to increase depends to a large extent on the amount of shipping entering the ports of the Colony and the freight available for the export of Ceylon produce in 1918.

Up to date there has not been very great distress. There has been no noticeable increase in vagrancy due to unemployment. In Colombo city there has been a decrease in cases of vagrancy, viz., 229 cases in 1917, as compared with 309 in 1916. As against this there have been more cases of unlawful gaming reported to court in Colombo in 1917 than in 1916, which does not indicate serious distress.

The return for the whole Island of cases of house-breaking, theft of cattle, and theft generally, crime which might be committed by persons in want, shows a slight decrease in 1917 as compared with 1916.

62. *War Funds.*—A sum of Rs. 8,283·30 was contributed by members of the Force to war funds through the Government Servants' One Day's Pay Fund.

63. *War Services.*—Mr. G. H. Ferguson, Assistant Superintendent Harbour, had, in addition to his ordinary duties, to perform the arduous work of searching neutral vessels on arrival for arms and

ammunition, &c. Mr. Ferguson set about this work in a most efficient and thorough manner, and his good services in carrying out this important and responsible duty are specially mentioned.

The duty of examining passports of passengers and crews and visiting all vessels on arrival has fallen on a small Force, viz., Inspector J. Ashton, Sergeants Taylor and Fraser, and Extra Sergeant Jordan (appointed for the period of the war). The duty of supervising the departure of all persons from Colombo by train to India was carried out by Sergeant Harrison. Owing to the careful way in which these duties were carried out it was possible to keep a check on all persons arriving and departing from Colombo, and the good services of the small Force employed on this duty are specially mentioned.

## PART VIII.—MISCELLANEOUS.

64. *Finger Print Bureau.*—During the twelve months ended December 31, 1917, 4,154 finger print documents were added to the collection. 8,183 finger print slips of persons accused of crime were received for identification during the year. Of these, 1,393 were identified as having been previously convicted. Of the staff specially employed on the duty of examining finger prints, W. Lasz is mentioned as having done good work.

65. *Habitual Criminals.*—There are 5,781 habitual criminals in the Island. During the twelve months 537 first offenders were re-convicted and became habitual criminals. 417 criminals were under Police supervision by order of court on December 31, 1917. During the year 39 habituals while under sentence of Police supervision were convicted of crime, and 45 for failing to report. 289 criminals were at large on license on December 31, 1917. Of these, 16 were convicted of crime while at large on license, and 12 convicted for failing to report. 273 habitual criminals were tried in the Supreme and District Courts for offences committed in the course of the year.

The preventive detention of the hardened criminal has been provided for; what is now required is an institution worked on the lines of the Borstal institution in England, the object of which is the permanent reformation of the offender between the ages of 16 and 21 to prevent a youth from becoming a habitual criminal.

66. *Government Analyst.*—The Government Analyst has rendered valuable assistance in all cases submitted to him, and in lecturing and in practically demonstrating to Sub-Inspectors under training the need for care in handling of productions, owing to the delicacy of the tests to which productions are submitted. As there was found to be no system in the marking of productions, with the result that stains or marks were sometimes spoilt by the gumming of a piece of paper on the productions, instructions were drawn up indicating the correct way of marking garments, pieces of cloth, glass, knives, guns, weapons with a handle, crowbars, and weapons without a handle in such a way as not to damage any part of the production.

67. *Registration of Servants.*—The Police attend to this duty at Colombo, Kandy, Hatton, and Nuwara Eliya. During the year 1,322 new servants were registered, and 3,164 new engagements recorded. Further registration was stopped in the case of 7 servants convicted of crime. A sum of Rs. 1,270·50 was collected in fees.

68. *Epidemics and Outbreak of Disease.*—There were 16 cases of plague in Colombo and at Beruwala in the Kalutara District during the year. Epidemics of smallpox broke out in the Northern Province and Ratnapura District. In the Ratnapura District, where smallpox broke out on three estates, the Assistant Superintendent reports that the superintendents of the estates helped in every way and greatly facilitated the work of the Police. There were several cases of rinderpest in Colombo, and of both rinderpest and hoof-and-mouth disease in the Central Province. Police and police pensioners were on duty in connection with these outbreaks.

69. *First Aid.*—22 Officers, 108 Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors, 10 European sergeants, and 400 native sergeants and constables hold first-aid certificates. In 1912, 132 members of the Force held first-aid certificates; in 1913, 239; in 1914, 325; in 1915, 362; in 1916, 491; and in 1917, 540. Every Officer, Inspector, Sub-Inspector, and sergeant is now required to hold a first-aid certificate. No constable is promoted to the rank of sergeant until he has obtained a certificate. A certain number of intelligent constables hold first-aid certificates, the remainder are trained to act under a sergeant, Sub-Inspector, Inspector, or officer holding a certificate, of whom there is always at least one in every police station in the Island. The Force has 2 horse ambulances, 13 wheeled ambulances, 150 new pattern stretchers, 58 old pattern stretchers, 144 first-aid boxes, and 125 first-aid hampers. Hampers containing all necessary first-aid materials are being supplied to every police station in the Island. In all cases of hurt and accident brought to the police stations the Police are now able to stop bleeding, clean out the wound, and apply a clean dressing before despatch to hospital, which should have the effect of helping the wound to heal, and in some instances of saving life. The horse ambulances were called out on 246 occasions. As instances of the value of first-aid treatment, the following cases may be quoted:—

(*a*) On February 22, at Dematagoda, Colombo, Police Sergeant No. 635 Zainudeen when off duty heard a cry that a woman had jumped into a well to commit suicide. The sergeant ran to the spot and, with the help of others, took the woman, who was unconscious, out of the well and rendered first aid. But for the prompt action of the sergeant the woman would have died.

(*b*) On November 28, at Tangalla, Constable No. 2261 H. Don David of Walasmulla police station (some 14 miles from Tangalla), who was escorting a prisoner and productions in a criminal case, when near the fish market at Tangalla heard cries that a man had jumped into the sea. The constable with great presence of mind gave the prisoner and productions in charge of another man, jumped into the sea, and swam to the drowning man, who was then about 30 fathoms from the shore (depth about 4 fathoms). The man who was insane struggled and considerably hampered the constable in his attempts to rescue him. Constable David was in an exhausted condition when he reached the shore with the man, who was then unconscious. The constable with the help of others promptly rendered first aid, revived the man to consciousness, and despatched him to hospital. Until the arrival of the constable not one of the crowd on the shore had moved to try and save the man though appealed to. The insane man would undoubtedly have been drowned but for the prompt action of the constable, who saved him at great personal risk.

(*c*) On December 2, at Cotta, Police Constable No. 1521 Pieris Singho when on beat duty heard that a man was run over by a hackery which was being driven recklessly and sustained severe injuries. The constable at once informed the Cotta police station by telephone. Inspector H. Ratwatte and

Police Constable No. 1226 Silva ran to the spot and found the man severely injured and vomitting blood. The Inspector and the two constables rendered first aid and despatched the injured man to hospital. The injured man recovered.

(*d*) On November 5, at Matale, a man who was lying bleeding profusely from several severe incised wounds and stabs on the face, arms, and chest penetrating the lungs was attended to by Police Constable No. 822 P. Joseph, who rendered first aid. The medical officer reported that but for the skilled first aid rendered the injured man would have died before arrival in hospital.

Two cases occurred in Colombo in which persons were saved from committing suicide by drowning in Colombo at Galle Face and Galle Buck by the prompt action of Police on the spot and rendering of first aid on reaching land.

In Padukka life was saved by Sub-Inspector A. Sourjah and the reserve constable rendering first aid promptly to a man who was brought to the police station with a serious stab wound in the neck cutting the artery. The medical officer reported that the able and prompt manner in which first aid had been carried out contributed largely to the man's life being saved.

A serious accident occurred at Madu road in April, when the night mail train from Talaimannar ran into a cart which was crossing the line at a level crossing. One of the occupants of the cart was killed, and the other seriously injured. Police Constable No. 330 William, who was travelling on train duty, did very good work in rendering first aid to the injured man.

Sub-Inspector Weerabangsa of Kurunegala rendered prompt first aid to four persons who had dangerous wounds and injuries on them. The Judicial Medical Officer, Kurunegala, reported that the first aid rendered was most satisfactory, and that the lives of the injured men were saved by the prompt measures taken by the Sub-Inspector.

At stations on the sea coast all ranks are specially instructed and kept up to the mark in rendering first aid and artificial respiration to the apparently drowned.

The Ceylon Police Corps of St. John Ambulance Brigade was inspected by the Hon. Mr. R. E. Stubbs, C.M.G., President of the Ceylon Branch of the St. John Ambulance Association, on September 28, 1917.

The thanks of the Force are due to the Honorary Secretary, Ceylon Branch of the St. John Ambulance Brigade Overseas, and to those medical officers who have throughout the year arranged for and prepared members of the Force for first-aid certificates, and instructed other members qualifying as efficient.

A first-aid competition judged by Dr. E. Langley Hunt, C.M.G., the Honorary Secretary, in which seventeen teams from different districts and Provinces competed, was won by the Colombo Fort Division.

70. *Health of the Force.*—In Colombo there is a separate hospital (28 beds), to which during the year 964 patients were admitted, and 7,033 treated at the outdoor dispensary. Improvements were carried out making the hospital ward airy and well ventilated.

Dr. L. de La Harpe, who had been the Police Surgeon for six years, was transferred to Gampola in November, and was succeeded by Dr. V. van Langenberg. During the six years Dr. de La Harpe was Police Surgeon the Police Hospital was well maintained, and Dr. de La Harpe rendered great service and took particular interest in training members of the Force in first aid. The results of his instruction are to be seen in the attention given to cases of hurt and accident which are almost daily brought to police stations in Colombo. The Force is fortunate in securing as his successor an officer of the experience and standing of Dr. V. van Langenberg.

There are separate wards for the Police in the hospitals at Kandy, Galle, Matara, Kurunegala, and Chilaw. A part of a ward is screened off for the use of the Police at Jaffna, Batticaloa, and Negombo. Separate wards for the use of the Police have been sanctioned in the hospitals at Jaffna, Gampola, and Ratnapura. Separate wards are required at Batticaloa, Trincomalee, Tangalla, Matale, Hatton, Nuwara Eliya, Talaimannar; and Kegalla.

The hospital ward at Mahara is under the jail wall, and there is a lack of air and ventilation. A suggestion has been put forward that the hospital should, if possible, be moved to a cooler and more airy spot. There is always a lot of sickness among the men at Mahara, and a good hospital ward would be very much appreciated.

Quinine is issued regularly and taken at stations where fever prevails, with good effect.

It frequently happens that deserving men of long service and good conduct serving in Colombo are recommended by the Medical authorities for a transfer to Bandarawela when suffering from chest complaints brought on by exposure and damp in a damp climate. At Bandarawela there are sufficient quarters for the sanctioned strength only, and the men transferred as above have to live anywhere they can find quarters. It is extremely difficult to find healthy quarters for a reasonable sum in the bazaar—in fact impossible—with the result that the patient gets worse, instead of better, as a result of living in insanitary surroundings. Government has approved the proposal to build two married quarters for constables at Bandarawela provided a suitable site can be procured.

To the Principal Civil Medical Officer and his officers the thanks of the Force are due for the great attention given to the needs of the Force and the care of the men.

71. *Police Boys' Brigade.*—The Boys' Brigade, composed of sons and close relatives of members of the Force, has on its strength 61 senior and 235 junior boys, distributed as follows :—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Depôt and Mahara .. | 76 | Northern Province .. | 14 |
| Colombo Stations .. | 40 | Southern Province .. | 44 |
| Colombo Harbour .. | 29 | North-Western Province .. | 17 |
| Western Province .. | 22 | North-Central Province .. | 10 |
| Central Province .. | 36 | Province of Sabaragamuwa .. | 8 |

Boys between the age of 5 and 13 do one hour's drill, physical exercise, or boxing, and 4 hours' school daily. On reaching the age of 14 each boy is eligible for promotion to the senior division of the Brigade, in which he starts earning pay at Rs. 5 a month at the age of 14 to Rs. 10 a month at the age of 17. At the age of 18 he is eligible for enlistment in the Force. Boys in the senior division do one hours' drill or boxing, 2 hours' school, and for 3 hours a day act as messengers in attendance at a police office. The object of the Brigade is to provide healthy exercise and recreation for the sons of police officers and pensioners, and to provide them, during their youth, with sound instructions such as will befit them when they grow up to take their place in the ranks of the Force.

Police schools for boys are maintained at Kandy, 139 boys; Depôt, 62 boys; Jaffna, 24 boys; Wellawatta, 15 boys. The Kandy and Depôt boys' schools are now being registered as Government schools. The Kandy boys' school, which was the first police school started, is a particularly good one, and does credit to the officers who have taken an interest in it.

Seven boys of the Brigade were enlisted in the Force during the year on reaching the age of 18, and there are now 15 men in the Force who started in the Brigade. Five of these boys are sons of sergeants and constables of over twenty years' service, and all are sons of men now in the Force or of men who have retired on pension. Nine out of the 15 were enlisted in the higher grades as a result of the experience and knowledge gained by them while serving in the Brigade. Six have been promoted, and 5 commended or rewarded for good work.

His Excellency the Governor presented a cup to the best all-round boy in the Brigade, which was won by senior boy T. Bargus, aged 15, of Kandy. The winner was a son of a constable of twenty-two years' service working at Matale.

Sports, including a drill and boxing competition, were held at Colombo for boys from all parts of the Island at Christmas. The Kandy boys won the Drill Competition and the Challenge Cup for the best form shown in boxing, as well as winning the Governor's Cup for the best all-round boy. The Kandy boys did credit to the sound training and interest of Mr. W. K. S. Hughes and Sergeant Hayter.

To members of the public who assisted in the movement by presenting cups and prizes for competition in drill, boxing, and sports, and providing entertainments for the boys on various occasions the best thanks of the Force are tendered. Their interest in the welfare of the Brigade and the Force is very much appreciated.

The school for the daughters of sergeants and constables of the Kandy Force started by the wife of Chief Inspector F. T. Coore is being well maintained.

72. *Library and Recreation.*—A central library is maintained at Headquarters for the use of the members of the Force. There has been for some years a library and recreation room at the Headquarters of each Province, and a recreation room is now being started at the headquarters of districts and at large stations. There are recreation rooms at Kandy, Galle, Jaffna, Kurunegala, Batticaloa, Chilaw, Trincomalee, Anuradhapura, Negombo, Kalutara, Panadure, Badulla, Ratnapura, Talaimannar, Avissawella, Kegalla, Henaratgoda, Kotahena, Cinnamon Gardens, and Cotta. In many cases the Government Agents, Justices of the Peace, and members of the public have presented books and papers to the local recreation room, and their assistance and interest is much appreciated.

Football is played at many stations, and provides men with the means of getting a healthy and manly form of exercise in a short space of time. Lieutenant-Colonel T. Y. Wright, C.P.R.C., has very kindly presented a cup for annual competition among all divisions, districts, and Provinces. It is the duty of every officer and man in the Force to keep himself fit, and Lieutenant-Colonel Wright's encouragement of football should have good effect in encouraging a manly and sporting spirit, as well as physical fitness in the Force.

Police sports were held in July in Colombo, and a boxing tournament for boys at Galle. Sports were held for the first time at Kegalla with great success, a race for headmen being included in the programme.

The Force won the Government Service Cricket Competition Shield.

The recreation ground in Colombo granted to the Police by Government has been well kept up, and is valued by the Force.

The institutions of the Force include a Pensioners' Corps, and the various institutions maintained serve to keep together three generations, pensioners, men, and boys.

73. *The Band.*—The band started eleven years ago has been maintained at a standard of efficiency which does the bandmaster, Inspector S. Adam, the greatest credit. Good progress has been made in the training of the men in the use of stringed instruments.

74. *Events of the Year.*—In February Sir John Marshall, as representative of the Indian Government, came to Kandy to present the Buddhists of Ceylon with certain relics. The relics were presented at the Audience Hall, and were then taken in a perahera to the Maligawa, where they are kept. The tooth was also exhibited to the public at the same time. Very large crowds came to Kandy for this event.

The annual Maligawa Esala Perahera at Kandy was a record one, both for the size of the perahera and the crowds which collected to watch it. The Kandy Police maintained good order at these and other functions in the Kandy District.

The Police were on duty at St. Anna's and Munnessaram festivals in the North-Western Province, and at the Kataragama and Alutnuwara festivals in the Province of Uva.

A new Central Railway Station was opened in Colombo.

75. *Police Stations.*—There are 145 police stations in the Island.

76. *New Buildings.*—There are a large number of men living out of barracks for want of barrack accommodation, and from the point of view of discipline as well as of efficient action in a case of emergency the most urgent need of the Force is the housing of the men. In Colombo alone there are 340 men living out of barracks. The most urgent of the new buildings required are (*a*) Police Training School and (*b*) housing of the Pettah Police and Headquarter offices on the old Royal College site.

There are now 121 men for whom there are no quarters at Maradana, who will be housed in the buildings now used as offices; and at the Pettah police station, of a total strength of 116, there is no accommodation for more than 32. The Pettah is the most disorderly, the most criminal, and one of the most important parts of the town, containing as it does much valuable property, the principal markets, and native provision stores. The housing of the Pettah and Maradana Police is one of our most urgent needs. The most urgent of other works required are the housing of the men at Borella and Chilaw, the housing of the Assistant Superintendent at Chilaw, and the Inspector at Negombo.

77. *Merits of Officers.*—In this report the names of officers and men who have done particularly good work are mentioned, and I desire to bring their good services to the notice of the Government. I beg to specially bring to the notice of His Excellency the Officer Administering the Government the conspicuous good service rendered by Mr. J. H. Daniel, Deputy Inspector-General, in connection with the duties required of the Police in the war.

H. L. DOWBIGGIN,
Inspector-General of Police.

Colombo, April 14, 1918.

# PRISONS.

## REPORT OF THE INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF PRISONS FOR 1917.

THE totals of admissions of convicted prisoners to the prisons in Ceylon during the years 1915, 1916, and 1917 have been as follows :—

| 1915 .. 15,859 | 1916 .. 11,131 | 1917 .. 10,646 |
|---|---|---|

showing a decrease of 485 during the year as compared with 1916.

2. The admissions of defaulters under the Road Ordinance for the same periods have been—

| 1915 .. 114 | 1916 .. 142 | 1917 .. 135 |
|---|---|---|

3. Of the total admissions of convicted prisoners to prisons, the following figures give those from the superior courts :—

| 1915 .. 1,767 | 1916 .. 1,166 | 1917 .. 1,300 |
|---|---|---|

4. The number of convictions for murder and manslaughter are—

| 1915 .. 151 | 1916 .. 92 | 1917 .. 96 |
|---|---|---|

5. The number of persons sentenced to death and of those whose capital sentences were carried out are as follows :—

| | Sentenced to Death. | Hanged. |
|---|---|---|
| 1915 .. .. .. | 156 .. | 90 |
| 1916 .. .. .. | 48 .. | 30 |
| 1917 .. .. .. | 59 .. | 38 |

Of the 38 hanged, 31 were Sinhalese, 6 Tamils, and 1 Muhammadan. Of the number sentenced to death in 1917, 1 committed suicide while in police custody and 1 was hanged in 1918. Of the number hanged, 1 had been sentenced in 1916. Six convicts were deported to the Andamans for life. Of the 38 hanged in 1917, 16 came from the Western Province, 1 from the North-Western Province, 1 from the Eastern Province, 8 from the Southern Province, and 12 from the Central Province.

6. Convictions in the higher courts for aggravated assaults during the past year show an increase, the figures being—

| 1915 .. 154 | 1916 ... 119 | 1917 .. 156 |
|---|---|---|

7. The following shows the number of convicted prisoners committed to prison from all courts, and their daily average :—

| *Prisoners.* | 1915. | 1916. | 1917. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Total of convicted persons committed to prison from all courts .. .. | 15,859 .. | 11,131 .. | 10,646 |
| Deduct Road Ordinance defaulters .. | 114 .. | 142 .. | 135 |
| | 15,745 | 10,989 | 10,511 |
| Daily average of convicted prisoners in prison | 4,642 .. | 4,542 .. | 3,612 |
| Deduct women .. .. | 86 .. | 76 .. | 60 |
| Deduct Road Ordinance defaulters .. | 5 .. | 7 .. | 6 |
| Deduct sentenced to simple imprisonment .. | 119 .. | 78 .. | 83 |
| | 4,432 | 4,381 | 3,463 |
| Persons hanged .. .. | 90 .. | 30 ... | 38 |

8. Return showing the total number of Road Ordinance defaulters admitted and discharged during 1915, 1916, and 1917 :—

| | 1915. | 1916. | 1917. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Total admissions .. .. | 114 | 142 | 135 |
| Discharged on payment of fine .. | 48 | 47 | 36 |
| Discharged on producing receipt .. | 1 | — | — |
| Absolute defaulters .. .. | 63 | 95 | 95 |
| Discharged on medical certificate .. | 2 | 5 | 3 |
| Discharged on pardon .. .. | 1 | — | 1 |

9. The numbers of escapes from prison and recaptures during 1915, 1916, and 1917 were—

| | Escapes. | Recaptures. |
|---|---|---|
| 1915 .. .. .. .. | 8 | 3 |
| 1916 .. .. .. .. | 21 | 19 |
| 1917 .. .. .. .. | 9 | 7 |

Of the 9 escapes in 1917, 1 prisoner escaped from the infectious disease portion of the Borella Convict Hospital, 1 from Mahara, 2 from Bogambra, 2 from Jaffna, 2 from Chilaw, and 1 from Anuradhapura prison.

10. The number of committals received from the Supreme Court during the years 1915, 1916, and 1917 has been—

| | 1915. | 1916. | 1917. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Offences against the person .. .. | 226 | 175 | 182 |
| Offences against property with violence .. | 21 | 12 | 24 |
| Offences against property without violence .. | 18 | 18 | 18 |
| Forgery, perjury, and offences against currency | 60 | 39 | 50 |
| Offences not included in above .. | 2 | — | 5 |
| | 327 | 244 | 279 |

showing an increase as compared with 1916 of 35.

11. The number of prisoners from District Courts admitted to the jails of Ceylon during the same period is as follows :—

| | 1915. | 1916. | 1917. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Offences against the person .. .. | 850 | 261 | 318 |
| Offences against property with violence .. | 70 | 116 | 160 |
| Offences against property without violence .. | 464 | 481 | 508 |
| Forgery, perjury, and offences against currency | 41 | 45 | 24 |
| Miscellaneous .. .. | 45 | 19 | 11 |
| | 1,440 | 922 | 1,021 |

12. The number of prisoners admitted on conviction before Minor Courts is—

| | 1915. | 1916. | 1917. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Strictly criminal cases .. .. | 7,221 | 3,721 | 3,421 |
| Statutory offences .. .. | 5,193 | 5,166 | 4,723 |
| Offences against revenue .. .. | 961 | 806 | 1,011 |
| Miscellaneous .. .. | 360 | 272 | 191 |
| | 13,735 | 9,965 | 9,346 |

13. The total decrease in the number of convictions during 1917 is made up as follows :—

| | |
|---|---|
| Increase in Supreme Court cases .. .. | 35 |
| Increase in District Court cases .. .. | 99 |
| | 134 |
| Decrease in Minor Court cases .. .. | 619 |
| Total Decrease .. | 485 |

14. The total number of prisoners with previous convictions received direct from all courts for the years 1915, 1916, and 1917 is—

| | 1915. | 1916. | 1917. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Convicted once before .. .. | 1,570 | 1,332 | 1,280 |
| Convicted twice before .. .. | 436 | 385 | 349 |
| Convicted three times before .. | 223 | 164 | 164 |
| Convicted more than three times before .. | 243 | 186 | 241 |

During the year 48 persons were sentenced to terms of preventive detention by courts under Ordinance No. 32 of 1914, in addition to terms of rigorous imprisonment. At the present time there are 9 persons undergoing their terms of preventive detention, all of whom are confined in Welikada jail and being trained as carpenters.

15. The terms of sentences of prisoners received direct from courts into the jails of Ceylon during the years 1915, 1916, and 1917 were—

| | 1915. | 1916. | 1917. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Two weeks and under .. .. | 3,969 | 3,395 | 3,160 |
| Not over 1 month or under 2 weeks .. | 3,232 | 2,700 | 2,608 |
| Not over 3 months or under 1 month .. | 2,590 | 2,373 | 2,215 |
| Not over 6 months or under 3 months .. | 2,731 | 1,290 | 1,144 |
| Not over 1 year or under 6 months .. | 1,323 | 562 | 664 |
| Not over 2 years or under 1 year .. | 996 | 349 | 381 |
| Not over 3 years or under 2 years .. | 158 | 86 | 75 |
| Not over 4 years or under 3 years .. | 202 | 82 | 86 |
| Not over 5 years or under 4 years .. | 74 | 32 | 26 |
| Between 5 and 10 years .. .. | 160 | 49 | 78 |
| Over 10 years .. .. | 154 | 23 | 16 |
| To be hanged .. .. | 156 | 48 | 58 |
| Road Ordinance defaulters .. .. | 114 | 142 | 135 |
| | 15,859 | 11,131 | 10,646 |

During the year 66 rioters from the 1915 riots were discharged on pardon and on medical grounds. On December 31 there were still 286 rioters in prison remaining from the total of 5,492 received in 1915.

16. The daily average of all convicted prisoners within the jails of the Colony during 1915, 1916, and 1917 was—

| | 1915. | 1916. | 1917. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Penal stage .. .. | 960·31 | 639·36 | 582·84 |
| Class IV. .. .. | 2,620·10 | 2,500·56 | 1,689·30 |
| Class III. .. .. | 342·86 | 608·35 | 699·51 |
| Class II. .. .. | 218·48 | 193·40 | 229·00 |
| Class I. .. .. | 374·58 | 383·59 | 312·03 |
| Road Ordinance defaulters .. | 5·03 | 7·30 | 6·26 |
| Simple imprisonment .. .. | 119·18 | 101·73 | 83·46 |
| Preventive detention .. .. | 1·93 | 8·12 | 9·23 |
| | 4,642·47 | 4,542·43 | 3,611·63 |

Of the total during 1917, 60·24 were females, 2·23 juveniles, 15·49 light labour, and 153·64 sick.

17. The daily average of unconvicted prisoners for the same period was—

| | 1915. | 1916. | 1917. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Debtors .. .. | 26·03 | 36·66 | 27·04 |
| Witnesses .. .. | 18·54 | 31·85 | ·16 |
| Further examination .. .. | 319·46 | 177·65 | 186·08 |
| Committed for trial .. .. | 109·93 | 71·60 | 81·25 |
| Awaiting sentence .. .. | 49·92 | 10·60 | 9·57 |
| Arrested on warrants .. | 61·02 | 3·77 | 4·31 |
| Lunatics .. .. | 7·52 | 7·70 | 11·05 |
| | 592·42 | 339·48 | 319·46 |

The total number of unconvicted persons admitted to prison in 1917 was 6,374, as against 6,261 in 1916.

18. Return of all prisoners treated in the jail hospitals during 1915, 1916, and 1917 :—

| | 1915. | 1916. | 1917. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Remaining from old year .. | 61 | 229 | 176 |
| Admitted during the year .. | 5,243 | 9,747 | 6,879 |
| Discharged .. .. | 4,839 | 9,411 | 6,769 |
| Hanged .. .. | 90 | 30 | 38 |
| Died .. .. .. | 232 | 389 | 131 |
| Daily average strength of prisoners in all jails .. .. | 5,234·89 | 4,881·91 | 3,931·09 |
| Average daily sick .. .. | 167·98 | 259·89 | 158·34 |
| Percentage of sick to strength .. | 3·21 | 5·32 | 4·03 |
| Percentage of deaths to strength .. | ·01 | ·02 | ·009 |

The number remaining in hospital on December 31, 1917, was 155. The total death-rate per 1,000 of the prison population for the year 1917 was 7·69, as against 22·37 for 1916 and 8·63 for 1915.

The general health of the Welikada, Hulftsdorp, and Mahara jails, and the Borella Convict Hospital was very satisfactory, and compares favourably with that of the previous year. The daily average number of sick was 61·88, as compared with 151·15 in 1916. The total number of prisoners admitted to the Borella Convict Hospital was 2,304, of whom 42 died. The daily average strength of the jails of the Convict Establishment was 1,198·52. The percentage of sick to strength was 5·17, and

the percentage of deaths to strength ·009. The number admitted to the Welikada female jail hospital during the year was 31 with no deaths, and to Mahara jail hospital 1,879 with 31 deaths. The percentage of deaths to total treated was 1·62.

The year was free from any epidemic. The number of cases of chickenpox treated at the Borella Convict Hospital was 9, as compared with 111 in the previous year. The infection was always introduced from outside by new admissions to the jail. Several cases of diarrhœa and dysentery, the latter chiefly of the amœbic type, occurred in Welikada and Mahara, but they did not assume an epidemic form.

Of the diseases of the digestive system, diarrhœa and dysentery composed the largest number. There were 1,173 cases with 21 deaths, as against 763 cases with 35 deaths in 1916.

Of eye affections, 1,047 cases were admitted, as against 933 in 1916. The greater number of the cases were of conjunctivitis, simple and granular, and ulcers of the cornea. A good many were undoubtedly induced by the patients themselves.

*Respiratory Diseases.*—Under this head 197 cases were admitted during the year with 25 deaths, as against 86 cases with 23 deaths in 1916. Mahara has shown the largest number of these cases (107), particularly pneumonia. Of this disease, 39 cases occurred at Mahara jail, with 18 deaths. Their incidence is influenced by the following factors: exposure to cold and wet, fatigue, lowered vitality, and depressing conditions.

*Mosquito-borne Diseases.*—Malaria is the only disease that has been treated under this head. It occurred chiefly among those who had been at some time or other at Mahara. The number of cases admitted into hospital was 708 with 7 deaths, the deaths following other diseases which supervened. Improvements in sanitation, clearing low vegetation, and filling up all puddles of water likely to form breeding grounds for mosquitoes have been the chief measures taken to combat the disease.

The improved water supply introduced to the Mahara jail has proved efficient in bringing about a marked improvement in the health of the prisoners. The incidence of bowel complaints has now been markedly reduced by the chief causative factor having been removed. The daily average strength of prisoners at Mahara was 824, as against 765 for 1916; the daily average of sick was 28·96, against 47·23; the percentage of sick to strength was 3·38, as compared with 6·16 for 1916. There were 31 deaths at Mahara during 1917, against 131 in the previous year, giving a percentage of deaths to strength of 1·12, against 3·96 for 1916.

At Anuradhapura 67 prisoners were admitted to hospital during the year, with no deaths, the daily average of sick being 1·43. Of the cases treated, 40 were amœbic dysentery during the month of September. The daily average strength of the jail during the year was 104·20, as against 117·70 for 1916.

At Galle 139 prisoners were admitted to hospital during the year. There were no deaths. The daily average of sick in hospital was 3·18, as against 6·84 in 1916, the percentage of sick to strength being ·01. The general health of the jail was very satisfactory. The majority of the cases treated in hospital were dysentery and diarrhœa.

581 patients were treated at Kandy, as against 716 in 1916. There were 8 deaths during the year, as against 13 in 1916, the prevalent diseases being malarial fever, dysentery, conjunctivitis, diarrhœa, and ulcers. The daily average strength was 601·31, the daily average of sick 16·20, the percentage of deaths to strength being ·03.

At Jaffna 1,512 cases were treated in hospital during the year, of whom 1,481 were discharged. There were 24 deaths. The daily average strength of the jail was 598·32, the daily average of sick being 38·10. The percentage of sick to strength was 6·36, while the percentage of deaths to strength worked out at ·40. The general health of the jail was very satisfactory. Since July last all water is sterilized with chlorogen, and since then an appreciable decrease in the prevalence of bowel complaints, such as diarrhœa and dysentery, has taken place.

At Negombo, which is a purely convalescent jail, and to which prisoners from all stations are sent to recoup, 423 cases were treated in hospital during the year, of whom 402 were discharged. The daily average strength of the jail was 166·22, the daily average of sick being 11·59. The total number of deaths for the year was 21, as against 62 in 1916. The percentage of sick to strength was 6·62, and the percentage of deaths to strength ·03. The general health of the jail was very satisfactory. The death-rate was lower than that of any previous year.

The health of all other small outstation jails was good, and calls for no special remark.

19. The number of punishments inflicted on officers was 1,036, the number of individuals punished being 491, as against 1,217 punishments and 732 individuals in 1916.

20. The number of punishments inflicted during the year on prisoners for prison offences was 1,892, as against 2,526 in 1916 and 1,422 in 1915.

21. There were 26 cases of corporal punishment, as against 66 in 1916 and 34 in 1915.

22. The following table gives a return of expenditure for the financial years 1914–15, 1915–16, and 1916–17:—

| | 1914–15. Rs. | 1915–16. Rs. | 1916–17. Rs. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Establishment .. .. | 187,468 | 199,063 | 197,544 |
| Dieting .. .. | 382,682 | 511,109 | 367,114 |
| Hospital charges .. .. | 19,807 | 44,458 | 32,736 |
| Clothing, bedding, &c. .. | 34,680 | 28,717 | 25,460 |
| Lighting .. .. | 5,472 | 5,601 | 5,303 |
| Materials for manufacture .. | 19,034 | 16,525 | 18,518 |
| Other expenditure .. .. | 7,661 | 12,095 | 16,633 |
| | 656,804 | 817,568 | 663,308 |

23. Statement showing cost per head of prisoners :—

| | 1914–15. Rs. | 1915–16. Rs. | 1916–17. Rs. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Establishment .. .. | 35¾ .. | 40¾ .. | 50¼ |
| Dieting .. .. | 73 .. | 104¾ .. | 93½ |
| Hospital charges .. .. | 3¾ .. | 9 .. | 8¼ |
| Clothing, bedding, &c. .. | 6¾ .. | 6 .. | 6½ |
| Lighting .. .. | 1 .. | 1 .. | 1¼ |
| Other expenditure .. .. | 1½ .. | 2½ .. | 4¼ |
| | 121¾ | 164 | 164 |

24. The following is the result of the industrial labour for the financial year ended September 30, 1917 :—

| | Rs. c. |
|---|---|
| Total value of stock on hand on October 1, 1916 .. .. | 8,611 29 |
| Total value of stock on hand on September 30, 1917 .. | 6,020 66 |
| Total value of articles sold on payment .. .. | 10,042 95 |
| Total value of articles made for Government Departments for which no payment was received .. .. .. | 63,673 24 |
| Total amount expended on account of materials for manufacture .. | 18,547 20 |
| Total amount credited to revenue .. .. .. | 10,022 38 |

The total amount credited to revenue during 1917 again shows a decrease, namely, Rs. 10,022·38, as against Rs. 11,682·25 for 1916. This is entirely due to the fact that all trades are fully employed in executing Government orders free of charge.

25. The following is a summary of the more important articles turned out during the year :—

| | |
|---|---|
| Various articles of wooden furniture .. .. .. | 1,842 |
| Various pieces of rattan furniture .. .. .. | 136 |
| Rattan matting, square yards .. .. .. | 172 |
| Coir brooms .. .. .. .. | 10,008 |
| Coir door mats .. .. .. .. | 368 |
| Coir matting, square yards .. .. .. | 1,956 |
| Coir string, cwt. .. .. .. .. | 413 |
| Coir fibre, cwt. .. .. .. .. | 790 |
| Coir coal bags .. .. .. .. | 5,614 |
| Coir tea leaf bags .. .. .. .. | 1,017 |
| Various zinc, tin, and iron utensils, &c. .. .. .. | 4,883 |
| Coconut oil, gallons .. .. .. .. | 1,825 |
| Coconut poonac, cwt. .. .. .. .. | 123 |
| Articles of clothing and bedding made up for the Colonial Storekeeper .. | 13,051 |
| Cloth for prisoners' clothing, yards .. .. .. | 39,880 |
| Officers' uniforms .. .. .. .. | 1,395 |
| Prisoners' suits .. .. .. .. | 12,254 |
| Boots, shoes, &c., pairs .. .. .. .. | 1,237 |
| Dog collars .. .. .. .. | 34,518 |
| Mats for prison use .. .. .. .. | 408 |
| Madampe cane baskets .. .. .. .. | 26,126 |
| Money bags for Treasury and Banks .. .. .. | 1,687 |
| Various articles not included in any of the above .. .. | 15,185 |

In addition to the above, the steam laundry at Welikada washed 730,524 pieces of soiled linen for the Medical, Health, and Railway Departments, while a daily average of 250 prisoners were sent to the Government Printing Office.

For the making up of furniture for Government Departments, the Forest Department supplied 3,708 cubes of various timbers in logs. As pointed out last year, these logs have to be dealt with entirely by hand labour. This causes delay, and curtails the output of articles required. Until steam power is installed, I see no remedy for this state of affairs.

26. Prisoners, wherever possible, are employed on public works of utility and remunerative industrial labour. At Welikada and Bogambra jails various trades are taught, such as carpentry, blacksmiths' and tinsmiths' work, boot-making, tailoring, weaving, the making of cane furniture, mats, brooms, and rugs, laundry work, printing, bookbinding, and masons' work.

27. *Stone and Metal Industries.*—At Mahara prison labour supplied the Harbour Works Department with 39,612 stone setts, 3,590 tons of rubble, and 863 cubes of 2-inch metal, of a total estimated value of Rs. 35,347. The Public Works Department was supplied with 12,025 stone setts, 1,306 dressed stone for bridges, 1,060 cubes of rubble, and 1,582 cubes of 2-inch metal, valued at Rs. 49,435.

Prisoners at this jail were also employed on quarry work, clearing jungle, and taking soundings at the new Harbour Works quarry, and in laying down a line of railway to the Public Works Department quarry for the transport of stone and metal to the Main line.

The Public Works Department was also supplied with a total of 3,095 cubes of metal during the year at various stations, namely, Kandy, 819 cubes; Badulla, 80 cubes; Anuradhapura, 255 cubes; Galle, 1,339 cubes; and Tangalla, 602 cubes.

28. Work on the Karaiyur reclamation is making satisfactory progress. The acreage reclaimed, namely, 7 acres in 1917, is, however, not as large as in 1916, owing to the number of prisoners having largely decreased. The total area reclaimed up to date is 34 acres. Anuradhapura now employs a party of some 20 to 25 prisoners on account of the Forest Department in clearing jungle and planting out Ceylon teak trees. At Chilaw prisoners are still employed on reclamation work, while at Badulla the diverting of the river is still continued by prison labour. At Negombo, which is a purely convalescent jail, prisoners are employed in making cane earth baskets for Government Departments, the number turned out during the year being 26,126.

29. *Additions and Improvements.*—At Welikada prison officers' quarters for forty bachelors and three matrons are in course of erection by prison labour. A new kitchen, to be built on the same plan as the kitchen put up at Mahara last year, has been sanctioned, and will be put up by prison labour as soon as materials are received. Additional quarters for the police at Mahara were taken in hand in September last, and are near completion. At Batticaloa a fresh water supply was introduced into the jail by prison labour, and is a great improvement.

30. Mr. A. F. G. Walker is still away on war service. Mr. W. Phillips returned from leave on March 5 and resumed duties at Kandy, Major W. H. Robinson returning to the Convict Establishment, Colombo. The services of Mr. J. P. D. Parsons, who had been temporarily employed as an Assistant Superintendent, were dispensed with from November 30 last, and Mr. J. Elstone, First European Jailer, was sent up to Jaffna as Acting Assistant Superintendent, Jaffna Prisons, under the Government Agent, Northern Province.

31. In August last schools were opened at Welikada, Kandy, Mahara, and Jaffna prisons. Prisoners at these jails who on admission are 23 years of age and under, and who have a sentence of six months and over, receive two hours' educational instruction daily, the schoolmasters being supplied by the Education Department. The Government decided that Buddhist Wesak day should in future be observed in the prisons as a holiday.

32. The Somalis deported from East Africa continue to give satisfaction. They are now employed at Welikada, Kandy, and Jaffna prisons as warders and overseers.

A. DE WILTON, MAJOR,
Inspector-General of Prisons.

Colombo, February 20, 1918.

# REGISTRATION OF DEEDS.

## REPORT OF THE REGISTRAR-GENERAL OF LANDS FOR 1917.

THE period under review is the calendar year of 1917, and the first point to strike one's notice is the general decrease of business both in the execution and in the registration of deeds. The figures of these afford a very fair barometer of the general prosperity of the Colony, and we may feel thankful that after three years of war, and the consequent great reduction of shipping, the barometer has fallen by so little. The communities most seriously affected are those of the maritime areas and Kurunegala and Anuradhapura, who depend very largely on the products of, and industries connected with, the coconut palm, the value of which has sunk very low. With their coconuts unsaleable, or practically so, the population of these districts were unable to find cash for transactions in land. Table G, if compared with the same table in last year's report, shows that whereas in Badulla and Kegalla Districts there was a slight increase in notarial work, while in Kandy it has remained nearly stationary, in all other districts there has been a pronounced fall, the margin of which is least in Ratnapura. I have for purpose of comparison in the various tables used the figures of 1913, the last pre-war year, and of 1916, by which time the Colony had settled down to war conditions, and have generally excluded the figures of 1914 and 1915, which for reasons given in the reports on those years were abnormal, and did not reflect the condition of the Island.

### BUSINESS, REVENUE, AND EXPENDITURE.

2. In business there has been a falling off of 2·3 per cent. and of 1·9 per cent. in revenue as compared with 1913, and this decrease, when the comparison is made with 1916, comes to 9·2 per cent. on business and 8·8 per cent. on revenue. These figures include only the ordinary recurrent business resulting from what is received from notaries and from the public, and does not include the special non-recurrent work, which is also given in Table A below. The comparison of expenditure is accompanied by a footnote, which shows that there has been an actual reduction under the head of Other Charges, while the increase of Special Expenditure is accounted for by work on indexing and binding, which had been largely suspended, and is now to be overtaken.

[For Table A see page 2.]

### SUMMARY OF BUSINESS.

3. The next table shows the summary of business, revenue, and expenditure for each office of the Department. Colombo as ever heads the list, followed by Kandy and Kurunegala. Kegalla again holds the record for turning out more units of work for every rupee of expenditure than any other office. This excellent result is, like last year's result, largely the work of a clerk, whose output is 91·5 per cent. higher than the required minimum, so that he practically does the work of two clerks. Another clerk in this office has been infected with the same spirit, and has the fourth best output in the Island. I should like to see all other offices similarly infected.

[For Table B see page 3.]

### COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF BUSINESS, REVENUE, AND EXPENDITURE.

4. The next Table (C) shows the work of the Department for the year, the work received, the work disposed of, the arrears at the beginning and end of the year, and the comparative cost and profit per unit of work. The increase in the comparative cost and decrease in the comparative profit is explained by the resumption of indexing and binding work referred to in paragraph 2. It will be seen that 55,667 units of work were done in excess of the capacity of the permanent staff, and of this, 19,440 units were done by contract clerks at a cost of Rs. 2,248·34, 11,131 by the permanent staff working overtime at a cost of Rs. 1,358·21, and the balance 25,096, representing a value of about Rs. 2,500, was contributed by the permanent staff without extra cost. This speaks very highly for the *morale* of the Department, especially in view of the fact that the minimum required in registration work was raised from 12 to 13 units in 1915, and in copying work from 13 to 15·6 folios in September, 1917. The capacity of the staff in the table means the output when each officer is doing the required minimum.

[For Table C see page 2.]

### DETAILS OF ARREARS.

5. Table D shows the details of arrears in each office, and once more the Department deserves congratulation for another substantial reduction in the arrears pending at the year's end. Table C shows how regular the reduction has been during the last four years on the total left over at the end of each year, while Table D shows the amounts of arrears into which each office has lapsed during the year. These arrears do not imply slackness in the office, but have been occasioned at times by notaries saving up deeds and then producing a mass of deeds for registration, against which practice I have had to issue warnings, and at times the arrears are caused by fortuitous and uncontrollable circumstances; *e.g.*, Puttalam shows the greatest number of days arrears in the year; it is a small office with one clerk under the Registrar; a deed for 194 properties was produced for registration. This represented fifteen days' work for the clerk, irrespective of any other deeds coming in, and in addition to his other miscellaneous work. In the examination of duplicates the work is distinctly more up to date.

Table A.—Details of Business, Revenue, and Expenditure for the Calendar Years 1913, 1916, and 1917.

| | 1913. | 1916. | 1917. | Percentage of Increase or Decrease (—) as compared with 1913. | Percentage of Increase or Decrease (—) as compared with 1916. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Business :— | | | | | |
| Regular recurrent business— | | | | | |
| Deeds registered | 141,735 | 145,838 | 132,821 | — 6·2 | — 8·9 |
| Registration entries (lands) | 232,910 | 240,346 | 218,426 | — 6·2 | — 9·2 |
| Addresses registered | 6,832 | 13,374 | 13,425 | 96·5 | ·3 |
| Copies and extracts issued | 11,121 | 13,558 | 13,016 | 17·0 | — 3·9 |
| Folios copied | 66,515 | 83,744 | 78,251·35 | 17·6 | — 6·5 |
| Lands searched | 17,762 | 7,089 | 4,791 | — 73·0 | — 32·4 |
| Deeds searched (years) | 9,783 | 5,296 | 4,353·53 | — 55·5 | — 17·8 |
| Records verified | 307,955 | 307,330 | 658,741 | 113·9 | 114·3 |
| Deeds examined | 202,164 | 220,709 | 202,082 | — ·04 | — 8·4 |
| Crown grants listed | — | 5,067 | 5,087 | — | ·3 |
| Copying register of Crown grants (entries) | — | 2,919 | 6,568 | — | 125·0 |
| Miscellaneous* (in units) | — | 2,558 | 567·14 | — | — 77·8 |
| Total in units | 357,669 | 384,432 | 349,122·12 | — 2·3 | — 9·2 |
| Special non-recurrent work— | | | | | |
| Consolidation of indexes (in units) | — | 20,371 | 32,912·02 | — | 61·5 |
| Re-verification of deeds (in units) | — | — | 874·8 | — | — |
| Miscellaneous† (in units) | — | 2,925 | 7,650·04 | — | 161·5 |
| Total (in units) | — | 23,296 | 41,436·86 | — | 77·8 |
| Grand total (in units) | 357,669 | 407,728 | 390,558·98 | 9·2 | — 4·2 |
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | | |
| Revenue :— | | | | | |
| Registration (stamp) duty | 369,058 | 394,876 | 357,089 | — 3·2 | — 9·6 |
| Recordroom: Stamp duty on applications and certificates | 28,644 | 28,928 | 26,750 | — 6·6 | — 7·5 |
| Recordroom: Fees for searching and copying | 31,413 | 36,371 | 33,274 | 5·9 | — 8·5 |
| Notarial: Deficiency of stamp duty recovered | 1,961 | 1,679 | 4,858‡ | 147·7 | 189·3 |
| Notarial: Fines and affidavits | 1,744 | 2,904 | 2,084 | 19·6 | — 28·1 |
| Notarial: Court fines | 418 | 577 | — | — | — |
| Notarial: Stamps on notarial warrants | 2,525 | 3,050 | 2,900 | 14·8 | — 4·9 |
| Total | 435,330 | 468,388 | 426,959 | — 1·9 | — 8·8 |
| Expenditure :— | | | | | |
| Personal emoluments | 173,337 | 166,464 | 168,233‖ | — 2·9 | 1·1 |
| Other charges | 9,201 | 6,153 | 14,287§ | 55·2 | 132·2 |
| Special expenditure | 16,713 | 2,968 | 6,035 | — 63·8 | 103·3 |
| Total | 199,253 | 175,585 | 188,556 | — 5·4 | 7·3 |

* Certificates of registration and comparing copies of deeds and extracts.
† Listing attested copies, copying old local indexes and comparing them, &c.
‡ Includes a sum of Rs. 3,895·50, being deficiency recovered under the Stamp Validation Ordinance, No. 30 of 1917.
‖ Exclusive of the salaries of the Registrar-General and the Assistant Registrar-General.
§ This includes the cost of stationery and stores (Rs. 3,100) and printed forms (Rs. 5,349·30) not previously included.

Table C.—Comparative Statement of Business, Revenue, and Expenditure from 1913.

| | | 1913. | 1914. | 1915. | 1916. | 1917. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | Arrears at beginning of year | 27,214 | 25,570 | 15,995 | 10,055 | 7,822 |
| 2. | Business received: Regular recurrent work | 359,635 | 474,656* | 388,420* | 382,199 | 347,488·47 |
| | Business received: Special non-recurrent work | — | | | 23,296 | 41,436·86 |
| 3. | Increase or decrease | 14,689 | 115,021 | —86,236 | 17,075 | —34,710·53† |
| 4. | Total business for the year (1 and 2) | 387,240 | 500,226 | 404,415 | 415,550 | 396,747·33 |
| 5. | Capacity of permanent staff | 314,000 | 347,000 | 373,205 | 375,374 | 334,892 |
| 6. | Business in excess of capacity | 73,240 | 153,226 | 31,250 | 40,176 | 61,855·33 |
| 7. | Business done | 362,660 | 474,656 | 394,407 | 407,728 | 390,558·98 |
| 8. | Arrears at end of year (*vide* Table D) | 24,189 | 15,995 | 10,055 | 7,822 | 6,188·35 |
| | | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. |
| 9. | Expenditure | 199,253 0 | 202,479 0 | 177,548 0 | 175,585 0 | 188,556 0 |
| 10. | Revenue | 435,330 0 | 499,474 0 | 416,282 0 | 468,388 0 | 426,959 0 |
| 11. | Nett profit | 236,077 0 | 296,995 0 | 238,734 0 | 292,803 0 | 238,403 0 |
| 12. | Cost per unit | 0 55 | 0 43 | 0 45 | 0 43 | 0 48 |
| 13. | Profit per unit | 0 65 | 0 63 | 0 60 | 0 71 | 0 61 |

* Special work not separated.

† Decrease in regular business.

Table B.—Summary of Business, Revenue, and Expenditure for each Office of the Department for 1917 as compared with 1913 and 1916.

| Office. | Business in Units. | | | | | Special non-recurrent Work.† | Revenue. | | | | | Expenditure. | | | | | Profit or Loss (—). | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Regular Recurrent Work.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 1913. | 1916. | 1917. | Percentage of Increase or Decrease (—) compared with | | | 1913. | 1916. | 1917. | Percentage of Increase or Decrease (—) compared with | | 1913. | 1916. | 1917. | Percentage of Increase or Decrease (—) compared with | | 1913. | 1916. | 1917. |
| | | | | 1913. | 1916. | 1917. | | | | 1913. | 1916. | | | | 1913. | 1916. | | | |
| | | | | | | | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | | | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | | | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| Colombo .. | 45,294 | 44,706 | 43,225·8 | — 4·5 | — 3·3 | — | 85,410 | 82,183 | 80,057 | — 6·2 | — 2·6 | 23,632 | 22,851 | 22,367 | — 5·3 | — 2·1 | 61,778 | 59,332 | 57,690 |
| Kandy .. | 35,934 | 42,248 | 39,265 | 9·3 | — 7·0 | 1,958·2 | 48,287 | 50,875 | 49,250 | 1·9 | — 3·1 | 14,747 | 14,943 | 14,902 | 1·0 | — ·2 | 33,539 | 35,932 | 34,348 |
| Kurunegala .. | 39,132 | 41,532 | 34,439·42 | —11·9 | —17·0 | 10,649·45 | 47,810 | 47,292 | 37,709 | —21·1 | —20·2 | 14,692 | 10,590 | 11,785 | —19·7 | 11·2 | 33,118 | 36,702 | 25,924 |
| Galle .. | 31,221 | 32,247 | 31,870·88 | 2·0 | — 1·1 | 493·12 | 32,227 | 36,397 | 34,260 | 6·3 | — 5·8 | 12,968 | 10,091 | 11,405 | —12·05 | 13·0 | 19,258 | 26,306 | 22,855 |
| Kalutara .. | 32,776 | 34,140 | 30,368·34 | — 7·3 | —11·0 | 2,651·66 | 36,359 | 42,550 | 36,353 | ·01 | —14·5 | 12,460 | 11,018 | 12,577 | ·93 | 14·1 | 23,898 | 31,532 | 23,776 |
| Kegalla, .. | 24,463 | 27,007 | 26,613·04 | 8·7 | — 1·4 | — | 26,724 | 29,305 | 27,911 | 4·4 | — 4·7 | 6,430 | 6,296 | 6,302 | — 2·0 | 1·0 | 20,294 | 23,009 | 21,609 |
| Negombo .. | 27,448 | 30,839 | 24,324·34 | —11·4 | —21·1 | 8,767·39 | 32,077 | 39,033 | 32,147 | ·2 | —19·9 | 8,025 | 8,197 | 9,026 | 12·4 | 10·1 | 24,051 | 30,836 | 23,121 |
| Jaffna .. | 18,991 | 25,842 | 23,557·02 | 24·0 | — 8·8 | 2,316·18 | 20,895 | 29,083 | 27,246 | 30·3 | — 6·3 | 11,089 | 9,222 | 8,877 | —19·9 | — 3·7 | 9,806 | 19,861 | 18,369 |
| Matara .. | 28,928 | 24,491 | 23,451·48 | —18·9 | — 4·2 | 5,076·6 | 25,492 | 23,426 | 21,724 | —14·7 | — 7·2 | 15,162 | 11,483 | 9,740 | —35·7 | —15·1 | 10,330 | 11,943 | 11,984 |
| Ratnapura .. | 17,028 | 18,211 | 17,644·68 | 3·6 | — 3·1 | 2 | 16,802 | 18,683 | 18,363 | 9·3 | — 1·7 | 5,496 | 5,099 | 4,671 | —15·0 | — 8·3 | 11,305 | 13,584 | 13,692 |
| Chilaw .. | 17,488 | 19,976 | 14,767·47 | —15·6 | —26·1 | 1,013·75 | 23,569 | 28,795 | 21,981 | — 6·7 | —23·6 | 6,832 | 6,832 | 6,225 | — 8·8 | — 8·8 | 16,736 | 21,963 | 15,756 |
| Tangalla .. | 8,420 | 8,134 | 7,114·41 | —15·5 | —12·5 | 6,119·15 | 7,336 | 7,342 | 7,101 | — 3·2 | — 3·3 | 3,622 | 5,128 | 5,360 | 47·9 | 4·5 | 3,713 | 2,214 | 1,741 |
| Badulla .. | 5,811 | 6,111 | 6,492·83 | 11·7 | 6·2 | — | 8,400 | 6,232 | 8,217 | — 2·1 | 31·8 | 3,453 | 2,552 | 2,730 | —20·9 | 6·9 | 4,947 | 3,680 | 5,487 |
| Batticaloa .. | 5,480 | 5,679 | 4,326·40 | —21·1 | —23·8 | 2,233·36 | 6,057 | 6,339 | 4,853 | —19·8 | —23·4 | 4,700 | 2,736 | 2,768 | —41·1 | 1·1 | 1,356 | 3,603 | 2,085 |
| Puttalam .. | 2,892 | 3,763 | 3,448·8 | 19·3 | — 8·3 | — | 5,089 | 6,149 | 5,885 | 15·6 | — 4·3 | 1,759 | 1,986 | 1,893 | 7·6 | — 4·6 | 3,330 | 4,163 | 3,992 |
| Anuradhapura | 2,434 | 2,835 | 2,354 | — 3·3 | —17·0 | — | 1,860 | 2,207 | 1,974 | 6·1 | —10·6 | 2,033 | ,481 | 1,448 | —28·7 | — 2·2 | — 173 | 726 | 526 |
| Trincomalee .. | 542 | 823 | 920·62 | 69·9 | 11·9 | — | 558 | 1,040 | 1,051 | 88·3 | 1·1 | 657 | 548 | 547 | —16·7 | — ·2 | — 98 | 492 | 504 |
| Mannar .. | 662 | 645 | 504·32 | —23·8 | —21·8 | 5 | 651 | 766 | 520 | —20·1 | —32·1 | 1,152 | 1,934 | 1,766 | 52·2 | — 8·6 | — 500 | — 1,168 | — 1,246 |
| Mullaittivu .. | 260 | 413 | 256·27 | — 1·4 | —37·9 | 151 | 172 | 250 | 196 | 14 | —21·6 | 1,526 | 1,466 | 1,442 | — 5·5 | — 1·7 | — 1,354 | — 1,216 | — 1,246 |
| Head Office‡ .. | 12,457 | 14,790 | 14,177 | 13·8 | — 4·1 | — | 9,545 | 10,433 | 10,151 | 6·3 | — 2·7 | 48,806 | 41,125 | §52,716 | 8·0 | 28·1 | — 39,206 | — 30,690 | — 42,565 |
| Total .. | 357,669 | 384,432 | 349,122·12 | — 2·3 | — 9·2 | 41,436·86 | 435,330 | 468,388 | 426,959 | — 1·9 | — 8·8 | 199,253 | 175,585 | 188,556 | — 5·4 | 7·3 | 236,077 | 292,803 | 238,403 |

* Registration of deeds, searches, copying, examination of deeds, and verification of notarial duplicates, &c.

† Consolidation of indexes, re-verification of records, copying old local indexes, &c.

‡ The Head Office is chiefly supervisory. The business shown here only represents the work of searching, copying, and verification of notarial records of the Colombo District, which for want of proper accommodation in the Land Registry are in direct charge of the Head Office.

§ This includes the cost of stationery and stores (Rs. 3,100) and printed forms (Rs. 5,349·30) for the whole Department.

Table D.—Statement of Arrears.

| Name of Office. | Arrears in Units at the end of | | | Maximum Period of Arrears in Registration, Copying, and Searching. Days. | | | Maximum Period of Arrears in Examination. Months. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1913. | 1916. | 1917. | 1913. | 1916. | 1917. | 1913. | 1916. | 1917. |
| Anuradhapura | 229 | — | — | 12 | 2 | 1 | 7 | — | — |
| Badulla | 242 | 366 | 621·77 | 28 | 6 | 14 | 3 | 7 | 6 |
| Batticaloa | 363 | 120 | 104·98 | 7 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| Chilaw | 608 | 235 | 257·2 | 23 | 8 | 13 | 7 | 6 | 2 |
| Colombo | 7,586 | 827 | 1,037·7 | 21 | 5 | 5 | 12 | 2 | 3 |
| Galle | 2,396 | 938 | 361 | 37 | 5 | 7 | 10 | 3 | 3 |
| Head Office | 163 | 157 | 48·75 | — | 2 | 6 | — | — | — |
| Jaffna | 2,603 | 1,031 | 225 | 22 | 9 | 7 | 8 | 5 | 2 |
| Kalutara | 2,648 | 590 | 424 | 19 | 7 | 7 | 9 | 4 | 2 |
| Kandy | 1,139 | 515 | 762·4 | 21 | 7 | 2 | 7 | 6 | 2 |
| Kegalla | 1,278 | 610 | 1,018·07 | 22 | 11 | 11 | 2 | 6 | 4 |
| Kurunegala | 4,468 | 732 | 596·95 | 36 | 7 | 4 | 9 | 2 | 2 |
| Mannar | — | — | — | 5 | 2 | 1 | 1 | — | — |
| Matara | 598 | 582 | 232·93 | 14 | 5 | 7 | 4 | 2 | 3 |
| Mullaittivu | — | 2 | 3 | 19 | — | — | 1 | — | — |
| Negombo | 989 | 827 | 177 | 21 | 8 | 4 | 8 | 3 | 3 |
| Puttalam | 55 | 10 | 219 | 24 | 13 | 19 | 5 | 3 | 2 |
| Ratnapura | 205 | 280 | 98·6 | 27 | 10 | 3 | 6 | 6 | 1 |
| Tangalla | — | — | — | 19 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 3 | 1 |
| Trincomalee | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | 3 | — | — |
| Total | 25,570 | 7,822 | 6,188·35 | | | | | | |

BINDING.

6. In the ordinary work of binding the registers the Department is now up to date, but there are about 20,000 volumes of old notarial duplicates still remaining unbound. During the year work on these, which had been suspended, was resumed, and over a thousand volumes were bound.

CONSOLIDATION OF INDEXES.

7. The work on this was increased by over 12,500 units over the total done in 1916, and it will take some years to bring the work up to date. Like the binding, it is unremunerative, though necessary. The indexes are typewritten in the Head Office, as this costs less than printing them. Two whole indexes, Batticaloa (G) and Galle (E), and the greater part of Matara (B), were typed, and four more indexes are ready for typing, and six more are shortly expected.

NOTARIES AND DEEDS.

8. Table E shows the number of notaries practising, the number of deeds drawn, the value of the properties affected, the number registered, and some other details. The number of practising notaries is steadily increasing, owing to the present habit of proctors taking out warrants to practise as notaries. In some cases they make no attempt to practise at the Bar, and settle down in villages, where they supplant the notaries, as they are unrestricted as to their place of office, and are also not liable to inspection. I have found instances of such proctors running several offices, each in charge of a clerk, who obviously prepares deeds without any proper supervision, the proctor-notary making periodical visits to sign the deeds and collect his fees. Such a state of affairs, besides being unfair to the notary pure and simple, is highly undesirable, as it means that offices are being conducted under no proper supervision, and abuses are certain to creep in. In addition to this fair and unfair competition, the notaries are face to face with a decrease in the number of deeds executed. In inspecting their work I have noted that there has, generally speaking, been a fall in the business of the average notary, the decrease since 1913 amounting in the average case to about 25 per cent. in the number of deeds attested. In addition to this, the ordinary village notary gets fewer deeds for large values than formerly, as the villagers in such cases prefer, with good reason, to go to the towns where the notary can readily look up the encumbrances in the Land Registry, without charging a high fee for making a journey for the purpose.

Table E.—Number of Notaries Practising and Particulars of Deeds Executed and Registered.

| | 1913. | 1916. | 1917. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Number of notaries practising | 514 | 608 | 634 |
| Number of deeds executed— | | | |
| Notarial | 207,535 | 206,781 | 185,352 |
| Non-notarial | 18,147 | 14,281 | 14,554 |
| Total Deeds | 225,682 | 221,062 | 199,906 |
| Number of deeds registered | 141,735 | 145,838 | 132,821 |
| Percentage of registration | 62·8 | 65·3 | 66·4 |

| | 1913. Rs. | 1916. Rs. | 1917. Rs. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Consideration of deeds executed | 128,825,402 | 141,365,352 | 126,184,899 |
| Value of stamps affixed to deeds | 534,898 | 575,784 | 700,409 |
| Percentage written in— | | | |
| English | 16 | 16 | 18 |
| Sinhalese | 68 | 67 | 64 |
| Tamil | 16 | 17 | 18 |

9. Table F requires no comment.

Table F.—Nature, Number, and Value of Transactions affecting Immovable and Movable Property registered in 1913, 1916, and 1917.

| Nature of Deeds. | Number of Deeds. | | | Consideration. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1913. | 1916. | 1917. | 1913. | 1916. | 1917. |
| Immovables :— | | | | | | |
| Transfers by sale, gift, &c. | 75,625 | 73,830 | 66,486 | 51,480,992 | 51,277,136 | 45,674,048 |
| Mortgages | 44,609 | 49,682 | 47,736 | 32,101,042 | 39,857,846 | 37,884,531 |
| Leases | 8,396 | 6,906 | 4,907 | —* | 5,445,660 | 6,461,704 |
| Other deeds | 12,730 | 13,973 | 12,888 | 37,575,800 | 29,194,918 | 21,543,730 |
| Total | 141,360 | 144,391 | 132,017 | 118,157,834 | 125,775,560 | 111,564,013 |

* Shown with other deeds.

| Nature of Deeds. | Number of Deeds. 1913. | 1916. | 1917. | Consideration. 1913. | 1916. | 1917. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Movables:— | | | | | | |
| Transfers by sale, gift, &c. | —* | —* | 254 | —* | —* | 733,321 |
| Mortgages | | | 423 | | | 1,216,757 |
| Leases | | | 7 | | | 3,055 |
| Other deeds | | | 120 | | | 220,719 |
| | | Total | 804 | | Total | 2,173,852 |

* Information not available.

PROPORTION OF DEEDS REGISTERED.

10. Table G is instructive, as it shows for each district the number of deeds that escape registration. I am glad to say that, on the whole, there is an improvement in the percentage registered, but this improvement is probably not permanent, as it is likely that the villagers who have been unable to deal in lands are the parties who most make default in registration. The cause which reduced the deeds executed by such parties thus improves the percentage of deeds registered. This view is confirmed by the fact that the average consideration for a deed, which in 1913 was Rs. 570, was in 1917 Rs. 632, showing that the decrease of work has been more marked in deeds for small values. Of the districts, Ratnapura again heads the list, while Puttalam, Chilaw, Kurunegala, and Kegalla rank respectively second, third, fourth, and fifth, which places last year were held by Matara, Kegalla, Chilaw, and Galle in the order named. As usual, the Northern and Eastern Provinces show the worst records.

Table G.—Proportion of Deeds Registered to Deeds Executed in each District in the Year 1917.

| Station. | Number of Deeds executed. Total. | Number affecting Immovables. | Number of Deeds registered. Total. | Number affecting Immovables. | Percentage unregistered. All Deeds. | Immovable. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Anuradhapura | 1,837 | 1,281 | 993 | 992 | 45·9 | 22·5 |
| Badulla | 5,357 | 5,323 | 2,886 | 2,875 | 46·1 | 45·9 |
| Batticaloa | 5,544 | 5,314 | 1,695 | 1,620 | 69·4 | 69·5 |
| Chilaw | 6,221 | 6,170 | 5,215 | 5,196 | 16·1 | 15·7 |
| Colombo | 32,911 | 31,796 | 23,736 | 23,530 | 27·8 | 25·9 |
| Galle | 15,708 | 15,446 | 12,156 | 12,102 | 22·6 | 21·6 |
| Jaffna | 28,213 | 22,631 | 6,446 | 6,276 | 77·1 | 72·2 |
| Kalutara | 16,887 | 16,799 | 12,009 | 11,978 | 28·8 | 28·7 |
| Kandy | 19,696 | 19,427 | 14,435 | 14,347 | 26·7 | 26·1 |
| Kegalla | 11,769 | 11,736 | 9,632 | 9,625 | 18·1 | 17·9 |
| Kurunegala | 16,607 | 16,592 | 13,797 | 13,772 | 16·9 | 16·9 |
| Mannar | 597 | 500 | 164 | 138 | 72·5 | 72·4 |
| Matara | 11,515 | 11,436 | 9,131 | 9,117 | 20·7 | 20·2 |
| Mullaittivu | 457 | 439 | 51 | 47 | 88·8 | 89·3 |
| Negombo | 13,806 | 12,697 | 10,290 | 10,257 | 25·4 | 19·2 |
| Puttalam | 1,028 | 1,008 | 932 | 913 | 9·3 | 9·4 |
| Ratnapura | 6,065 | 6,033 | 5,730 | 5,721 | 5·5 | 5·1 |
| Tangalla | 4,991 | 4,934 | 3,225 | 3,225 | 35·3 | 34·6 |
| Trincomalee | 697 | 661 | 298 | 286 | 57·2 | 56·7 |
| Total | 199,906 | 190,223 | 132,821 | 132,017 | 33·5 | 30·5 |

NOTARIES.

11. During the year 46 new notaries were appointed, of whom 40 were proctors. Fourteen notaries died, 3 resigned, and the warrants of 3 more were cancelled as the result of judicial inquiries. The total of practising notaries at the end of the year is 634. Two notaries, viz., G. A. F. Seneviratne and N. J. C. Wijesekara, who held the rank of Muhandiram, were raised to the rank of Mudaliyar on the last anniversary of His Majesty the King's Birthday.

PROSECUTIONS.

12. A proctor-notary of Colombo was prosecuted for various breaches of the Notaries Ordinance, but the cases were withdrawn, the notary compounding his offences by paying Rs. 100.

INSPECTIONS OF NOTARIES.

13. During the year the offices of 158 notaries were inspected. Consequent on irregularities thus detected in their work, seven notaries were fined sums aggregating Rs. 336, and two were ordered to write their instruction books and protocols in their own hand.

DEFICIENCY OF STAMP DUTY, &C.

14. A sum of Rs. 1,071 was recovered as penalties for under-stamped deeds and for various offences against the Notaries Ordinance. A sum of Rs. 4,858·45 was recovered as deficiency of stamp duty, against Rs. 1,679·55 last year, the unusually large amount this year being due to the amending Stamp Ordinance. The stamps on notarial warrants aggregated Rs. 2,900.

FRAUDULENT DEEDS.

15. During the year thirty deeds were impounded, and twenty-one of these were declared null and void in the courts. In the other nine the parties were convicted of forgery in the Supreme Court.

FINGER IMPRESSIONS.

16. 8,291 finger impressions to deeds were taken by notaries, as compared with 8,727 in 1916.

RE-VERIFICATION OF RECORDS.

17. A re-verification and re-arrangement of records in the Head Office was commenced, which has mainly been confined to the Vital records. In Kurunegala Land Registry a re-verification has been started.

CLERKS' REWARD FUND.

18. The Clerks' Reward Fund, organized by my predecessor, Mr. Bertram Hill, in 1914 out of voluntary contributions from senior officers, supplemented by departmental fines, had a satisfactory balance of Rs. 438 at the end of the year. From it prizes are awarded annually to deserving clerks, the test of merit being the average output of work with due regard to neatness and accuracy. The object of the Fund is being realized, viz., a healthy competition to show a good output of work, to which the large extra output mentioned in paragraph 4 is due. The special prize was won for the second successive year by a clerk in the Kegalla Land Registry referred to in paragraph 3.

STAFF.

19. During the year I was on leave in South India from April 11 to 22, and was away acting as Government Agent of the Central Province from June 12 to July 19, and again as Government Agent of the North-Western Province from September 4 to October 5. On each occasion Mr. N. W. Morgappah acted for me, in addition to his own duties.

Mr. E. F. Dias, Registrar of Lands, Galle, having been appointed Registrar of Lands, Colombo, consequent on the transfer of Mudaliyar F. W. M. Karunaratna to the Colombo Kachcheri, assumed duties in Colombo on February 1, 1917, and was succeeded by Mr. J. S. de S. Jayawardana from Kalutara. Mr. M. A. Uluwita, Registrar of Lands, Matara, succeeded Mr. Jayawardana at Kalutara, and the other connected transfers were those of the Registrar of Lands, Kurunegala, Mr. H. A. Sirimanne, to Matara, and Mr. J. S. Abayasekara of the Head Office to Kurunegala.

Two officers in Class II., Grade II., were retired during the year, one on the ground of age and the other for inefficiency. Both these officers were recent transfers to the Department, and did not prove equal to the exacting duties required of the clerks in this Department. Seven officers (four in Class II., Grade III., and three in the Subordinate Class) died during the year, while as many as ten were transferred to other Departments.

The Department contributed one officer to the war in the person of Mr. W. L. P. Amarasinghe, who is serving in Mesopotamia with the Ceylon Sanitary Corps.

Owing to war retrenchment, four vacancies in the Subordinate Clerical Service still remain temporarily suppressed, while two vacancies in Class II., Grade III., are filled by temporary hands on the available half salary. In addition to these, there were also at the end of the year as many as six vacancies in Class II. filled by temporary clerks for want of passed hands.

BUILDINGS.

20. The inadequacy of accommodation in the Head Office, lamented over by the successive Registrars-General, has not yet been satisfactorily met. As the result of a conference held at the office in June last between the Director of Public Works, the Settlement Officer, the Principal Assistant Colonial Secretary, and the Registrar-General, it was finally decided by Government to give over to this Department that portion of the building now occupied by the Settlement Officer when he moves into his new quarters. In the meantime the congestion in the record room has been partly relieved this year by the addition of a few record presses. Another much-needed work that has been sanctioned is the extension of the Kalutara Land Registry building, and the work is now in hand.

The Galle Land Registry, which was temporarily housed in the local Volunteer Armoury pending certain extensive repairs to the building, was re-shifted to its permanent quarters in August last.

Negombo Land Registry building is to be given over to the Postal Department, and a new building is in the course of construction for the Land Registry.

Proposals are before Government to provide for Land Registries at Nuwara Eliya and Matale, to be amalgamated with the local Assistant Provincial Registrars' Offices, as in other minor stations.

LEGISLATION.

21. The year under review saw a very desirable and important amendment to the Registration Ordinance, No. 14 of 1891. As the law stood, a caveat which did not fix a time limit was in perpetual operation unless withdrawn by the caveator, which was seldom done of his own motion. Consequently, in respect of every deed affecting any property covered by the caveat, notice had to be given to the caveator, and registration of the deed suspended till he replied withdrawing the caveat or for a period of thirty days. Outside the caveats received in the course of daily business, there were already on the registers a good many caveats—some of them several years old—still deemed to be in force owing to the neglect of the caveators to withdraw them; and registration of the deeds covered by them had, as a rule, to be suspended for thirty days, a procedure which caused no little inconvenience and even hardship to parties who wanted their deeds promptly registered. This defect has now been remedied by the amending Ordinance No. 29 of 1917 (introduced on November 7), which limits the life of a caveat to six months. Advantage was also taken of the amending Ordinance to provide for the registration of *lis pendens*, but up to the end of December only three applications for registration under this provision were received.

The Stamp (Amendment) Ordinance, No. 16 of 1917, which came into operation on June 30, 1917, not having been generally known, attention was drawn to it by a *Gazette* Notification on July 4, 1917, and a large number of deeds executed during the interval, and stamped under the old Stamp Ordinance, had to be impounded when tendered for registration; but these deeds have practically all been now validated and registered without loss of priority, under the provisions of the Stamp Validation Ordinance, No. 30 of 1917, which was passed as the result of a representation by the Registrar-General.

Another Ordinance of far-reaching effect passed during the year was the Notaries (Amendment) Ordinance, No. 31 of 1917, vesting in the Registrar-General the power, where a notary who has been working in partnership with a proctor-notary dies or retires from business, to permit the continuing partner to retain the protocols and other documents of the retiring or deceased partner. It also provides for the transfer of notarial documents (other than wills or codicils) of a retiring or deceased notary to a notary purchasing the goodwill of the business.

The Trusts Ordinance, No. 9 of 1917, passed during the year, also throws additional work on the Department, but the Ordinance has not yet been introduced.

Registrar-General's Office,
Colombo, March 5, 1918.

W. L. KINDERSLEY,
Registrar-General.

# COMPANIES, TRADE MARKS, &c.

## REPORT OF THE REGISTRAR-GENERAL ON THE REGISTRATION OF JOINT STOCK COMPANIES, TRADE MARKS, DESIGNS, AND SOCIETIES IN 1917.

### *I.—COMPANIES.*

*General.*—The year under report is the eleventh in which the work connected with the registration of Joint Stock Companies was administered by the Registrar-General, it having been transferred to him from the Registrar of the Supreme Court on January 1, 1907.

2. *Legislation.*—The law regulating Joint Stock Companies in Ceylon is declared by the Ordinance No. 22 of 1866 to be the English law for the time being, so far as it is not inconsistent with local legislation. The English law in force is contained in the Companies (Consolidation) Act, 1908. The principal local Ordinance is the Ordinance No. 4 of 1861, and is based on the English Act of 1856 (19 and 20 Vict., Cap. 47), which was repealed in England in 1862. The local Ordinance has been amended by the Ordinances Nos. 9 of 1867, 4 and 6 of 1888, 3 of 1893, 2 of 1897 (*re* Banking Companies), 13 of 1905 (section 5), 17 of 1907, 18 of 1909, and 35 of 1916.

Two new Bills are now before the Legislative Council, one entirely a new Ordinance, corresponding to the English Registration of Business Names Act of 1916, and the other introducing certain principles of the English Act to the Joint Stock Companies Ordinance, No. 4 of 1861. The Ordinance for the registration of business names is a precautionary measure, designed to deal with the situation disclosed by the present war, namely, that some departments of the commercial life of the Empire have been permeated by foreign influences working under the disguise of apparently British names. The Ordinance provides for the registration of business names of all individuals or firms carrying on business under a business name which does not disclose the actual names of those individuals or of the partners of the business, and also of every firm any of whose partners at any time change their names, and of every individual trader in the same position. The nationality of every person composing the firm whose business is registered and any previous name or nationality which he may have borne is also to be registered. The obligation to register extends to cases in which a firm, individual, or corporation carries on business in the Colony as a nominee or trustee of some other person, firm, or corporation, or as a general agent for a foreign firm. In such cases registration includes particulars as to the person, firm, or corporation on whose behalf the business is really carried on. The other Ordinance referred to proposes to apply to companies the following provisions of the Registration of Business Names Ordinance :—

(*a*) The registration of the names and nationalities and previous names or nationalities of directors of companies.

(*b*) The prohibition of the incorporation or continued incorporation of companies under names which are calculated to mislead the public as to the nationality of those who control them.

3. *Supervision of Companies.*—During the year eight companies were fined for failing to furnish statutory returns, as against two in the previous year. The total fines collected amounted to Rs. 240. The following companies were struck off the Register of Joint Stock Companies, in terms of section 1 of the Ordinance No. 22 of 1866 and section 242 of the Companies (Consolidation) Act, 1908 :—

(1) Adris Mendis & Company of Kosgoda, Limited.
(2) The Kandy Dairy Company, Limited.
(3) The De Soysa Distilleries, Limited.

Gordon Fraser & Company, Limited, and Rayigam Company, Limited, changed their objects, and the Ceylon Plantation Company, Limited, changed its name to "The Ceylon Oriental Plantation Company, Limited."

4. *Progress of Registration.*—Ten new companies with an aggregate capital of Rs. 5,550,000 were registered during the year, against 21 in the previous year with an aggregate capital of Rs. 13,275,000. The decrease in the number of companies registered is due probably to the change in the commercial conditions of the country brought about by the present war. The average amount of nominal capital per company this year is Rs. 555,000, as against Rs. 632,142·85 in 1916.

On January 1, 1917, there were on the register 250 companies, which with the addition of the 10 new companies brings the total at the end of the year to 260. Of these, 5 companies were voluntarily wound up, and 3 were struck off from the register; the total number of existing companies was therefore 252. Of these, 11 were, however, in the hands of liquidators, so that the number actually carrying on business on the last day of the year was 241, against 240 at the end of the previous year.

For further details *re* progress of registration see Table I. below :—

Table I.—Companies : Progress in Registration.

| Number of Companies on Register on January 1. | Year. | Number registered. | Aggregate Capital of new Companies. Rs. | Number wound up. | Number struck off the Register. | Number in Liquidation. | Total Number actually carrying on Business on December 31. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 137 | 1907 | 22 | 14,010,000 | — | — | 1 | 158 |
| 159 | 1908 | 13 | 6,110,000 | 7* | — | 5 | 160 |
| 165 | 1909 | 14 | 7,670,000 | 9 | — | 5 | 165 |
| 170 | 1910 | 36 | 36,100,000 | 6 | — | 18 | 182 |
| 200 | 1911 | 19 | 23,150,000 | 10 | — | 15 | 194 |
| 209 | 1912 | 14 | 17,330,000 | 13 | — | 8 | 202 |
| 210 | 1913 | 15 | 9,270,000 | 3 | 1 | 6 | 215 |
| 221 | 1914 | 15 | 5,005,350 | 6 | 1 | 7 | 222 |
| 229 | 1915 | 6 | 1,950,000 | 4 | — | 9 | 222 |
| 231 | 1916 | 21 | 13,275,000 | 2 | — | 10 | 240 |
| 250 | 1917 | 10 | 5,550,000 | 5 | 3 | 11 | 241 |

* 5 voluntarily and 2 by court.

5. *Companies registered.*—A list of companies registered during the year ended December 31, 1917, showing the number and date of registration and certain other particulars, is given in the following table :—

Table II.—Companies registered during the Year 1917.

| Name of Company. | Registered No. | Date of Registration. | Nominal Capital. Rs. | Value of each Share. Rs. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Webster Automatic Packeting Factory, Limited | 388 | January 4 | 250,000 | 10 |
| The Etambawela Rubber Company, Limited | 389 | January 5 | 250,000 | 10 |
| The Rambodde Tea Syndicate, Limited | 390 | January 22 | 300,000 | 100 |
| The Aigburth Tea Company, Limited | 391 | January 22 | 200,000 | 10 |
| The Udagoda Tea and Rubber Company, Limited | 392 | February 20 | 750,000 | 100 |
| The Lucky Land Tea Company, Limited | 393 | February 26 | 400,000 | 10 |
| The Hantane and Bollagalla Estates Company, Limited | 394 | April 18 | 2,000,000 | 100 |
| The Polytechnic, Limited | 395 | April 20 | 100,000 | 10 |
| The Ceylon and Eastern Investments, Limited | 396 | July 21 | 300,000 | 15 |
| The Hulandawa Rubber and Tea Company of Ceylon, Ltd. | 397 | July 27 | 1,000,000 | 100 |

6. *Companies wound up and those in Liquidation.*—The companies formally wound up and those in liquidation on the last day of December are shown in Tables III. and IV. below :—

Table III.—Companies wound up during the Year 1917.

| Name of Company. | Date of Incorporation. | Date of Registration of Final Resolution. |
|---|---|---|
| The Halgashena Estate Company, Limited | December 1, 1909 | May 5, 1917 |
| The Ratnapura Tea Company of Ceylon, Limited | July 29, 1911 | July 6, 1917 |
| The Nilavale Coconut Company, Limited | July 13, 1911 | July 24, 1917 |
| The Taprobane Engineering Company, Limited | July 28, 1914 | September 26, 1917 |
| The Peoples' Planting Company, Limited | January 21, 1913 | June 18, 1917 |

Table IV.—Companies in Liquidation on December 31, 1917.

| Name of Company. | Date of Incorporation. | Date of Registration of Special Resolution authorizing Liquidation. |
|---|---|---|
| (1) The Jaffna Steam Navigation Company, Limited | March 26, 1902 | August 1, 1911 |
| (2) The Clyde Tea Estates Company, Limited | November 20, 1895 | November 29, 1912 |
| (3) The International Stores, Limited | November 29, 1911 | September 23, 1914 |
| (4) The Sungei Dulang Coconut Company, Limited | November 13, 1911 | November 18, 1914 |
| (5) The Traders' Union Company of Cotta, Limited | February 2, 1904 | October 21, 1915 |
| (6) The Hagama Mining Company, Limited | August 17, 1915 | November 22, 1916* |
| (7) Patigama Cinchona Company, Limited | March 3, 1882 | June 20, 1917 |
| (8) General Motor Services, Limited | December 18, 1916 | May 8, 1917 |
| (9) The Coliseum Theatre Company, Limited | February 17, 1914 | May 15, 1917* |
| (10) The Ceylon Sawmills Company, Limited | August 10, 1914 | July 26, 1917 |
| (11) The Ceylon Oriental Plantation Company, Limited | April 12, 1916 | December 13, 1917 |

* The date of registration of the order of court, the company having been ordered to be wound up by the court.

A petition having been presented to the District Court of Colombo by one of the creditors of the Coliseum Theatre Company, Limited, the court ordered the company to be wound up. The Hagama Mining Company, Limited, which was ordered to be wound up by court in 1916, has not yet been fully wound up.

7. *Income.*—An account of the receipts and expenditure in respect of recoveries under the Companies Ordinance during the year ended December 31, 1917, is included in the statement in the Appendix. The total amount of registration fees recovered during the year was Rs. 4,102·58 (against Rs. 5,484·88 in 1916), and the stamps affixed to memoranda and articles of association received for registration during the year amounted to Rs. 480 (against Rs. 1,510 in 1916). The total receipts during the year (excluding publication charges) amounted to Rs. 4,822·58, as against Rs. 7,089·88 in 1916.

MUTUAL PROVIDENT SOCIETIES.

8. The registration of mutual provident societies is governed by the Ordinance No. 16 of 1891. There are only three societies registered under this Ordinance, namely, The Rodrigo Family Friend-in-need Society, Limited; The Ceylon Buddhist Theosophical Society, Limited; and The Council of the Ceylon Training Colony Society, Limited. Of these, the two latter are "specially authorized societies." A scale of fees was during the year sanctioned by His Excellency the Governor under section 19 of the Ordinance, and was published in the *Government Gazette* No. 6,913 of November 30, 1917.

In the course of the year Mr. M. A. L. Salgado (Chief Clerk, Companies, Trade Marks, &c., Branch of this Office) was appointed public auditor and valuer under the Ordinance, *vice* Mr. D. D. Peiris.

## *II.—TRADE MARKS.*

9. *Legislation.*—The registration of trade marks is governed by the Ordinance No. 14 of 1888, as amended by later Ordinances. The passing of the new Trade Marks Ordinance, to which reference was made in my previous report, is deferred. The provisions in the principal Ordinance governing cotton marks having been found to be defective in certain respects, steps are being taken to introduce an amending Ordinance to remedy the defect.

A series of trade mark indexes or classified representations of marks were prepared during the year. The indexes are divided into three distinct sets, viz.: (1) a class index; (2) a word index; and (3) a device index:—

(1) The class index includes a general collection of registered trade marks, divided into 50 sections corresponding to the 50 classes enumerated in the third schedule to the "Trade Marks Rules, 1906."
(2) The word index shows all word marks arranged in dictionary order.
(3) The device index contains all marks exclusive of purely word marks, arranged in 11 different sections.

10. *Registration.*—129 applications for the registration of as many trade marks in 140 classes were received during the year, as against 131 applications during the previous year. This shows an increase of about 17·1 per cent. on the annual average (110) for the ten previous years. Of these, 89 applications were entertained, 10 were withdrawn or abandoned, 11 rejected, and 19 were awaiting amendment and declarations of nationality of the proprietors of the marks. Oppositions were filed against 3 applications, with the result that 1 application was abandoned, 1 was allowed to proceed, and the remaining 1 was pending at the close of the year. Of the two cases that were pending at the close of the year 1916, one mark was directed to be registered, and the application to register the other mark was dismissed. As the result of an action filed by Messrs. V. Rigaud, of 8, Rue Vivienne, Paris, France, and S. L. Abdul Ghuffur, of No. 30, China street, Pettah, Colombo, against the proprietors of the registered trade mark "Kananga" label, No. 1,675, the District Court ordered the removal of the mark from the Register of Trade Marks. This judgment was confirmed in appeal by the Supreme Court, and the mark was accordingly expunged from the register.

11. The registration of 38 trade marks was renewed, and 33 marks were removed from the register for non-payment within the prescribed time of the fees due for their renewal. The latter number includes 16 marks, which owing to an irregularity in their renewal (effected before the trade marks work was transferred to this Department) had to be removed: of these, 5 marks were subsequently restored to the register upon payment of enhanced fees amounting to Rs. 155. In the case of 33 marks that had been renewed before the year 1916, the proper renewal fee had not been charged. With regard to 5 of these, the owners paid the deficiency, which amounted to Rs. 55. The remaining cases are still pending. There were also two assignments and one alteration of address in the register. For further details regarding the registration of trade marks since the work was transferred to the Registrar-General, see Table V. below:—

Table V.—Trade Marks: Registration.

| Period. | Number of Applications received. | Number entertained. | Number withdrawn or abandoned. | Number rejected. | Number awaiting amendment. | Oppositions. | | | | Renewals. | Removals. | Restorations. | Assignments. | Change of Name or Address. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | Number entered. | Applications abandoned. | Oppositions abandoned. | Number pending. | | | | | |
| 1907 .. | 88 | 69 | 1 | 18 | — | 3 | 1 | — | 2 | 16 | — | — | 11 | — |
| 1908 .. | 148 | 137 | 2 | 8 | 1 | 5 | 4* | 1 | — | 12 | — | — | 3 | — |
| 1909 .. | 118 | 98 | 3 | 9 | 8 | 2 | — | — | 2 | 26 | 12† | — | 37 | — |
| 1910–11 (18 months) .. | 164 | 123 | 10 | 18 | 13 | 11 | 5 | — | 3 | 44 | 17 | — | 4 | — |
| 1911–12 .. | 92 | 76 | 1 | 2 | 13 | 6 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 41 | 18 | 5 | 15 | — |
| 1912–13 (18 months) .. | 192 | 168 | 3 | 12 | 9 | 11 | 4 | 3 | 4 | 36 | 9 | — | 8 | — |
| 1914 .. | 93 | 60 | 6 | 4 | 23 | 7 | 4‡ | 1§ | 2 | 20 | 9 | — | 4 | — |
| 1915 .. | 75 | 61 | 7 | 1 | 6 | 3 | 2 | — | 1 | 21 | 16† | — | 3 | — |
| 1916 .. | 131 | 104 | 5 | 12 | 10 | 5 | 2 | 1‖ | 2 | 21 | 9 | — | 6 | 3 |
| 1917 .. | 129 | 89 | 10 | 11 | 19 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 38 | 33 | 6 | 2 | 1 |

* In two cases amendments were made consequent on the oppositions.
† One was cancelled at the request of the proprietors.
‡ One withdrawn.
§ Application allowed, with a limitation as regards to goods.
‖ Application allowed, with a modification of the mark.

12. *Income.*—The receipts from various sources on account of trade marks, including a sum of Rs. 112 recovered by the Government Printer for publishing trade mark notices in the *Government Gazette*, amounted to Rs. 2,605·50, as against Rs. 2,305·75 in 1916 (an increase of 13 per cent.). A detailed statement of the revenue is given in the Appendix.

## *III.—DESIGNS.*

13. Designs are registered under the Ordinance No. 7 of 1904, as amended by Nos. 9 of 1906 and 23 of 1914.

14. During the year two applications (both from local applicants) for the registration of design were received, as against three in 1916. Of these, one was entertained and the other rejected. Receipt under this head amounted to Rs. 15.

Registrar-General's Office,
Colombo, January 25, 1918.

W. L. KINDERSLEY,
Registrar-General.

## *APPENDIX.*

Statement of Receipts and Expenditure during the Year 1917.

| RECEIPTS. | Rs. | c. |
|---|---|---|
| *Joint Stock Companies.* | | |
| Fees .. .. .. | 4,102 | 58 |
| Fines .. .. .. | 240 | 0 |
| Stamps on memoranda and articles of association .. .. .. | 480 | 0 |
| *Trade Marks.* | | |
| Applications .. .. | 367 | 50 |
| Stamps on powers of attorney .. | 421 | 0 |
| Certificates of registration .. | 805 | 0 |
| Transmissions and assignments .. | 25 | 0 |
| Renewals and restorations .. | 700 | 0 |
| Oppositions .. .. | 30 | 0 |
| Certified copies .. .. | 22 | 0 |
| Amendments .. .. | 90 | 0 |
| Affidavits and declarations .. | 9 | 0 |
| Change of address or name .. | 2 | 50 |
| Inspection of register .. .. | 15 | 0 |
| Copying fees .. .. | 6 | 50 |
| *Designs* .. .. | 15 | 0 |
| Total .. | 7,331 | 8 |

| EXPENDITURE. | Rs. | c. |
|---|---|---|
| Personal emoluments .. .. | 2,499 | 74 |
| Other charges .. .. | 25 | 53 |
| Stores and stationery (excluding printed forms) .. .. .. | 11 | 30 |
| Surplus .. .. .. | 4,794 | 51 |
| Total .. | 7,331 | 8 |

*Note.*—Rs. 112 recovered by the Government Printer on account of publication of trade mark notices and Rs. 3,490·50 for publication of memoranda and articles of association in the *Government Gazette* have not been included in the above statement.

# PART IV.—EDUCATION, SCIENCE, AND ART.

# EDUCATION.

## REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR OF EDUCATION FOR 1917.

### CHAPTER I.
### INTRODUCTORY.

THE present report covers the period from January 1 to December 31, 1917. The statistics dealing with numbers of pupils and schools show, as in all recent reports, the position on March 31, the date on which nationality returns are filled up. The financial figures are those for the financial year October 1, 1916, to September 30, 1917. In the case of grant-in-aid schools, the sum given as the total cost to Government is the total of the grants paid to all schools which have received grants during that period.

Nineteen new grant-in-aid schools were registered during the year, and 32 schools were registered for examination only; these latter schools, if their progress is satisfactory, will receive grants as soon as funds permit.

### CHAPTER II.
### GENERAL SUMMARY.

The total number of pupils returned as attending schools in Ceylon is 395,809; of these, 367,033 are attending Government and grant-in-aid schools, and 28,776 are attending unaided schools. In 1916 the total number of those attending schools was 390,434. There is, therefore, an increase of 5,375.

In 1917 the number of Government schools was 839, with 119,432 pupils. The numbers for 1916 were 834 and 116,712, respectively. There is, therefore, an increase of 5 schools and 2,720 pupils.

The grant-in-aid schools in 1917 numbered 2,066 with 247,601 pupils, as against 2,070 schools and 241,933 pupils in 1916. There has, therefore, been a decrease of 4 schools and an increase of 5,668 pupils.

The increase in the number of pupils attending Government and grant-in-aid schools is satisfactory. It is due largely to the increased efficiency in securing school attendance; defaulters are promptly reported, and deterrent fines are imposed. Attendance, however, still very largely depends on the interest taken by the local authorities. In the Western, Southern, and North-Western Provinces the parents better realize the importance of education, and the proportion of children under instruction to the population is 1 to 8 to the Western Province and 1 to 11 in the Southern and North-Western Provinces. In the Northern Province, where compulsory vernacular education was introduced for the first time in 1916, the proportion is 1 to 8. The district with the lowest proportion of children under instruction is the Province of Uva, where it is 1 to 39. The nature of the country, with its steep hills and long distances between villages, accounts largely for this. The proportion for the Island is one child under instruction for every eleven persons, which may be regarded as satisfactory, but can be improved.

In Indian reports the number of children of school-going age is calculated at 15 per cent. of the population; this includes boys and girls. The percentage of girls attending school is probably less than half the percentage of boys. It should also be recognized that it is only within the last two years that attendance in many of the larger towns and in the Jaffna District has been made compulsory, while compulsory vernacular education has still to be enforced in the town of Colombo.

The number of unaided schools which reported to Government in 1917 was 1,308, with 28,776 pupils. In 1916 there were 1,387 schools, with 31,789 pupils. There is, therefore, a decrease of 79 schools and 3,013 pupils. The return of unaided schools, though compiled as carefully as circumstances allow, can never be regarded as wholly trustworthy.

Unaided schools have little chance of surviving unless they can support themselves by fees, which they can only obtain by imparting an "English education." There are a large number of so-called tutories or private schools where "English" is taught. During the year Ordinance No. 34 of 1917, to amend the Rural Schools Ordinance, was passed, which provides that any person "who desires to open a school or give instruction in English or in any other language in any schoolroom or in any building not previously used by him for the purpose to any class or classes attended by children of school-going age" is required "to report to the nearest Education Inspector or Sub-Inspector at least one month before commencing such school work or instruction, and thereafter to supply such information as may be required by the Director of Education with regard to his class or classes and the course of instruction he proposes to give therein." It is hoped that this provision will ensure an inspection of, and control over, such institutions, and prevent the degradation of English by mispronunciation and misinterpretation at present caused by unqualified teachers.

The total expenditure of the Department for the period October 1, 1916, to September 30, 1917, was Rs. 2,353,591·61. The nett cost to Government, after deducting sums credited to revenue on account of school fees and the sale of books and stationery, was Rs. 2,293,723·45.

The annual cost to revenue of each pupil in a Government vernacular school was Rs. 4·40 for each boy and Rs. 4·02 for each girl, exclusive of the charges incurred through the District School Committees for construction and maintenance of buildings; including this expenditure, the cost to Government of each child educated in a Government vernacular school was Rs. 5·34. The average grant paid for each pupil in a grant-in-aid English school was Rs. 10·43, in a grant-in-aid vernacular school it was Rs. 3·59.

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## CHAPTER III.

## ADMINISTRATION.

I was in charge of the Department throughout the year.

Mr. A. van Cuylenburg acted as Inspector of Girls' Schools during the year. A successor to Miss Gibbon—Miss Carter—was appointed during the year, but owing to restrictions against women travelling overseas she was unable to take up duties in Ceylon.

There were no changes among Inspectors of English schools. The districts were allotted as follows:—Mr. C. H. Kriekenbeek, Western Circuit, consisting of the Western and Sabaragamuwa Provinces; Mr. E. H. Vanderwall, Northern District, consisting of the Northern Province; Mr. T. S. Tillainayakam, Eastern District (formerly part of the Northern District), the Eastern Province; Mr. E. de la Harpe, Central District, consisting of the Central, North-Central, North-Western, and Uva Provinces; and Mr. S. Welayden, Senior Sub-Inspector, the Southern District, the Southern Province.

The number of Sub-Inspectors was raised from 29 to 30. The distribution was as follows: 13 in Western District, 4 Central, 5 Northern, 4 Southern, and 3 Estates.

An assistant to Mrs. Evans, Inspectress of Needlework, was sanctioned from October 1.

Mr. R. W. Cammack was appointed Physical Director, drill and games.

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## CHAPTER IV.

## HIGHER EDUCATION.

### (1) THE ROYAL COLLEGE AND THE UNIVERSITY COLLEGE SCHEME.

Mr. C. Hartley, Principal of the Royal College, reports:—

In January the whole of the Training College English School with its Preparatory School was added to the Royal College, and the form masters and ladies in charge of the classes joined the Royal College staff. The forms concerned continued to occupy their former rooms at the Training College. To lighten the work of the Principal, Mr. L. Walker was appointed Head Master of the Lower School in August.

Mr. Samarakoon retired from the staff in December, 1916, and the following joined it:—Messrs. J. R. Pieris, J. D. Wijesinghe, and Abdul Azeez.

The Rev. W. S. Senior has taken some of the highest classical work since May, relieving Mr. L. H. W. Sampson, who went home on war service and received a commission in the Army Service Corps. Mr. C. E. Jayetilleke was transferred to the Training College in May, and Mr. P. E. Evans resigned his post of Science Lecturer in December.

The following table shows the condition of the school for the last two years:—

| | 1916. | 1917. | | 1916. | 1917. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Average number on register .. | 108·27 | 608·18 | Number admitted .. | 84 | 71 |
| Average attendance .. | 93·77 | 544·91 | Number withdrawn .. | 23 | 35 |
| Percentage of attendance .. | 86·82 | 89·59 | School fees .. | Rs. 11,080 | Rs. 37,312 |
| Candidates for admission .. | 102 | 62* | | | |

* Excluding Preparatory School.

The special prizes for 1917 were awarded as follows:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Turnour Prize .. | P. Ramalingam | Rajapakse Prize .. | M. A. Paul |
| Director's Prize .. | T. D. Jayasuriya | Shakspeare Prize .. | J. H. O. Paulusz |
| De Soysa Science Prize .. | M. V. del Tufo | | |

In July two candidates were presented for the London University Intermediate Examination in Arts, and three for the same examination in Science.

The following are the results of the Cambridge School-leaving Certificate Examination, December, 1916:—

| | Seniors. |
|---|---|
| Number of candidates .. .. .. | 29 |
| Number of certificates gained .. .. .. | 10 |

In December, 1917, we presented for the Cambridge Local Examination, Senior, 48 candidates; and for the School-leaving Certificate Examination, Junior, 42. The results are not yet to hand.

One of the most important results of the year has been the settlement of the vexed question of the future prospects of the University College and the Royal College. It has generally been accepted that there is need for the development of higher education and the establishment of a University College. To Sir Robert Chalmers the Colony is indebted for securing sanction for a University College to be affiliated to the University of Oxford, with a diploma which will entitle the holder, when the University College is converted into a University, to the corresponding degree without passing any further examination, and which will be accepted by the affiliating University as the equivalent to a degree in the case of all students proceeding to England with a view to further study and to taking a higher degree. The details of the curriculum of the University College have been worked out, and the preliminaries were therefore practically complete. The question of site was, however, complicated by the position of the Royal and Training Colleges.

It was proposed to erect a new University College either on a portion of the Training College grounds or on the ground facing Racecourse avenue. This scheme was adopted, as it was decided not to sacrifice the Royal College, but to leave it where it is now, with the balance of its classes in the Training College buildings. The defects of this scheme were that—

(1) The best site for a University College would have been allotted to the Royal College, and the only space where there is room for the erection of further buildings would be school grounds.
(2) If the University College was erected in the Training College grounds, these grounds would have been divided between a University College, a school, and a Training College, to the detriment of all three; while if the new building was erected opposite Racecourse avenue, the division of the Royal College continued, and there was no space for the erection of large science laboratories, and possibly in the future of Engineering and Agricultural Colleges in connection with the University, for which there is space in the Royal College circle. Further, when hostels are erected for the University students, they could not have been placed around the new University College, but would have been situated in the Training College and Royal College grounds.
(3) The continuance of the division of the Royal College boys in two schools under dual control and in different premises would have continued; and men and boys would have used class rooms and grounds belonging to the Training College.

The only solution which would be to the permanent advantage of all three institutions was to hand over the present Royal College buildings with the necessary addition of science laboratories to the University College, and to build a new Royal College facing Racecourse avenue, which would afford accommodation for the boys now occupying class rooms at the Training College: the three Colleges—University, Royal, and Training—would then each have separate buildings and grounds.

These proposals received the approval of the Governor, and it was decided that a start should be made with the erection of the science laboratories adjoining the present Royal College buildings to form part of the new University College, when these buildings are handed over for this purpose.

The completion of the laboratories will not only be a distinct advance towards the establishment of a University College, but it will also enable the Technical Schools to be freed for purposes for which they were originally intended by the removal of the laboratories there and so of the medical students, who at present occupy nearly the whole building. These laboratories will also provide for the whole of the first year's course for the medical students being taken in one place, instead of partly at the Medical College and partly at the Technical Schools. The plans of the laboratories were approved during the year, and tenders for the work are now being invited.

The finances of the Colony at the present juncture do not permit of any large provision being made for the erection of the new Royal College, but the general arrangement of the building and preliminary plans have been agreed upon between this Department and the Public Works Department, and the drawing up of the detailed plans for final approval by Government is in course of preparation.

An attempt was made during the year to improve the condition of the Royal College grounds by planting trees round the grounds and creepers round the building. It will require, however, considerable expenditure to provide the school with the grounds it requires for cricket and football. 418 boys play cricket, and there are only three cricket pitches, of which only one is fit for match play. There is space for two more match grounds.

The provision for games and outdoor exercises at the Royal College is at present quite inadequate, and steps are being taken to place them on a more satisfactory footing, under supervision.

### (2) UNIVERSITY SCHOLARSHIPS AND LONDON INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATIONS.

In 1917 the two scholarships were awarded on the results of the Intermediate Examinations of the University of London, one for Arts and one for Science, to A. G. Ranesinghe and A. W. R. Joachim, of St. Thomas's and St. Benedict's Colleges, respectively, as recommended by the University.

For the Arts Examination 44 candidates presented themselves for the entire examination; 13 of these entered both for the University Intermediate Arts Examination and for the Government Scholarship in Arts, 31 entered for the Intermediate Examination but not for the Scholarship, and 2 entered for Government Scholarship only. Six candidates entered for the examination "excluding English," and 1 candidate entered in "English only." Of the 44 candidates who entered for the Intermediate Arts Examination, 18 passed the entire examination; of the 6 candidates who entered for the examination "excluding English," 2 passed; and 1 candidate who entered for "English only," failed to pass the examination.

For the Science Examination 22 candidates presented themselves; 5 of these entered both for the University Intermediate Science Examination and for the Government Scholarship in Science, 3 entered for the Government Scholarship only, and 17 for the Intermediate Examination but not for the Government Scholarship. Of the 22 candidates for the Intermediate Examination in Science, 9 passed the examination.

### (3) OTHER LONDON UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS.

*Matriculation.*—For the January examination 113 candidates presented themselves, of whom 37 passed. For the June examination 124 candidates presented themselves, of whom 24 passed. The large increase in the number of candidates is probably due to the standard of the Cambridge Examinations having been raised (*vide infra*). A large number of candidates went to private tutors to be coached for the London Matriculation Examination. These candidates generally did badly, as the results show.

*First Examination for Medical Degrees.*—Eight candidates entered; 4 passed.
*Second Examination for Medical Degrees, Part I.*—Four candidates entered; 3 passed.
*Intermediate Examination in Law.*—Eight candidates entered; 2 passed.
*Intermediate Examination in Science (Economics).*—Two candidates entered; 1 passed.
*Bachelor of Arts.*—Six candidates presented themselves; 3 passed.
*Bachelor of Science.*—Seven candidates presented themselves; 4 passed.
*Bachelor of Laws.*—Three candidates entered and passed.

### (4) CAMBRIDGE SCHOOL CERTIFICATE EXAMINATIONS.

The number of candidates who presented themselves in December, 1916, for the Senior Examination was 480, of whom 467 were boys and 13 girls; 100 boys and 7 girls succeeded in passing the examination, of whom 19 boys and 1 girl obtained honours. In the Junior Examination 624 candidates presented themselves, of whom 563 were boys and 61 girls; 160 boys and 14 girls passed the examination, of whom 17 boys obtained honours. The total number of candidates for both examinations was 1,104, of whom 281 obtained certificates. In 1915, when the Cambridge Local Examinations were held in Ceylon for the last time, there were 2,331 candidates, of whom 1,100 obtained certificates. The percentage of passes is 25 for 1916 and 47 for 1915. The percentage of passes of Senior boys has fallen from 46 to 21, and of Senior girls from 61 to 46; the percentage of passes of Junior boys has fallen from 47 to 28, and of Junior girls from 50 to 23. The results of the examination held in December, 1917, will not be received till after the completion of this report.

In 1916 the Cambridge School Certificate Examinations took the place of the Cambridge Local Examinations. In the "Local" Examination a candidate who passed in three sections was given a certificate; whereas in the School Certificate Examination, as held in Ceylon, he is required to pass in the whole of the English section, in one of the mathematical or science subjects, and in three other subjects. Admission to the examination is also confined to pupils who have been attending recognized schools for at least two years in the case of Juniors and three years in the case of Seniors, except in the case of adults, who are admitted to the examination under the old Cambridge Local conditions. A minimum age limit was also fixed. The result was that pupils who had hitherto been confining their attention to only three or four subjects fell out, and the entries were reduced by more than 50 per cent. The standard of the examination is certainly higher, and the percentage of passes has fallen.

In 1917 the syllabus was further amended, with the approval of the Cambridge Syndicate, by the introduction of needlework thereto for Juniors and Seniors. This change has since been adopted by the Cambridge Syndicate in their general syllabus for Seniors only for 1918. Other changes in the Syndicate's syllabus, such as the exclusion of political economy and physiology and hygiene for Senior students, were also accepted in the Ceylon syllabus. But the main difference in the syllabus for 1917 is the introduction of a special certificate for Ceylon for such of the Senior candidates as are unable to offer a second language. For this purpose Group I. of the Cambridge syllabus was split into two: English forming one group, and religious knowledge, history, and geography the other group, candidates being required to pass, in addition to English, in two of the three subjects religious knowledge, history, and geography; and in two subjects in Group III., mathematics and science.

The syllabus for Junior girls was amended by counting the subjects in Group V., bookkeeping, drawing, music, and needlework, which had hitherto been counted as half subjects, as full subjects. At the same time botany, natural history of animals, and physical geography, which had been included in Group IV., science, were transferred to Group V. A candidate will be required to satisfy, in addition to compulsory subjects, in at least four of the subjects selected from Groups I.–V., provided that not more than two are taken from each group. In order to encourage the study of mathematics and science, three subjects instead of four will be accepted, provided one of them is a mathematical or science subject. The Cambridge Syndicate has approved these changes for the 1918 examination.

### (5) ORIENTAL STUDIES.

The results of the examinations held by the Committee of Oriental Studies in 1917 were published in the *Government Gazette* No. 6,902 of October 12, 1917. There were 100 candidates for these examinations, the largest number on record. For the first time on record a woman student—Miss Lily E. Fernando—passed the Preliminary Examination of the Oriental Studies in Elu and Sanskrit.

The annual examinations of the Vidyodaya College, Colombo, Ananda Pirivena at Kitulampitiya, Galle, and Paramadhammachetiya Pirivena, Ratmalana, were held as usual, and these institutions were found eligible for the annual grant.

It is recognized that there are a large number of pirivenas at which good work is being done in the study of Elu, Sanskrit, and Pali, and which are deserving of grant. As a first step towards the consideration of their claims, a detailed list of pirivenas, their dates of establishment, staff, course of studies, pupils—priests and laymen—&c., has been compiled. The list shows 62 pirivenas of recognized reputation, and there are undoubtedly others deserving of consideration.

An interesting development during the year was the introduction of English into the curriculum of the Vidyodaya Oriental College by the Ven. M. Sri Nanissara Thero, High Priest, and Principal of the College, who has always shown himself zealous in promoting the best interests of the priesthood and of scholarship, in response to an appeal made by me at the prize giving of the College. There were 55 applications for admission to the English class, and the services of a competent teacher have been obtained.

The wealth of scholarship in the monasteries has been made available to the world at large practically entirely in the past through translations made by eminent Western scholars and by a few pundits and translators in the service of Government. A knowledge of English will be of great value to the priesthood generally, especially in a country in which every year the demand for English increases. If there are mines of Oriental learning in the monasteries, it will be through the medium of English that they will be opened.

It is proposed to convert the Committee into a Society, and to hold more frequent meetings, with papers and discussions on subjects connected with Oriental Studies.

Owing to the illness of His Excellency the Governor the prize giving was postponed to next year.

Oriental Studies suffered a great loss in the death of the Ven. W. Sri Subhuti, High Priest, a scholar of great renown and a valued member of the Committee.

An attempt was made to revive the Committee on Oriental Studies in Jaffna. No examination had been held since 1912. There appears to be little demand for higher Tamil, and only three boys were studying the subject in the Vannarpannai West Tamil Classical School, which at one time received a grant from Government. To encourage these studies, Government agreed, on my recommendation, that exemption from the Tamil part of the Notarial Preliminary Examination should be granted to candidates who pass the Intermediate or the Final Examination of the Committee on Oriental Studies, Jaffna.

## CHAPTER V.

## ENGLISH SCHOOLS.

In 1917 there were 196 grant-in-aid English schools attended by 31,907 pupils, of whom 24,755 were boys and 7,152 were girls. The number of schools has increased by 4, and the number of pupils by 982. Besides these, returns have been received from 62 unaided English schools attended by 2,683 pupils; the number of pupils shows a decline of 73. The average grant per head has fallen from Rs. 10·62 to Rs. 10·43.

The work of classifying schools according to the new rules was gradually dealt with in the course of the year, and the 196 English schools are now classified as follows :—

| | |
|---|---|
| Fully organized secondary schools .. .. .. | 21 |
| Elementary schools with secondary department working up to the Senior School Certificate Examination .. .. .. | 20 |
| Elementary schools with secondary department working up to the Junior School Certificate Examination .. .. .. | 8 |
| Efficient elementary schools .. .. .. | 24 |
| Non-efficient elementary schools .. .. .. | 94 |
| Primary schools .. .. .. .. | 29 |

These figures give little idea of the ever-increasing demand for English in this country, " English, more English, better English."

In my last Administration Report I dealt at some length with the weaknesses in English schools and the efforts which should be made to correct them. The various conferences held during the year, which are referred to elsewhere, did much to ventilate these questions, and to secure appreciation amongst the teachers of the difficulties they have to overcome before English can be made the *working* language of Ceylon.

There can be no question that while English is, perhaps, better expressed and pronounced by those in Ceylon who have received their education in the best English boys' and girls' schools in the Island than in most Eastern countries, on the other hand the number of boys applying for posts in Government and mercantile offices, &c., who have a *working* knowledge of English—who can express themselves simply and intelligibly in English—forms a very small proportion amongst a very large class.

It is unfortunately the case that a pass in English in the Senior Cambridge Examination in the past does not necessarily mean that the student can write a simple letter applying for an appointment without committing several errors in grammar and composition. I desire to lay further stress on these points.

(1) It is not sufficiently realized that the Ceylon boy has to learn all his subjects through the medium of a language which is not his mother tongue, and that it is useless, and worse than useless, to multiply these subjects and require him to learn more languages until he has thoroughly mastered one—English. The Ceylon boy has completely to alter his powers of expression; he has to reconstruct whatever he wishes to say in a different form of sentence. The distribution of the parts of speech in an English sentence must appear to a Sinhalese or a Tamil boy to be a form of jigsaw puzzle, which he must put together before he can express what he wants to say, and the puzzle frequently represents something he has not seen before. To reconstruct sentences thought out in Sinhalese or Tamil into English is a work of no small difficulty. The student finds himself equipped with a model of a watch hut, from which he has to construct an English villa, and too frequently to this is added a Roman villa. No wonder that his foundations are shaky, and that he builds his top storeys without staircases. The student must be taken slowly and carefully through the different stages, and he must be taught to think and to express himself clearly in English before he takes up any other language, or even learns his other subjects through the medium of English. Far more attention must be paid to English conversation. An Indian University proposes to give a diploma in English Rhetoric. I would award diplomas in Spoken English in the preparatory classes, and to the teachers who can teach English conversation without resource to metaphor and idiom.

(2) At the Conference of Managers and Head Teachers held in Colombo in November on a discussion as to when a second language (really a *third* language) should be started, it was generally agreed that, while liberty should be left to the schools to teach additional languages, the rule that bifurcation into secondary and elementary departments should not take place until after the completion of the work of the fifth or any higher standard should be strictly adhered to. It has been made clear to schools, too, that Latin is not to be taken until the pupil has a thoroughly sound knowledge of English, and that in schools where it is found that the standard of English is low while Latin is being taught, departmental action will be taken, and the school will be liable to loss of grant or re-classification.

So long as Latin is required for admission to the Ceylon Medical College, and its study is encouraged for the London Intermediate and the Cambridge Senior, so long must hundreds of victims be sacrificed for the " higher education " of the few.

It is not intended to discourage the study of Latin in the larger schools, where it is in many cases well taught to boys who have already a sound knowledge of English, but only to impress on schools the importance of requiring a sound knowledge of English throughout the school. It must be the basis of all instruction. The scholarship boy will continue to take Latin, and Ceylon owes much to its classical scholars; but the scholarship boy, or even the " passed candidate," is not, or rather should not be, the main object of education in Ceylon schools.

(3) It will only be by an improvement in the elementary department of the English schools that the tendency to scamp the first stages in English can be checked. Mr. Harrison in his report deals fully with the elementary schools. The introduction of commercial subjects into the Elementary School Certificate Examination and into the schools which it is hoped to start next year should greatly strengthen the elementary side, which at present suffers from the want of outlets. After the boy has passed his Elementary School-leaving Certificate Examination, his school course on the elementary side is practically finished from his point of view and that of his parent, because there are no more *examinations* which he will be required to take.

(4) It is the examination " system " which is primarily responsible for the cram and memorizing, and the scant attention paid to oral work in our schools. Examination subjects, set books, and even guides to set books are regarded as the stock in trade of education.

(5) Even the "English as she is wrote" of the petition drawer and the "jungle proctor" is largely the outcome of examination requirements. The syllabus of work in the upper school of elementary schools requires in standard VIII. (or in secondary schools form IV.) "to make up sentences illustrating the use of familiar idiomatic expressions." Unfortunately many examiners interpret this as requiring a knowledge of metaphors and similes, which gives them the opportunity of setting in examination papers strings of phrases to "explain the meaning of." The teachers are well aware of this penchant on the part of the examiners, and students spend long hours in learning off "English idioms," which they will almost certainly misuse later.

I annex an extract from a report of the examiner in English language at the Third Class English Teachers' Certificate Examination :—

Mistakes in idiom and the correct use of words occurred in nearly every paper ; a few "howlers" picked at random from various papers will illustrate this :—

Phrase is a part of speech which has no meaning.
A phrase is a sentence which has no meaning. (Several gave this reply.)
Session is a quality to possess.
She is an antidote to me.
We are antidotes to the New Zealanders.
Must take an antidote after breakfast.
He antidote with his friend.
He illicit his diagram.
Teachers must use illicit methods of teaching boys in lower standards.
This medicine is illusive to your health.
Elicit sales of toddy.
Do not antidote against me.
A participle is simply a word with *ing* at its end, *e.g.*, reading is useful.
The English are familiar to soap.

It is easy to multiply such instances. The positive harm done in this way is very great, for there are many who can express themselves quite intelligibly, but who believe, with the Oriental taste for ornamentation, that their effort will be wasted unless it is adorned by a gem "from an English master," and much good sense is marred by extravagance.

It cannot be too frequently impressed on teachers in Ceylon schools that English should be taught as a "live" language ; that more attention should be paid to conversation, especially to pronunciation and enunciation, and less dependence be shown on readers and class books. There is a tendency among far too many teachers to do all the talking themselves and not to insist on their class all taking part in the lesson, with the result that the pupil, when he has to talk English, has to think out what he is going to say, and too frequently tries to quote, instead of relying on his own powers of expression, as he has not the facility in, nor command of, the spoken language.

I annex reports from the Inspectors of English schools. Mr. C. A. Wicks writes on the teaching of mathematics and science in English schools :—

*Arithmetic.*—The general standard of arithmetic teaching in the secondary schools continues to improve, but many teachers of the lower forms handicap their work by following too closely the present syllabus outlined in the Code for elementary schools.

Increased attention has been given to "mental" arithmetic. In many schools definite periods for "mental" arithmetic have been provided, but there is a tendency to keep this part of the teaching separate from the rest. The object of frequent practice in "mental" arithmetic must be to use the power it gives in working out ordinary written examples, and this object is somewhat lost sight of. Many a pupil shows quickness and accuracy during the mental arithmetic lessons, and then, in a written example, proceeds to divide a number by 100 using long divisions.

The teaching of arithmetic in Ceylon English schools is slowly but steadily becoming more practical, but the teaching of practical arithmetic requires apparatus both for the teacher and the pupils. It seems a remarkable thing that tables of weights and measures should be taught without some knowledge being given as to the methods and instruments used in ordinary practice.

*Mathematics.*—It is pleasing to note the improvement in the teaching of elementary algebra and geometry in the majority of the secondary schools, and the relation of arithmetic to algebra has been used with encouraging results by teachers of the first year's course.

Progress in the teaching of graphical algebra, though real, is very slow. There is still too much inclination to regard "graphs" as a separate section of algebra dealing with the solution of equations, rather than a method of exhibiting a function.

The present teaching of non-graphical algebra suffers from a defect which was evident in the teaching of geometry a year or two ago, but which is being gradually remedied. This defect was that an excess of time was devoted to book theorems and problems, and the result was that, as a whole, the pupils showed little capacity for working out "riders." At the present time there is insufficient practice in the middle forms with easy algebra "riders" ; the great majority of the examples set are usually "drill" examples on algebraic rules. This defect is in the main due to the older type of elementary text book, and will doubtless gradually disappear as modern text books come into steady use.

Higher school mathematics continues to be confined to a few of the big secondary schools. A four-year course in elementary algebra and geometry should be sufficient to cover the ground required for the Cambridge Senior Examination, and there seems no reason why the sixth form of every secondary school should not contain boys who are extending their knowledge of elementary mathematics by the study of trigonometry and the calculus. Simple trigonometrical notions can readily be taught in the middle forms when studying the properties of the right-angled triangle.

*Science : (a) Boys' Schools.*—Conditions for science teaching have continued to be unfavourable owing to the difficulty and delay in obtaining apparatus, but it is encouraging to note that the number of pupils receiving instruction in elementary practical science is steadily increasing : more than 350 candidates entered for elementary experimental science at the last Cambridge Junior Examination. In this subject the fundamental laws of physics need to be taught more thoroughly ; in many schools the lessons become lessons in practical arithmetic, rather than the study of actual physical phenomena.

Fifteen schools have made provision for a senior course of science ; in nine of these schools both chemistry and physics are taught, in two a senior course of botany. The standard of work in physics is distinctly lower than in chemistry, and this is due both to the lack of satisfactory groundwork and to insufficient experimental work of sufficient difficulty.

In one or two boys' schools a satisfactory course of nature study has been given to the lower forms. It is hoped that several other schools will be able to do so next year, and thus add to the number of schools who are able to provide a senior course in botany.

(*b*) *Girls' Schools.*—The difficult problem of science teaching in girls' schools appears to be now in process of solution. The course of science teaching that appears to lead to most valuable results and to involve less difficulty with regard to expenditure than a course of specific physics or chemistry was outlined at the Teachers' Conference in August. Briefly put, it is a course of nature study, by which the fundamental principles of elementary physics and chemistry are taught in relation to life, especially plant life. Such a course leads naturally on to the study of physiology and of personal and home hygiene, which constitute the basis of domestic science. In several girls' schools the science teaching is already on these lines, while in others preparations are being made for such a course of science teaching.

A number of schools were provided with microscopes, and special provision will be made by the Department to encourage nature study in the schools by presenting a microscope where there is a competent teacher and sufficient number of pupils to appreciate its value. It is hoped next year to make special provision for grant in aid to schools for the purchase of nature study slides and simple equipment, which will further encourage this subject.

Mr. L. McD. Robison reports on the teaching of English, history and geography, and Latin in English schools :—

*English.*—More time is now being given to English in many schools ; and more reading, both in and out of schools, is done, though there is room for great improvement in this branch. There are still some schools which, in the lower forms, spend a term over the reading of a simple story or tale of adventure.

The minute study of notes and editorial introductory matter at the expense of the text itself is found in some of the Cambridge classes.

Recitation continues to be very poor in most schools. The value of the training in clear articulation is not realized. The practice of setting apart certain times for recitation and reading exercises by boys picked in turn from the whole school is to be commended. The pieces chosen, however, are not always the most suitable ; in fact, throughout the schools many of the selections for recitation are very poor ; variety and originality are not often found.

The value of an early start with written composition is being better realized.

Elementary précis work might be started much earlier than it is. Training the pupils to express themselves in the simplest English is wanted. Specimens of very exaggerated journalese describing common events have been given in certain local public examinations. The candidates were asked to turn these into simple English. In most cases they failed badly. The fault often lies with the early school training under teachers who cannot detect and check such extravagances in expression.

In the greater attention to composition work there has been some neglect of the study of English grammar, the formal study of which should form part of the composition exercises.

*Geography.*—Satisfactory progress is being made in this subject, especially in girls' schools. It is a pity that one or two schools drop geography in their top forms. A sounder grasp of the fundamental principles is being obtained by the pupils. The mapping work is steadily improving. Pictures of different parts of the world and their association with certain geographical phenomena are being used. There is still a great deal of ignorance of Ceylon geography, especially when teachers fail to illustrate their lessons with local examples.

The physical geography, on the whole, is poor. Many schools took up the subject for the sake of the Cambridge Examinations, without any preliminary groundwork in the lower part of the school. To do well in the subject, it is necessary that foundations should have been laid in the form of elementary observation lessons in the lowest standards. Physical geography is essentially not a cram subject ; a carefully worked out course extending over several years is necessary.

Much has yet to be done in practical work in geography. Expensive apparatus is not required, but for the proper understanding of many geographical principles experiments are necessary. When practical observations of the apparent position of the sun, wind direction, temperature, and rainfall have been made, neglect to collate the results properly is very often found.

*History.*—The use of modern text books is making history more interesting to pupils. Where formerly the pupils would dismiss a question in two lines of memorized text, now a brightly written answer showing a knowledge of the subject is obtained. The series which is most popular gives more than English history ; important facts in European and world history are also dealt with. The use of a concentric series of history readers is not recommended, as, unless great care is taken, the pupils confuse the time order of events. The inter-relationship between history and geography might be made more prominent.

*Latin.*—The Latin work is still very poor in most schools. In some cases it is begun too early, and much of the time allotted to the subject is wasted. Many boys are learning this additional language before they are familiar with English ; steps have been taken to check this tendency. The rudiments of the language are barely known in some cases, and the Latin author in the upper classes is turned into language which commonly passes as the English rendering of a Latin passage, but which is an almost unintelligible "dog" English. Although much of this bad work is due to the Latin being taken before a grounding in English has been obtained, yet more is due to bad teaching.

Mr. Harrison, Inspector of General Elementary Work, reports on the teaching in boys' elementary schools generally, and the progress made during the past three years :—

*Organization.*—The present organization and curriculum of the elementary school are based on the recommendations of the Education Committee of 1912.

The large majority of the children in the villages and smaller towns enter the English school after passing the third or higher standard in the vernacular school. They are then taught for two or three years in the special classes, in which a large amount of time is devoted to English language on the "direct" method before passing on to the fifth standard. These classes, on which I reported in some detail in 1914 and 1917, continue to serve a very useful purpose.

In the towns the number of children of infant school age who commence their education in English schools is increasing ; but the provision for the education of these children is very unsatisfactory. Only one or two schools have properly equipped infant departments working along modern lines. The work in the so-called infant classes in the majority of schools amounts to little more than mechanical drill in the rudiments of the three R's, a few miscellaneous object lessons, and the manipulation of strips of paper, bricks, &c., under the name of "occupations."

In the absence of a sufficient number of qualified teachers, promising work is being done in some schools by young teachers, who have gained a little experience in the infant departments attached to some of the larger girls' schools, and more might be done in this direction, but the development of good infant schools, the training of teachers for this purpose, and provision for the proper inspection of the schools should be regarded as one of the most important requirements for the future improvement of the elementary school.

*Inspection and Examination.*—Since 1914 a number of schools which satisfied the Code requirements with regard to staff and equipment have been classified as "efficient" and given an attendance grant, in place of the grant on the results of individual examination of the scholars. The result in practically all cases

has been a distinct improvement in the character of the work and in the methods of teaching. This has been most noticeable in the lower school, and especially where the work of a young staff has been directed by one or two trained teachers.

Some of the older teachers who have been accustomed to work under the stimulus of a rigid test along hard and fast lines find difficulty in adapting themselves to the new requirements; but the majority of the teachers have responded well to the increased responsibility which the new system places on them. The scholars in the efficient elementary schools are examined individually in all subjects twice in their school career, at the fourth and eighth standards. The fourth standard promotion examination serves a very valuable purpose, in ensuring that the scholars reach a reasonable standard in English language (especially conversation), writing, and arithmetic before they are promoted to the upper school. The eighth standard examination, on the results of which the Elementary School-leaving Certificate is awarded, is taken by the eighth standards of all elementary schools.

The number of entries each year—averaging now about 700—is small compared with the number of scholars in elementary schools, but the large majority of boys leave school before reaching the eighth standard.

The results of this examination continue to be very poor, the number of passes ranging between 25 and 35 per cent. This low standard of work is due principally to the fact that the majority of the candidates are drawn from elementary schools with secondary departments, and in such schools the upper elementary classes contain all the backward boys.

It is unfortunate that the original proposals of the Education Committee of 1912, that secondary departments should begin their work after the eighth standard, have not been carried out. In a large number of schools the curriculum for the middle forms of the secondary department does not differ from that of the corresponding elementary classes, except for the introduction of Latin and science, and the increased expenditure in organization does not add to the efficiency of the school. Moreover, the large majority of boys in these schools would have their needs fully met by a sound elementary education on broad lines, which could be continued in a commercial class or in classes working for the Ceylon School Certificate.

The elementary schools could provide a sound education along these lines for the large majority of Ceylon boys and girls, but the work is bound to be disappointing under present conditions, whereby the brighter scholars are drafted off for the doubtful advantage of receiving a smattering of Latin and science. That the standard of the Elementary School-leaving Certificate Examination is not too high is shown by the success of some of the smaller purely elementary schools in outstations, where 80 and 90 per cent. of passes are obtained.

*Staff.*—The greatest bar to progress in the elementary school is the absence of a stable body of qualified teachers. It is by no means unusual for the staff of a school to be almost completely changed in the course of a year. The head masters are usually well-qualified men and very industrious; but the majority of the assistants are either men of long standing in the teaching profession, frequently of poor calibre, and who find difficulty in adapting themselves to the requirements of modern methods, or young men who take up teaching between the interval of leaving school and taking up one of the professions or entering the Clerical Service. Such men frequently do useful work for a year or two, but have no permanent interest in their work. The reason for the shortage of teachers of the right type is found in the low salaries and poor prospects which the profession offers for all but specially qualified men.

Women teachers usually do much better than men in the lower standards, and they are being increasingly employed as teachers in the lower departments of boys' schools. A word must be said in praise of the work of the trained teachers. The influence of the Training College is gradually spreading throughout the Island, and wherever its teachers are employed, they are exercising an excellent effect on the methods of teaching. The trained teachers are sometimes given charge of the work in the higher class of both elementary and secondary schools, but many of them would do much more useful and important work as head masters of the lower schools. It is the lower school which at present most urgently requires the supervision and help of the trained teachers; for the upper school teacher is too frequently engaged in trying to teach boys who have not received proper grounding in the fundamentals.

*Buildings and Equipment.*—Where the necessary funds are available improvements are being made along the right lines in the type of buildings, furniture, and equipment. The war has, however, put an end, for the time being, to much of this work of improvement. The large majority of schools are still working under the disadvantages of the large single-room type of building, with its equipment of long, uncomfortable benches and desks, inferior blackboards, and practically nothing in the way of pictures, illustrations, and modern maps.

*School Work: General Methods.*—Methods of teaching and class management are gradually improving under the influence of an increasing number of trained teachers and with the growing interest in methods of teaching, which follows as a natural result of the abolition of a "payment by results" system. Improvement is most noticeable in the ability with which oral lessons are conducted, and the use that is made of the blackboard and illustrations.

*The Teaching of English.*—English language and composition, reading, and writing are purposely included under this heading, because one of the chief weaknesses is the treatment of each of these subjects as an end in itself. The teaching of handwriting affords the most striking example of this. The majority of boys associate careful writing with a special style of handwriting practised in transcription lessons, while the work in their ordinary note books is far from satisfactory. It is by no means uncommon to find boys in the sixth, seventh, and eighth standards practising during two or three periods a week a style of handwriting, in transcription and copy books, which is quite different from their usual handwriting, which is often a well-formed and characteristic style. Copy books should not be necessary after standard V., except in very special cases; and transcription lessons should be devoted to the careful writing in the appropriate note books of such of the *necessary* written work in connection with the English, geography, and history.

The improvement in the standard of English, which is very noticeable in some schools, is due chiefly to (*a*) the use of the "direct" method of teaching English in the lower school, and (*b*) the large increase in the amount of reading done by the scholars, both in and out of school.

I attach the greatest importance to the amount of reading matter which the scholars can get through. If the scholars, most of whom do not speak English in their homes, are to be taught to speak and *think* in English, they must be educated to read with interest and intelligence out of school hours. One of the reasons for the slow progress in the past was that a boy's English was almost entirely limited to the work done in the class room, and reading lessons were entirely devoted to the study each year of two readers of the "Palmerston Reader" type. The Code for 1914 prescribed two readers for each class, one of which had to be a "continuous" reader. Few schools, not on the payment by results system, now limit themselves to this minimum, and the best results are obtained where the "class" reader is used chiefly for the purpose of improving the mechanical reading, and the continuous story books, of which two or three are read each term, are read mainly for the interest and pleasure they give. Class libraries are now found in many schools, and one or two silent reading lessons a week give the teachers the opportunity to talk over the books with the individual boys.

The selection of books for class libraries is not always carefully made, nor do the teachers always take that interest in the individual boy's reading which is necessary in the beginning; but the establishment of the libraries is a step in the right direction, and teachers will soon learn how to make good use of them.

The majority of the boys read too quickly, in a jerky manner, and with very little expression. The same faults in enunciation and pronunciation, *e.g.*, vowel sounds, especially the z, initial s, omission of the aspirate, confusion of v and w, &c., persist right through the school, and often pass unnoticed by the teachers.

The usual method of conducting the reading lesson is for the boys to read in turn one or two paragraphs, which are then—and often quite unnecessarily—paraphrased, explained, and analysed in detail. Such a method does not train a boy to grasp the sense of a passage *as he reads*. He acquires the habit of reading aloud merely the words of the text, without attempting to understand their meaning, until his mind is stimulated to the effort by the teacher's questions and explanations. Much better progress would be made if the boys were required, previous to the reading aloud, to read the passage silently, and then to give some account of the ideas they had gathered from their reading.

Very little attention is given to the careful recitation of suitable pieces of poetry. The Code prescribes a certain number of lines to be learned each year. The choice made is often very unsuitable, and the lines are usually recited in a rapid, monotonous manner, without any appreciation of rythm or meaning, which renders the exercise quite valueless from every point of view.

Books of the type of Marsh's Picture Composition have proved of considerable value in the English work of the lower classes. Such books are useful, chiefly by way of suggesting the lines along which the work should proceed, and need modification when used in Ceylon schools. It may here be noted that a dictionary should form part of the equipment of all scholars from standard IV. upwards. More attention should be given in all classes to practise in simple written composition in connection with topics in which the scholars find immediate interest, *e.g.*, from literature, geography, history, and local events.

*Elementary Mathematics.*—With few exceptions, the work in the elementary schools is confined to the arithmetic syllabus of the Code. Algebra and geometry are taken in a few schools, and the work follows the usual traditional lines of the secondary school courses in these subjects. The majority of schools give elementary courses in shorthand and bookkeeping in the higher classes, and this occupies the time that might otherwise be available for mathematics.

Methods of teaching arithmetic are gradually improving, but much of the work is still taught in a very mechanical way, attention being given chiefly to abstract number and mechanical practice in computation.

In the lower classes more attention should be given to simple problem work, and to practical exercises in the introductory work to tables and new rules. A foot rule, graduated in centimetres and inches, should be an essential part of each scholar's equipment.

In the higher classes much of the work that could be done mentally is performed on scraps of paper or in a margin for "rough" work. Mental arithmetic is usually practised in a set of separate exercises, but is rarely introduced into the ordinary working of the arithmetical problems.

The frequent occurrence of answers which a moment's thought, in referring the answer to the data given, would show to be quite beyond the range of probability, the frequent misplacement of the decimal point, the unnecessary emphasis laid on English money sums (because English text books are used), all serve to emphasize the need for more rational methods of teaching in the higher classes. The boys are not taught to understand the processes; they learn merely to manipulate numbers according to rule, and their intelligence is dulled in the process. "Fractions are a new kind of sums" said one boy in answer to his teacher's question as to what he understood by a fraction, and this is very typical of the average boy's understanding of arithmetic.

*Geography and History.*—The newer type of text books with their inductive treatment of the subject-matter and suggestive exercises are doing much to improve the methods of teaching geography and history. Both teachers and scholars find more interest in these subjects, now that they are beginning to mean something more than a collection of isolated facts to be committed to memory and reproduced under the stimulus of an examination paper.

The Code syllabus provides for introductory lessons, in the lower standards, in elementary physical geography and stories of the lives of people in other countries. Such lessons arouse considerable interest, and are of great educational value when the subject is treated in a practical and concrete manner, children and teachers co-operating in the making of illustrative models, collection of specimens and pictures, &c.

This practical work should be continued in the higher classes, and should lead to systematic studies of local rainfall, temperature, wind records, &c., and the relation of these to the local physical geography, climate, and productions. Such studies provide the necessary basis for the map studies, which figure prominently in the modern text book. Without this basis of practical work, map studies may easily become nothing more than mechanical exercises in drawing and colouring; for example, and this is by no means an isolated case, a beautifully coloured rainfall map of Africa could have had little meaning for a boy who thought the rainfall of Colombo might be about 5 inches a year.

Written answers to questions in geography and history in the upper school are usually very disappointing. This is due to the scholar's lack of practice in expressing their ideas in writing, and also to the low standard of English in the upper school.

*Nature Study and Drawing.*—In the few schools where drawing is taken seriously very promising work is being done in pencil, brush, and crayon drawing from nature, leading to design in the higher classes. Work of this kind is gradually replacing the more mechanical line drawing from copies.

It is surprising that in a country so amply provided with materials for nature study in all directions that teachers should make so little use of such interesting material, not only for art lessons, but also to replace the miscellaneous collection of articles used for object lessons, the chief purpose of which is to provide topics for conversation. This is but another example of the diffidence with which the Ceylon teacher ventures outside his class room, and the suspicion with which he regards anything not found within the covers of his text book.

Nature study courses, based largely on the scholars' own observations of the plant, bird, and insect life of the school district, are taken in a few schools. Nature study note books are kept, and the work is easily correlated with the drawing. Such work is of great educational value, and the interest taken in it by the scholars fully repays any small additional trouble required from the teacher. It is not necessary for nature study of this kind to be taken by a specialist with technical knowledge, but rather by a teacher with a genuine interest in the subject, and one who recognizes the great educational value of arousing such interest in the minds of his scholars.

*Hand Work.*—Except in the infant department, hand work plays very little part in the education of the Ceylon boy. There are, however, a variety of influences at work, all tending to break down the cramping traditions of the Ceylon school, which has given a veneer of text book education to the majority of its scholars. The games and occupations of the infant department, practical work in arithmetic, practical work in geography, and scout craft are all emphasizing the value of hand work in education, and tending to overcome the suspicion with which manual occupations are regarded in the school. This opposition is due partly to the fact that the pronounced utilitarian values attached to English education in Ceylon have confused in peoples' minds

educational hand work and industrial training, and manual occupations in this country are apt to be regarded with traditional disfavour. Also, schools already over-burdened with expenses find difficulty in providing for the additional expenses in organization and equipment which work of this kind entails.

*Commercial Work.*—The majority of our elementary school boys take up commercial work in one form or another, so that it seems very desirable that the later stages of the elementary school curriculum should be given a vocational basis; and for the benefit of those boys who wish to stay at school for another year or two after passing the Elementary School-leaving Certificate Examination, the curriculum should provide a suitable foundation for a more specialized course suitable for a boy about to enter on a commercial career.

Some schools attempt to do this by introducing shorthand and bookkeeping in standards VI.–VIII., and in a few schools commercial classes have been formed. These classes, however, frequently contain a number of boys who have failed in the Elementary School-leaving Certificate or Cambridge Junior School-leaving Examinations, and who do not stay for the full course, but leave as soon as they find posts as clerks in firms or on estates. The teachers of these classes have seldom any qualification, beyond that of book knowledge, for teaching such subjects as office routine, shipping, business methods, &c. The Chamber of Commerce scheme for commercial certificates must be regarded as a failure. Very few boys take the examination each year, and most of them fail to gain the certificate.

Most business men agree that a suitable course, including shorthand, typewriting, and the principles of bookkeeping, might be very helpful in enlarging a boy's interests, and in assisting him to more rapid promotion. But what the business man requires is a boy who can read and write well, and express himself clearly in grammatical English—a boy who is quick to learn, and whose education has given him an interest in affairs, and whose intelligence is not dulled with cut-and-dried book knowledge of office routine and business methods, which are best learned in the office and not in the class room.

Courses in shipping, business routine, &c., as prescribed in the Chamber of Commerce syllabus, are best taken in continuation schools attended by boys who are gaining practical experience in the office.

A modified syllabus containing less technical matter would better meet the requirements of the elementary school boy, and would also lie more within the powers of the teacher. The commercial class could gain useful experience by taking charge of all the school accounts, clerical work, and correspondence, and the commercial class room would thus become the school office, with its proper equipment of files, catalogues, &c.

*Corporate Life.*—Until quite recently that side of a boy's education provided for in school games, school societies, cadet and scout corps, prefect systems, old scholars' associations, &c., have been entirely neglected in the elementary school. In a few schools the development of this side of school life is now receiving encouragement, but the majority of elementary schools—many of them educating boys up to the age of 17 and 18 years—are strangely indifferent to the important part which this side of school life can play in influencing a boy's character and conduct.

The work in the elementary schools is of the greatest importance in the development of English education in this country. The demand for English being general, it is most necessary that careful and accurate instruction should be given from the start.

When 91 per cent. of the school-going population is educated in vernacular schools, the increased provision required in English will have to be made in the small towns and villages and through the Anglo-vernacular school, which will eventually become the elementary English school. Secondary education must necessarily be confined to the few who can find employment in the learned professions. Elementary education must meet and satisfy the demands for English as a wage-earning commodity. It is, therefore, essential that the courses in these schools shall be most practical and thorough. In Jaffna there is grave danger of the useful syllabus of the Anglo-vernacular school being sacrificed to the demand for "English" schools, all of which are aiming at a secondary course.

As Mr. Harrison points out, the groundwork has to be very carefully done, and it is in the special classes and infant departments that the teaching must be improved. Steps are being taken to train more teachers every year at the Training College for the infant departments, and women teachers will and can be increasingly and advantageously employed in these classes.

The desirability of maintaining the special classes first and second year as at present constituted was discussed at some length at the Conference of Managers and Head Teachers of English schools held in Colombo in November. There was considerable difference of opinion as to the value of these classes. The difficulty undoubtedly lies in the disparity of opportunities of acquiring a working knowledge of the boy coming from a home where English is spoken and of the boy from a home where the vernacular only is used. The remedy lies rather in careful selection of the pupils, in age limitations and in the grading of the classes.

It is essential that the boy from the Sinhalese- and Tamil-speaking home should get a very careful grounding in English in the lower standards, and take up the language from the lowest stage. The Code provides for a preparatory department, besides special classes, and it rests with the school in most instances to distribute their pupils to the best advantage, and not to attempt to take boys with no knowledge of English, and no opportunities of acquiring it at home, and put them into classes with boys who have been through an English kindergarten.

## ELEMENTARY SCHOOL-LEAVING CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION.

In March, 1917, 321 candidates presented themselves for the Elementary School-leaving Certificate Examination; of these, 291 were boys and 30 girls. 84 boys and 13 girls succeeded in gaining the certificate. In October, 1917, the number of candidates who sat for the examination was 406, of whom 359 were boys and 47 girls; 78 boys and 18 girls gained the certificate. The percentage of passes in the March examination was 30; that in the October examination was 24; whilst the percentage of passes at the two examinations in 1916 were 42 and 34, respectively. The percentages seem low, but the percentages of passes in the old Eighth Standard Examination were always low, and the range of subjects now necessary for a pass is very much wider.

The value of this certificate is now generally recognized, and I hope that in the course of time the majority of the schools in this country may be able to show such results in this examination as will point to a much higher standard of efficiency than is now found in these schools. The only schools which obtained over 10 passes in 1917 were St. Benedict's Institute, Colombo (17); St. John's College, Jaffna (14); Hindu College, Jaffna (14); Kantherodai Institute, Jaffna (11). Small schools which showed fairly good results were Clifton Girls' High School, Colombo, with 12 entries and 9 passes; Kegalla Convent, with 5 entries and 4 passes; St. Servatius', Matara, with 8 entries and 7 passes; St. Mary's School, Negombo, with 11 entries and 6 passes, which show that, though the percentage of successes is small, it is possible for a small outstation school to form a good eighth standard class, the majority of whom are capable of securing passes in this examination.

### BUILDING GRANTS.

The provision was reduced in the Estimates from Rs. 50,000 to Rs. 40,000 in 1917–18. Grants were made to sixteen schools towards the cost of the erection of new buildings, laboratories, &c. Grants of Rs. 3,000 and over were made to the Training Colony, Peradeniya; Kotahena Convent; Galle Girls' High School; Kopay Training School; Kalutara Holy Cross School; and Central School, Batticaloa.

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## CHAPTER VI.
## VERNACULAR SCHOOLS.

In 1917 there were 817 Government vernacular schools attended by 84,552 boys and 28,544 girls, and 1,835 aided vernacular schools attended by 131,892 boys and 78,434 girls. This gives a total of 2,652 vernacular schools attended by 216,444 boys and 106,978 girls. As compared with the previous year, the number of Government vernacular schools has increased by 5, the number of boys on the list by 1,007, and the number of girls by 1,387. The number of aided schools has decreased by 5, the number of boys on the list has increased by 2,280, and the number of girls by 2,993. There is an increase of 7,667 in the number of children attending vernacular schools during the twelve months since the last returns were collected.

The average attendance at vernacular schools is 215,623, or a percentage of 66·7. In 1916 the percentage was 67·5. In Government schools the percentage is 72·8, and in grant-in-aid schools 63·4. The decrease may represent a stricter attention to their duties by the attendance officers, who have secured more accuracy in the preparation of these returns. The prosecutions instituted and fines inflicted would probably cast more light on whether school attendance in the vernacular schools is improving or not. An outbreak of infectious disease will also considerably reduce the average attendance of a district.

District letters were assigned to all schools. As there are 817 Government and 1,835 grant-in-aid vernacular schools, many of which bear the same name though situated in different districts, it may readily be understood that much time and trouble are saved by distinguishing letters being placed before the school, which show at a glance where the schools are situated. The district letters are as follows:—

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Colombo | C | Puttalam | P | Nuwara Eliya | N |
| Kalutara | KL | Kurunegala | KU | Badulla | BD |
| Negombo | NG | Jaffna | J | Ratnapura | R |
| Galle | G | Mannar | MN | Kegalla | KG |
| Matara | MR | Mullaittivu | MU | Batticaloa | BT |
| Hambantota | H | Kandy | K | Trincomalee | T |
| Chilaw | CH | Matale | MT | Anuradhapura | A |

In my last year's Administration Report I referred to the principal weaknesses in vernacular schools, and will briefly recapitulate them here, stating what steps have been taken in 1917 to remedy these defects.

(1) *Inadequacy and Inefficiency of the Staff; Poor Pay of Teachers.*—Steps were taken to provide for better pay for teachers in vernacular schools. In Government schools the pay of teachers was raised. A first class certificated teacher of a school presenting over 200 pupils at the annual examination can now reach a salary of Rs. 900 per annum, while a first class certificated teacher of a school presenting between 100 and 200 pupils can draw a salary of Rs. 660 per annum. The previous maximum was Rs. 600. The maximum pay of a second class certificated teacher in a big school has been raised to Rs. 600, and in a small school to Rs. 480—from Rs. 420. The maximum pay of a third class certificated head teacher has been raised from Rs. 240 to Rs. 270 after twenty-five years' satisfactory service.

The waiting periods for assistant teachers have also been shortened, and their maximum pay has been slightly raised. The pay of teachers in Government Anglo-vernacular schools has also been raised, and the different grades of teachers in these schools have been allotted different rates of salary on incremental scales. Such is the demand, however, for English teachers that it will probably be necessary further to revise the scale of salaries in the Government Anglo-vernacular schools, if the class of teachers required is to be obtained. In the case of vernacular schools the head teachers are usually provided with free quarters, and they also get bonuses on passing their monitors, and result payments if their work is satisfactory.

The increased pay took effect from October 1, 1917. A change was also made in the regulations governing result payments. The rules were so drawn up that the teacher received a result payment according to his pay, without due regard to the size of the school in which he was working. A second or third class certificated teacher in charge of a school of 200 to 300 boys would draw a lower result payment than a first class certificated teacher in a school with 150 boys, however good his results might be. The payments were further complicated by requirements as to standards, percentages, &c., which made the system confused and difficult to work fairly. The new system is based entirely on the number of children in the school, payment being made at the rate of 30 cents on every boy or girl in standards I. to V., and 50 cents on every boy or girl in standards above the fifth. A teacher will, therefore, get his result payment assessed according to his responsibilities, quite irrespective of the certificate he holds, provided he has done good work and obtains a percentage of 75 per cent. Payment may also be made on a higher rate (50 cents per head) in the case of all children in remote and unfavourably situated schools. The new scheme was introduced without prejudice to teachers who would have drawn a higher result payment under the old system. They are allowed to continue to draw at the old rates, but the new scheme will apply to all teachers appointed after October 1, 1917, to the post of head teacher.

In the case of grant-in-aid teachers a scheme has been introduced from October 1, 1917, based on the same principle of payment per head of children presented for examination—for each child presented 60 cents will be paid—the amount to be divided amongst the trained and certificated teachers.

In introducing this scheme care has been taken to secure the provision of an adequate and competent staff. It is required—

(*a*) That in a school presenting (1) 50 children or less for examination, one certificated teacher; (2) between 50 and 100 children, two certificated teachers; (3) between 100 and 150 children, three certificated teachers; (4) between 150 and 200 children, four certificated teachers; (5) between 200 and over, five certificated teachers—are employed.

(*b*) That the school has earned a percentage of at least 70 per cent., and that the Inspector certifies that the work, discipline, and general tone of the school are satisfactory.

(*c*) That the number of presentations must be at least 75 per cent. of the children eligible.

A trained teacher counts as equal to two certificated teachers.

Teachers holding a second class certificate or its equivalent will now receive a bonus of Rs. 50 after twenty years' and Rs. 75 after twenty-five years' good and continuous service as head teachers on the certificate of their managers as to length of service, and that they are still fit for work and performing their duties efficiently, provided that the number of children presented in their schools is not less than 100, and that the school obtains a percentage of at least 70 per cent. Unless the staff in these grant-in-aid schools meets requirements, no bonuses will be paid; provision has, however, been made to meet the case of schools which at present are not in a position to provide the staff required.

Applications from managers are considered for exceptional treatment to schools which do not now satisfy condition (*a*), though complying with the requirements (*b*) and (*c*), provided the manager can show good reasons why the schools cannot satisfy the requirements as to staff at once, and an undertaking is given to provide the required staff within two years, on pain of a deduction from the grant of the amount paid as bonuses if this condition is not complied with. The bonus, if paid in such cases, will be calculated on the amount which would have been earned had the staff and number of presentations in the school complied with the regulation (*a*), *e.g.*, if a school has only two certificated teachers and presents 120 children, and there are good reasons why an additional certificated or trained teacher is not employed, payment would be made on 100 children only. No bonuses will in any case be paid to a school in which there are no trained or certificated teachers.

I am glad to note that in his excellent report on the grant-in-aid English and vernacular schools in the Western and North-Western Provinces under the Roman Catholic Mission in 1917, which controls a very large number of grant-in-aid vernacular schools—some of the best schools in the Island—the manager states that "the scheme will be productive of excellent results in vernacular schools."

A change was made in the Government Code, which will be productive of better teaching in the lower standards, by recognizing the service put in by a trained teacher as an *assistant* teacher as counting towards his service for his first class certificate. Previously only service as a head teacher counted, and trained teachers considered themselves aggrieved (as they certainly were) if they were not appointed early to head teacherships. It is very useful for the schools and for the teachers themselves for a trained teacher to serve his apprenticeship as an assistant in a large school.

Government sanctioned an increase of 50 teachers, 40 assistants and 10 female assistants, from October 1, which has helped to meet the need for more teachers in the lower standards.

(2) *Multiplication of Schools in certain Areas.*—The American Mission in Jaffna has set a good example in agreeing to proposals I put before them, to enable them to combine schools and concentrate on increased efficiency in a few schools rather than on scattered efforts with a large number. Some of the other Missions, too, are appreciating the importance of devoting their energies more particularly to certain centres and schools.

The school which does not receive a grant from the Department has little chance of surviving at the present time, and unfair competition can be thus checked and controlled.

(3) *Bad Buildings and Equipment.*—With present prices it is difficult to do much to remedy this defect, but, on the whole, there has been a considerable improvement all round. War pictures are supplied to all schools. The Government schools were also provided with special pictures for the infant department. A new form of time table with pictures of the King and Queen was sent to all the Government schools. Every Government school was provided with a map of the district, and teachers were instructed to write on it the names of the principal towns and villages in their district in Sinhalese.

(4) *Insufficient Provision of Government Schools and Accommodation in Schools already provided.*—Government authorized the inclusion of a special grant of Rs. 50,000 as special grant in aid to District School Committees for the erection of Government schools, which will go some way to meet the great demand for more schools and more room in them. Though the cost of cement and some building materials is very heavy in the towns, in the villages schools can be erected without any very heavy additional expense. The floors need not be cemented, and the tiled roof can be added later: a thatched building will meet the needs for the present.

The following new Government schools were opened during the year:—H/Mulana, A/Kirigollewa, MU/Puvarasankulam, MU/Unchalkaddai (Vavuniya North), KU/Kirindawa, K/Gomagoda Girls', K/Gondennawa Girls' (taken over from Mrs. Musaeus-Higgins), MR/Dikwella Muhammadan, NE/Tispane, BD/Tuppitiya, BD/Ekiriyankumbura, BT/Oddaimavaddi, G/Tawalama Girls', KG/Panawala.

Special provision of a vote of Rs. 5,000 for the erection of latrines at Government schools was included in the Estimates of 1917–18, and was allocated to various District School Committees.

(5) *Insufficient Space for School Garden and School Drill Ground.*—(*Vide* remarks under Chapters VIII. and XII.)

(6) *Noise in Village Schools.*—The new town schools in Colombo are provided with separate class rooms, and as far as finances permit this plan is being recommended to the District School Committees.

(7) *Necessity for separate Infant Departments.*—Provision has been made for opening infant schools at the large Government schools at C/Udugampola, C/Kirindiwela, and KL/Wadduwa. Where extensions are to be undertaken in future, they will be directed towards providing separate accommodation for the infants.

(8) *Need to raise the Age of Compulsory Attendance.*—This has now been done by section 3 of Ordinance No. 34 of 1917, which has raised the age from 12 to 14 in the case of boys in all village schools. It is hoped that this will be accompanied by provision for industrial education in these schools.

I annex extracts from the reports of the District Inspectors of Schools. The Inspector, Western Province (Mr. C. H. Kriekenbeek), reports:—

> At the end of the year there were in my district 396 Government and 649 grant-in-aid vernacular schools, besides a large number of estate schools. There are very few Government schools which are mixed, while in the case of the grant schools they form the majority, the percentage in the former case being 9, and in the latter 60. I may add that the latter are "mixed" only in name. In most cases the boys and girls are taught separately, and are only brought together on the day of examination.

On appointment as Inspector in 1904 I was placed in charge of the Western District, and was transferred to the Northern Province in 1911. On return to the scene of my former labours at the beginning of last year I was pleased to find marked improvement in several respects, especially in the matter of school bungalows. Our most important schools have now been provided with spacious and substantial buildings, with comfortable quarters for the teacher. I have almost invariably found that the best work is done in schools where the teacher resides on the premises. Work is begun punctually, and the school garden is well looked after.

I was also pleased to find on my return a vast improvement in the condition of our Government girls' schools. I can remember the time when the number of efficient girls' schools could be numbered on the fingers of one hand. A visit to them had always a most depressing effect on my mind. The infants were invariably left to the tender mercies of the first-year pupil teachers, who taught them on the old lines. Nothing was done to make the work of the little ones interesting or attractive. I was pleased to find on my return a very different state of affairs. Many of the schools I visited were in charge of trained teachers familiar with the best methods of imparting instruction, and working on approved lines. Whether as a result of these improved methods or not I am unable to say, but there is now less of the painful shyness and self-consciousness that used to be somewhat embarrassing to me when I visited these schools before.

Mr. E. H. Vanderwall writes of the Northern Province vernacular schools :—

Far too many of these schools are ill-equipped with buildings and furniture, and it ought to be clear that work carried on under such depressing conditions cannot yield satisfactory results. The policy of concentration, which the American Mission has accepted, is an important step in the path of reform. The absence of Government schools from the Jaffna peninsula has proved an obvious disadvantage. This disadvantage will soon disappear, and it is hoped that the model Government schools to be started will establish a standard in buildings, grounds, equipment, and general efficiency. In the passion for English learning there is the risk of slipshod or careless methods in dealing with the vernacular. For large numbers the vernacular school is merely the means which allows them to enter the English school, and is therefore of passing interest. What follows ? Is vernacular literature carefully studied in the English schools ? If a boy can satisfy requirements in reading and writing a phonetic language like Tamil, by relying mainly on his unaided efforts, the test of sound class teaching rests on the results in grammar, yet how many of these are represented by wholesale failure ? Is it educative—and this, after all, is the main question—or even healthy for schools to produce work of this type year after year ? Surely not.

Mr. E. de la Harpe writing of the Central Province says :—

The undue importance attached by ignorant parents to a purely English education for village boys tends to the establishment of English schools in localities which are unable to maintain such schools, and in which that useful institution, the Anglo-vernacular school, will meet all requirements. Indiscriminate admission of village boys to English schools is productive of more harm than good.

The Sinhalese, as represented by their various religious societies and associations, are making commendable efforts to provide suitable vernacular education for their children. The Moors, on the other hand, do not seem to have yet realized their obligations in this respect. A Muhammadan girls' vernacular school is in existence in Kandy, but the proposal to establish a similar school for boys has not been carried out.

Mr. T. S. Tillainayakam reports on the organization of the schools in the Eastern Province :—

The organization is rarely unsatisfactory, but varies considerably in schools of the same character. Where a teacher's attention is divided among four or five classes, it is a difficult task to get constant and profitable work out of the children without compromising their comfort. It cannot be expected that educational work of much value can be done by young imperfectly educated pupil teachers when left in charge of large classes. In the best schools judicious use is made of singing and physical exercises in the infant classes. Circumstances may sometimes call for a song, even in the *middle* of a lesson ; it would brighten everybody up. There are no time tables in use which do not provide for five hours' instruction per day in "A" schools. Classification, as a rule, is suitable, and the distribution of time judicious. The inadequate training and supervision of monitors is still a weak point in the organization of a good many schools.

In this last connection reference may be made to a compilation of action songs in Sinhalese, entitled "Bala Bodhanaya," which was compiled with the help of a Committee consisting of Gate Mudaliyar Simon de Silva, Mudaliyar A. Mendis Gunasekera, Mr. W. A. Samarasekera, and Muhandiram Chas. Jayasuriya, Sub-Inspector of Schools, and issued during the year. Its success has been complete, and 45,641 copies have been sold. The publishers, Messrs. W. E. Bastian & Co., have paid Rs. 565·97 to the Red Cross, as by agreement, being half profits on each copy sold above 10,000 copies. A collection of Tamil action songs is being printed, with music.

In September I made an appeal to the public for subscriptions to found scholarships for boys under 11 years of age, to enable them to proceed to the Training College Practising School, where after five years they should be able to take the Elementary School-leaving Certificate Examination and proceed on Government scholarships to the Royal and University Colleges. Each scholarship to be of the value of Rs. 1,200, or Rs. 240 a year for five years, to cover board and lodging, pocket money, &c. The response to my appeal has been excellent, and by the end of the year I had received promises of thirty-two scholarships. It is proposed to admit 20 boys a year, and to make a special class of scholarship boys, all instruction being given in English by the direct method. The boys will all be from vernacular schools, and have no previous knowledge of English. It is hoped that this scheme, besides the opportunity it affords to the best boys in village schools to obtain a free English education—the best the Island can provide—from the age of 11, will also stimulate the work in the vernacular schools, and encourage parents to keep their boys on longer in the higher standards. The scholarships will be open to boys of all the Island races, creeds, and castes. The only limitations which may be made will be in favour of boys from certain districts, and special scholarships for Muhammadan boys or for Sinhalese and Tamil boys from certain Provinces, &c.

It will be of great interest to see how the progress of these boys in English will compare with that of boys who proceed from a vernacular school to an English school at the same age, viz., 11. The scholarship boys will have the advantages of all being boys of similar capacities from the same class of schools, and of receiving individual attention from a specially trained teacher. An attempt was made in certain selected Government schools in each district to separate the teaching of arithmetic and to place the boys in different sets for this subject, irrespective of their standards. It is too early to say how the experiment is working, but reports so far received are generally favourable. There is often remarkable mathematical ability on the part of village boys, which does not emerge if the boy is kept back on account of weakness in other subjects in the lower standards.

In order to encourage poor boys whose parents could not afford to pay for their school books to stay on at school and to proceed to the higher standards, each Sub-Inspector was supplied with a number of readers and primers for distribution as prizes in Government and grant-in-aid schools after the examination to deserving boys.

History sheets have now been prepared of all Government teachers, and copies are being made for all Inspectors, so that each teacher's record can be fully considered in making promotions and transfers. Good work has generally been done by the vernacular schoolmasters, who when they interest themselves in their schools can exert a very good influence in the villages.

Occasionally a teacher may be led to show an excess of zeal, as in the case of the head teacher of a large Government vernacular school in the Southern Province, who, in order that he might the better illustrate to his class the principles of "elementary anatomy," dug up his "deceased aunt, hanging her skeleton up to dry in the garden in order to obtain a perfect specimen of a human skeleton." Unfortunately he had not consulted all the poor lady's relations, and one of them, being on bad terms with the teacher, lodged a complaint, which resulted in the teacher being fined Rs. 15 under section 292 of the Ceylon Penal Code for "offering indignity to a human corpse." The Magistrate in his judgment remarked that "the complainant is the son of the deceased, and his natural indignation could not have been expected to abate at the thought that the remains were taken to teach anatomy to urchins ..... A public funeral attended by the whole school should have been the adequate and proper punishment in this case, but the bones have been given back and buried already by the complainant. I think a fine would now meet the justice of the case ..... The accused is warned that he is let off lightly, as I think he has done this with the laudable desire to improve the school museum."

The following complaint by another Government school teacher shows the perils to which teachers stationed in remote districts may be exposed :—

> I have the honour to inform you that I went to Puttalam kachcheri to draw my pay. On my return to school on the 28th instant I met a wild elephant of immense size. So we (myself and cooly) ran quickly as our feet could carry us, and made our escape by climbing up to a tree like a monkey, in which we spent about four hours. Fear and hunger prevailed us. The elephant did not see where we went. So it watched our coming again. I told the cooly to-day is our last day, and make ready for the death. Shivering with fear, turning face to face, bewailed our misfortune. Fortunately, I saw two village peasants who are going on to the same direction. I whispered them and explained them what happened. At the conclusion of my talk they wondered our escape. These fearless brave men drove the animal, making a noise, so our escape was at an end.
>
> Please consider, Sir, what shall I do if I did not meet these men ? One side I am suffering from such fears, while on the other with sick. Where is my comfort then, Sir ? I beg most obediently to release me from one of them.

Progress was made during the year with the new Government schools in the town of Colombo, and it is hoped to open two of them at Green street and Maligakanda next year. A census was taken of children of school-going age, from which it appears that there are in Colombo 10,813 children at present not attending school.

During the year the Town Schools Ordinance was introduced into Galle and Nuwara Eliya towns. The Rural Schools Ordinance was introduced into Jaffna from December, 1916, and sites have been selected for two Government vernacular schools.

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## CHAPTER VII.

## TRAINING SCHOOLS AND TEACHERS' EXAMINATIONS.

Mr. Leigh Smith, Principal of the Training College, reports on the year's working of the College:—

*Numbers.*—We began the year with 166 students in all, of whom 104 were on the English side and 62 on the vernacular. Of those who were taking the English course, 21 were second-year men students, 44 were first-year men students, 15 were second-year women students, and 24 first-year women students. Of the women students of the second year, 6 were taking the ordinary course and 9 the kindergarten course ; of those of the first year, 14 were taking the ordinary course and 10 the kindergarten course. Of the vernacular students, there were 19 men students of the second year and 23 first year, and 20 first-year women students. Included in the numbers given above are the members of a special class, which was formed at the beginning of the year to take in paying students. A class of 21 was thus formed, but at the end of a few months 8 proved not to be up to the standard required and left the College, together with one of the scholarship holders, who failed to show promise. At the end of the year 54 students left the College. 35 were from the English class, 20 men and 15 women, of whom 6 women students had taken the ordinary course and 9 the kindergarten. 19 vernacular men students left the College.

*Staff.*—The former staff remained unchanged, but was increased by the addition of Mr. E. W. Kannangara, B.A., a former student of the College, and a former master of the Government Training College English School. I take this opportunity of thanking the members of the staff for the great keenness shown, and the interest taken, in the work of the College.

*Students.*—The health of the students has been, on the whole, quite good. Some minor cases have had to be treated at the hospital, but for the most part good health has been the rule, thanks no doubt largely to the greatly increased interest in outdoor games, football, cricket, and tennis, volley ball, and physical drill work generally. Unfortunately one sad loss has to be recorded, that of a Jaffna student, J. R. Abraham. He was a second-year student of much promise, and was well liked both by tutors and men. He succumbed during the last autumn holiday to an attack of heart disease. The readiness of the students to enter into all aspects of college life with great zest has been conspicuous. The standard of keenness of former years has been well maintained.

*The Practising School.*—During the year efforts have been made to improve the Practising School. C. E. Jayatilleke, a trained teacher of some standing, was appointed head master in May, and has already done good work. It was decided at the beginning of the year that an eighth standard should be formed, and that the School-leaving Examination should be taken. Accordingly 4 boys took the examination in October; the results have not yet been received. This step has had the important result of inducing boys who formerly left from the fifth and sixth standards to go to other schools, where the School-leaving Examination could be taken, to remain in the Practising School. The consequence is that the numbers have greatly increased, and, including the kindergarten, the school has now a daily average attendance of over 200. The kindergarten,

which has been well looked after by Miss Daly, has been increased this term to include the second and third standards, and is being used for the practice of the women student teachers. I take this opportunity of thanking the staff of the Practising School, including the former head master, Mr. Senewiratne, for the good work they have done.

*Equipment.*—The equipment of the school was brought thoroughly up to date through the year, and its appearance made more attractive by wall pictures, &c. Amongst the different activities introduced into the Practising School may be noted the Library, the Debating and Literary Society, the Football Club, the Boy Scouts, the Magazine, Nature Study, &c., while the activities of the year were brought to a satisfactory conclusion by a successful prize giving and concert—the first held by the school—on Wednesday, December 5. During the year the Boy Scouts held a camp in the college grounds, and this aspect of the Practising School life has, under Messrs. Wijesinhe and Joseph, been most successful.

*Foreign School Practice.*—Hitherto this has been confined to two or three of the best women students, with a view to giving them practice in the teaching of girls; but this year, owing to the increased number of men students, it was deemed advisable to extend this form of practice to the men students, in order to relieve the pressure on the Practising School. Thanks to the willing co-operation of Colombo Principals, it was possible to arrange this, and the Vice-Principal, to whom I am much indebted for his services in this connection, took in hand the organization of the work. To the Warden of St. Thomas's College, to the Rector of St. Joseph's College, and to the Director of St. Benedict's College we are much indebted for kind co-operation. The foreign school practice of the women students was again possible, thanks to the kindness of the Lady Principals of Bishop's College, the C. M. S. Ladies' College, and the Methodist College, Colpetty.

*Library.*—Considerable additions have been made to the library, particularly on the English side, while the history side has been strengthened by the addition of a complete set of the Story of the Nations series. The most important addition has been the Oxford English Dictionary. The students constantly use the library.

*Visiting Lecturers.*—Mr. C. T. Symons, late Vice-Principal of the College, and the Rev. Father M. J. Le Goc of St. Joseph's College gave the second-year students a course of lectures in nature study, this course of lectures being supplemented by garden work with the boys of the Practising School. In addition, lectures on hygiene and physiology were given by Dr. Lucian de Zilwa, and on the eye by Dr. A. Nell, while Dr. C. E. Anderson gave similar lectures to the women students.

*Visits.*—Various visits, from an educational point of view, have been made by the students, both English and vernacular, *e.g.*, to the Government Printer's Office, the Survey Office, the Observatory, and the Wellawatta Spinning Mills, and one of His Majesty's warships.

*Inspection.*—During the year the College was for the first time inspected by the Government Inspectors, Messrs. Wicks, Robison, and Harrison, who also examined the outgoing students in their practical teaching work.

*Varied Activities.*—Amongst the varied activities of the College, a new feature has been the publication of the Training College Magazine. This has been published for the first time, and is intended to record the different interests of the students' life. It is interesting, too, in this connection, to note that the Sinhalese students also for the first time issued a magazine. This, together with the Practising School leaflet, which appears monthly, meant that three magazines appeared for the first time in the College last year.

The Literary and Debating Society was again very active, and had a most successful year. It was well supported from outside by lecturers, to whom we owe a debt of gratitude.

The cricket and football teams have played several matches. We owe much to Mr. R. W. Cammack for his help in drill and in sports in every way. During the year he helped us to hold a very successful athletic sports meeting, in which English and Sinhalese students and Practising School boys combined.

### VERNACULAR STUDENTS.

There were 62 vernacular students in all, comprising 3 classes: 23 first-year men students, 19 second-year men students, and 20 first-year women students.

*Curriculum.*—The chief change in the curriculum was the introduction of a course of lectures in physical drill. The introduction of work of this kind, both theoretical and practical, greatly benefited the students' health, and considerably less use was made of the sick room last year than in previous years.

*Foreign School Practice.*—This was introduced during the year for the first time in College history, with good results. The first-year students were divided into two batches, which spent the week, in charge of a tutor, at Padukka and Kesbewa, respectively. The students were enabled to put into practice the lessons learnt at the Training College under different conditions from those prevailing at the Practising School. The variety of experience was a good thing for them and for the schools, too.

*Gardening.*—This work was carried on under much more favourable conditions than ever before. The addition of the stock garden made it possible to give the students more opportunity of doing gardening work of an extended kind. Each student was given a plot to cultivate, and at the end of the year a gold and a silver medal were presented to the two students having the best plots. The winner of the gold medal was B. S. Palihakkara, and of the silver one R. D. Jusey.

*Literary Association.*—This association did capital work throughout the year, and under its auspices the play "Sri Wickrama Rajasinha" was staged at the end of the year. In addition, several successful musical items, &c., were given.

*Vernacular Women Students.*—A literary association and library were also started in connection with the women students. In addition to their game of basket ball, the women students were also taught some of the games introduced by Mr. R. W. Cammack amongst the men students.

*Lantern Lectures.*—Both vernacular men and women students were given lectures during the year on the war by the Principal, and on geography by the head master.

*Final Examination.*—At the end of the year 19 men students passed out from the College. No vernacular women students left the College.

In 1903 there were 22 students in the Training College. In 1915 there were 118 students, in 1916 136 students, and at the beginning of 1917 there were 166 students, of whom 104 were on the English side and 62 on the vernacular. At the beginning of 1918 there were 183 students, of whom 89 were on the English side, 11 Anglo-vernacular, and 83 on the vernacular.

I referred in my report last year to the special class which was formed to meet the great and increasing demand from managers for trained teachers. The results of this special class of 21 were, on the whole, encouraging. The managers in some cases, however, failed to select suitable candidates, and the Principal of the Training College accepted students he would not otherwise have taken in the case of a few schools in the North, which had long been endeavouring to obtain trained teachers, but without success, owing to their unfavourable situation. It was found that some of these students could not be brought up to the standard required in trained teachers, and eight were therefore sent back to their schools. It was unfortunate that the managers who sent these teachers did not exercise more

care in their selection, for it was not possible to admit fresh students—though there were a very large number of applications to take their places in the special class—in the middle of a term, and the results of the scheme were therefore limited to thirteen students, who have, on the whole, done very well. Within a few months seven of them obtained scholarships at the examination held at the end of the year—one of them was actually head of the list, and others were respectively third, sixth, and ninth in competition with the ordinary scholarship candidates. Had these teachers not had the special opportunity afforded them of entering the Training College on payment of fees, they would probably never have become trained teachers. As it is, from the fact that they are men who have had to earn their living teaching for a number of years, and who could not have come to the College without assistance from their managers, they are likely to prove faithful and efficient teachers in the schools which have paid for their training.

It is not proposed to extend the special class at present, as the staff and accommodation at the Training College do not permit of further increase in numbers, while special classes necessarily require special tutors, but later it is hoped to provide for such classes. In the case of these teachers it is probable that special courses in manual training, nature study, and practical garden work, in elementary English teaching, &c., may afford opportunities for securing the type of men who will make excellent trained teachers in these special branches, but who will never be fit to become trained teachers in our large secondary schools.

All such developments must, however, await increases in staff and buildings. At the present time there is little chance of recruiting from England the type of teacher required as an Additional Master of Method, and if the Training College is to preserve its present high reputation, it is necessary that it should be frequently reinforced by up-to-date teachers from England, while the pay of the present staff needs to be revised if we are to secure the efficient instructors required. There is no branch of educational work more important to this Colony—and in fact to any country—than the training of the teachers.

The College owes much to the decision to build a new Royal College, which for the first time ensures its continued existence at its present site and the final removal of the classes of Royal College boys, which now take up rooms badly needed, and part of the grounds which should be reserved for the Training College students. The erection of new class rooms for the Preparatory School has been the first step towards relieving the congestion at the Training College.

It has been decided to start classes from January, 1918, for Anglo-vernacular trained teachers. There is an increasing demand for more English throughout the country, and the number of Government Anglo-vernacular schools must be increased ; those already established are inadequately staffed. It is, therefore, necessary to provide for efficient English teachers in these schools as early as possible, and to secure these it was decided to offer ten scholarships for Anglo-vernacular teachers. There were 35 candidates, of whom 11 were awarded scholarships, and will come into residence from January, 1918.

It was also decided to double the number of trained vernacular women teachers for Government schools, and in future to bring in 20 students a year, instead of 20 every alternate year. This will mean first-year and second-year women students at the College at the same time, which will be helpful to both. In order to provide boarding accommodation for these and for the English women teachers, it was necessary to build new quarters. Government has approved of the erection of a new upstair building, which, it is hoped, will be completed by the end of the financial year.

The limitation of the result payment to be made to trained teachers holding first class certificates, which has been restricted to Rs. 400, was removed in the case of all teachers trained or in the Training College at the time the revised Code was brought into force, viz., June 1, 1916.

*English Teachers' Certificate Examination.*—Only the examination for the third class certificate was held in 1917. It was taken by 155 males and 19 females. Of these, 27 males and 7 females passed, 3 excluding needlework. Twenty-eight candidates took the examination in school management and needlework for the confirmation of their certificates ; 13 of these were successful. Forty candidates sat for the drawing examination ; of these, 1 gained the first grade certificate and 3 the second grade.

*Vernacular Training Schools (Aided) and Teachers' Certificate Examination.*—For the grant-in-aid training school entrance examination there were 58 male and 49 female candidates ; 34 males and 36 females passed the examination. For the first-year examination 69 males and 60 females presented themselves, of whom 48 males and 48 females passed. For the second-year examination the candidates were 30 males and 30 females, and 21 males and 13 females succeeded in passing the examination. For the teachers' examination for the third class certificate there were 155 males and 152 females, of whom only 13 males and 2 females obtained the certificate. For the second class certificate there were 294 males and 48 females ; of these, 15 males succeeded in gaining the certificate. The work of the untrained candidates who took these examinations was, as usual, very bad.

*Government Pupil Teachers' Examination.*—Third class certificates were awarded to 181 male pupil teachers and 55 female pupil teachers on the results of the third-year pupil teachers' examination. Grant-in-aid pupil teachers are to be examined at centres from January, 1918, instead of at their respective schools.

The joint school at Kopay was opened on December 1, 1916. There are 37 students : the Hindu community 12 ; the American Mission 13 ; the Church Mission 7 ; and the Wesleyan Mission 5. Of these, 11 are in the second year and 26 in the first year. The school earned a grant of Rs. 3,950 in 1917.

The Ceylon Training Colony deserves special mention. Considerable progress has been made with its excellent buildings, affording some of the best hostel accommodation for students in Ceylon. The Colony is beautifully situated, and is doing excellent educational work, besides its own special mission work. In the men's department there were 20 men in training to be vernacular mission school teachers—12 Church Missionary Society and 8 Wesleyan Missionary Society—3 in the second-year course and 17 in the first-year. In the women's department there were 36 students in residence ; 32 were presented for the August examination, of whom 23 passed. The Colony needs a good practising school on the grounds, and is at present using the Government Anglo-vernacular school at Peradeniya for the male teachers.

## CHAPTER VIII.

## TECHNICAL AND INDUSTRIAL EDUCATION.

I annex extracts from a report by Mr. T. Cockerill, who returned from leave on January 10, and was in charge of the Technical Schools throughout the year :—

A course for the training of Telegraph and Telephone Inspectors was started in May.

Sixteen students were admitted to the Inspectors' course in May. This course is a suitable course for external students desiring an elementary knowledge of electrical engineering subjects. In November it was decided to admit students to this course in the future, but this decision was too late to admit students for the present course. Three external students, however, desired to join, and they were admitted. It has also been decided that the examination for this course shall be conducted by the City and Guilds of London Institute.

Thirty Postal Learners were in training in January. Twenty-five passed out, 4 left, and 1 died. Forty-two students were admitted in May and 11 in July. This course is an elementary course in electricity, magnetism, telegraphy, and telephony. It is slightly in advance of that adopted by the English Post Office, the examination there being conducted by the City and Guilds of London. The Ceylon Post Office examination is not by any means simple. The students require skilled and technical training.

Thirty students for the Railway were in training in January. Twenty-eight of these passed out into the Department, 1 resigned, and 1 was mobilized. No new students have been admitted.

Eighteen fourth class clerks from the Railway have been in training for about one hour per day. Six of these have obtained certificates.

In the Drawing Department the Assistant Drawing Instructor is acting for the Drawing Instructor, in addition to his own duties. The teachers' and apprentices' classes continue to be well attended. In the final examination for Teachers' Drawing Certificate three teachers obtained certificates. In the Drawing Examination for apprentices seven obtained certificates.

Twenty-two students attended the shorthand and typewriting classes during the year.

Evening classes have been started, and have proved very successful. On January 27, 1917, I recommended that evening classes be started in building construction, practical mathematics, and mechanics ; and on February 7 that the sanitary engineering and plumbing class, which had been held between October, 1913, and May, 1915, be re-started. These proposals were approved, and the classes were started in May. Mr. A. Woodeson, Architectural Assistant of the Public Works Department, was appointed Instructor in Building Construction. Mr. Mair of the Colombo Municipality was appointed Instructor in Sanitary Engineering and Plumbing.

The attendance during the term was remarkably good. 176 students joined the building construction class, and 51 the sanitary engineering and plumbing class. Three assistants had to be appointed to the building construction class. It must not be supposed that all these students desired to learn building construction work. These two classes were the only technical evening classes provided, and the students, therefore, felt that they must be content with what could be obtained, in the hopes that they would find and learn something which would benefit them in after life.

In September a practical class in mechanical engineering was started. Mr. W. T. Cox of the Government Factory was appointed to take this class. Seventy-four students joined the class. An extra night had to be devoted to the class and an assistant appointed.

Each department was fully employed. Machine, pattern, and mechanics shops were full of students.

The material is excellent, and I could not wish for better. The Ceylon student is earnest and diligent and anxious to better himself, and if classes are provided, he will attend.

It should be pointed out here that one of the chief obstacles to the progress of the Technical Schools and the advancement of technical education generally is the want of accommodation available for the purpose at the Technical Schools. The laboratories and most of the class rooms are taken up for other purposes. It is very desirable that all the resources of the institution should be devoted to technical education, the need of which in Ceylon at the present time is more pressing than it has ever been. The success of the recently started evening classes referred to above clearly shows that there is a real demand for technical instruction, and that the efforts of the Department to supply this demand are appreciated.

Mr. W. N. Rae reports on the science work at the Technical Schools :—

Dr. A. F. Joseph has been on leave during the whole year, and is doing chemical work for the Ministry of Munitions. I have carried out his duties, and, in addition, acted as Government Analyst during March, April, and May, and part of December.

There has been no change in the courses of instruction in chemistry during the year under review. Mr. J. Nalliah Arumugam was appointed in September to succeed Mr. S. Mylvaganam as Junior Demonstrator in Chemistry.

The appointment of a Demonstrator in Physics (Mr. S. S. Navaratnam) has made possible a considerable increase in the number of practical classes and the introduction of tutorial classes on the same lines as those in chemistry.

An additional room was fitted up as an advanced laboratory at the beginning of the year to relieve the congestion in the main laboratory. Although 16 to 20 students are now accommodated in the new room, every place in the main laboratory is again occupied.

Four students in training completed their course in March, 1917. Messrs. P. G. Thambyappah and S. Mylvaganam were awarded first class certificates, and Messrs. S. W. Charles and A. S. Abraham second class certificates.

In October, in addition to the 3 second-year students, 8 new ones were admitted. Of these, 7 (including 2 women) hold studentships, or are admitted at reduced fees.

The instruction in mathematics to science students in training is now given by Mr. M. R. Peries instead of by Mr. E. Human, whose services in the past have been of very great benefit to this branch of the work.

Plans have been drawn up for the accommodation of the science work in a new building, and it is hoped that as soon as this is completed it will be possible to make considerable changes in the course so as to improve the facilities for more advanced work.

Much inconvenience has been caused by the difficulty of procuring apparatus and chemicals, but up to the present it has been possible to avoid any curtailment of the practical work, except in the use of certain salts, which in some cases are over twenty times the normal price.

The number of students has increased owing to (1) the number of first-year medical students being up to the maximum and (2) the commencement of new classes in physics for Telephone Inspectors.

In October 7 candidates presented themselves at the B.Sc. examination, all of whom were students from this laboratory ; of these, 4 passed.

Owing to the pressure of routine work, it has been possible to carry out but little research work. A paper on "Chromium Phosphate," by Dr. A. F. Joseph and W. N. Rae, was published in the Journal of the Chemical Society for 1917.

On my representations to Government, the Factories Committee of the Industries Commission was appointed to report on the present state of the Technical Schools. As the result of one of their recommendations, a Committee under my presidency has been appointed to assist in the working of the schools. The Committee is composed of the Director of Education (Chairman), the Director of Public Works, the Hon. Dr. H. M. Fernando, Lieut.-Colonel E. J. Hayward, and Lieut.-Colonel T. G. W. Jayawardene.

The sanction of the erection of the science laboratories on the Royal College grounds as part of the University College scheme will free the Technical Schools for their legitimate and original purpose, for which the success of the night classes shows there is a considerable demand.

*Industrial Education* in Ceylon remains very much as it was fully described in my report for 1916. There are at present in Ceylon 39 industrial schools, including the Maggona Reformatory for youthful offenders. Fourteen of these schools are for boys only, 22 are for girls, and 3 are mixed schools. All these schools are conducted by Missions: Roman Catholic, Church of England, Church Missionary Society, Wesleyan, and American. They receive grants from Government, which amounted in 1916–17 to Rs. 21,299·78. Three schools receive lump-sum grants; the rest are paid grants on examination results and capitation grants.

The trades taught and the number presented for examination by the industrial schools in each trade are: Carpentry, 231; printing, 52; bookbinding, 73; shoemaking, 10; tailoring, 115; blacksmith's work, 13; lacemaking, 879; dressmaking, 20; embroidery, 178; cooking, 8; gardening, 65. In addition to the above, there were 167 pupils in industrial schools who were not examined for grant, the schools to which they belonged being paid a lump-sum grant.

The encouragement of home industries in Ceylon must come through the schools, and, provided markets can be obtained for the goods made in the schools, I believe that classes in the making of toys, chalk pencils, slate pencils, ink, baskets, hats, lacquered articles, and in weaving can be successfully established. As Chairman of the Home Industries Branch of the Industries Commission I was able to collect a considerable amount of evidence which will be useful in starting such classes in the schools. Government approved of the establishment of two scholarships at the Hewavitarne Weaving School for boys from districts where weaving is practised. Steps are being taken to employ passed students from this school as weaving instructors attached to Government vernacular schools. Two new carpentry schools were started at K/Teldeniya and K/Nugawela.

The defects of the present industrial schools were pointed out at length in my report for 1916. It is difficult to provide the right type of school at present owing to the heavy cost of materials, especially tools, yarn, &c.

The number of boys on the lists at the *Maggona Industrial School* on December 31, 1917, was 226, being 8 less than at the same date in 1916. The admissions during the year were 72, the number discharged 70, and the number released by special order of His Excellency or the courts 8. There were 5 deaths. No boys escaped, and 2 who escaped in 1916 were arrested in 1917.

The principal trades taught and the number engaged in them are: Gardening (90), carpentry (50), tailoring (35), bookbinding (25), smithy work (11), printing (9). The Tamil and Sinhalese schools showed high percentages of passes, 93 and 88, respectively; and excellent work is done at these schools.

There were 20 cases of dysentery and 24 cases of enteric fever during 1917. The health of the boys has not been satisfactory, partly due to the generally poor physique of the type of boy admitted to the Reformatory. Between June 24 and August 28 all the inmates of the Reformatory were treated for anchylostomiasis. All were free from hookworm disease after the third treatment, with the exception of 7, who were treated a fourth time.

Of the 72 boys admitted during the year, 26 were sentenced to periods of two years or less, 29 for three years, 12 for four years, and 5 for five years. Detention for less than three years does little to improve the boy, or to help to make him a wage earner when he leaves the Reformatory.

*School Gardens.*—These are directly under the charge of the Department of Agriculture. The following report has been furnished by Mr. A. Perera, who was acting for Mr. C. Drieberg for all but five months of the year:—

> The total number of registered Government school gardens at the end of the year was 335, as compared with 327 in 1916. There are also 68 gardens attached to grant-in-aid schools, as against 57 in 1916. Owing to the curtailment of votes, the strictest economy had to be observed in supplying implements, &c., to school gardens during the year. The cost of these implements has risen by 80 per cent. since 1914. It is, however, encouraging to find that the teachers themselves have realized the position, and that they are continuing to maintain a high standard of efficiency, notwithstanding the many difficulties they had to face.

The highest awards (Rs. 25) were obtained by the following schools:—K/Alawatugoda, K/Gunnepana Girls', R/Madampe, R/Balangoda Girls', KG/Beddawala, BD/Tennapanguwa, KU/Boyagana, KU/Nakkawatta, KU/Kankaniyamulla, KU/Makandura, NG/Hunumulla, C/Kiriwattuduwa, and G/Horedugoda. The success of two girls' schools is remarkable; both gardens were excellent, and the girls had established a number of home gardens.

It was decided to hold central demonstrations at different centres, at which teachers and children could attend from the neighbouring schools, and where the entire morning could be devoted to agricultural work and practical illustration. Schools at which there are particularly good gardens have been selected as centres, and arrangements made for the agricultural instructor to be present for two days to give instructions and lectures and inspect and supervise practical work, which will be carried on by the children in his presence.

*Home Gardens.*—Teachers were instructed to issue seed and plants to children, and to register all such issues, with particulars as to the extent of land to be cultivated and the nature of the cultivation. They were also directed to inspect as many of these plots as possible, and to give the children directions for their cultivation. The Agricultural Society voted a sum of Rs. 250 for prizes, on which a further sum of Rs. 250 will be spent by the Department. Medals and certificates are to be awarded to the teachers and pupils who have done the best work.

The Agricultural Society distributed during the year about 9,000 packets of vegetable and curry stuff seeds to the schools for the school and home gardens, and the registration scheme has worked most successfully. It was reported that 8,562 home gardens had been opened during the year, which means a very considerable increase to the food supply of the country. Many children are reported to have obtained sums of Rs. 10, Rs. 9, and less for vegetables grown by them in their parents' compounds.

Mr. A. Perera reports that "a scheme for the improvement of the village poultry through schools has, with the approval of the Director of Education, been launched on the initiative and with the assistance of the Hon. Dr. H. M. Fernando, who has also supplied the necessary pens of birds. The scheme requires that the breed (white leghorns) be kept pure, and that the eggs produced be sold to the school boys at ordinary rates, on the understanding that they should only be used for hatching purposes, the proceeds of such sales going to the teachers. At the end of a year a prize of Rs. 5 will be awarded to the best pair of pure bred birds reared by the boys in their own homes at each centre. The following schools have been supplied :—Wahakotte Roman Catholic School, Teldeniya Church Missionary Society School, and Matugama Girls' Vernacular School. It is intended gradually to extend the operation of the scheme."

Two hundred copies of an excellent Manual of Agriculture, by Gate Mudaliyar C. M. Sinnayah, of Jaffna, were presented by him for free distribution in Tamil schools.

A class of 15 schoolmasters has been formed at Peradeniya, to which 9 teachers from Government schools, 3 from Roman Catholic grant-in-aid schools, and 3 from Buddhist schools were given nominations after selection. These teachers will get full salary while at Peradeniya, and will be given free instruction and railway warrants, and at the end of their course will be attached to schools where there are good gardens, and where they can give special instruction in nature study and agricultural work. On obtaining their certificates, the teachers will be recommended for an annual bonus of Rs. 30, in addition to their pay, on condition that they teach agriculture or nature study, and maintain the school garden satisfactorily during the year.

The agricultural instruction at the Training College was considerably extended during the year by increased expenditure on the grounds in opening up new plots of ground, dividing the gardens into experimental and fruit and flower gardens, and in providing special instruction in nature study. A gold and a silver medal were awarded by the Agricultural Society to the two vernacular students who did the best work in the garden. Each student has a plot of his own to cultivate. An attempt was made to start planting up the Royal College grounds with shade trees round the ground and to plant ivy to grow up the buildings.

## CHAPTER IX.
## THE SCHOOLS AND THE WAR.

Continued efforts were made to teach the children in the schools the lessons of the war, and through the great assistance given from England, it was possible to distribute a very large amount of war literature, especially maps and pictures, which are most useful in explaining the great events.

The "Satya Vani," a finely illustrated series of pictures, is distributed to 471 Government schools, and copies are sent also to many of the grant-in-aid schools. The teachers have instructions to paste or hang these pictures on the school walls and to explain them to the children. Unfortunately the explanations below the pictures are not printed in Sinhalese, but are given in Tamil. There is generally, however, some one in every village who can read and translate Tamil into Sinhalese. 23,448 copies of the "Satya Vani" have been issued to the schools, so there is a large variety of pictures to choose from, and teachers are instructed to change the pictures at short intervals. The maps supplied from England are also much appreciated.

Twelve monthly numbers of the "War Leaflet," being an account of the progress of the war in English, Sinhalese, and Tamil, were issued, when it was decided temporarily to stop publication, partly on account of the very heavy cost of paper, and also to enable the numbers already issued to be read and understood, and to bring out special copies at intervals, when there were any specially remarkable events to record. 96,400 copies of the "War Leaflet" were sold and Rs. 11,000 were remitted to the Red Cross, after deducting out-of-pocket expenses. Each school is provided with a bound number of the twelve copies issued, and the teachers are instructed to read passages from the leaflets to the senior classes. The leaflet gives an account of the progress of the war, as well as of deeds of courage performed on land and sea. Inspectors are directed to examine all schools in general knowledge of the war, its causes, the combatants, &c.

Lantern lectures on the war have been given at the Training College and in some of the schools. Excellent slides have been sent out from England.

103 teachers in Government vernacular schools, only four of whom were drawing a salary of more than Rs. 60 a month, took War Loan Premium Bonds, and 1,171 teachers in Government vernacular schools give one day's pay a month to war funds.

## CHAPTER X.
## FEMALE EDUCATION.

The number of girls attending Government schools in 1917 was 28,609, the number attending grant-in-aid schools was 87,914. This gives a total of 116,523, and an increase, as compared with 1916, of 4,442. The number of Government girls' schools was 178, and of Government mixed schools 78. The number of grant-in-aid girls' schools was 364, and of grant-in-aid mixed schools 1,343. The large number of grant-in-aid mixed schools is due to the fact that many of them are really boys' schools, in which a few small girls are taught; in all these schools female teachers are employed, and needlework is compulsory for the girls. The number of girls attending unaided schools is 7,855. This gives a total of 124,378 girls under instruction, about 41 per cent. of the girls of school-going age.

*Higher Education in English Schools.*—The number of girls attending registered English schools was 7,213, or a little more than 22 per cent. of the total number of pupils attending these schools. In the previous year the number was 6,784. In the Senior Cambridge Examination of 1916 there were 13 girl candidates, of whom 7 passed; and in the Junior 61 girls, of whom 14 passed. One obtained honours in the Senior. The changes to be made in the syllabus for the Junior Cambridge referred to in Chapter IV. will, it is hoped, lead to better results in this examination.

There are now in Ceylon nine girls' schools provided with their own laboratories and science equipment, and two girls' schools with equipment but without special accommodation for the subject. Special classes in alternative subjects, which can be included in a domestic science course, have been allowed at some of the convents, and encouragement is given to schools to take up first aid and nursing,

and to start classes in cookery and home management. A Committee was appointed at the Conference of Managers and Head Teachers held in Colombo to consider the whole question of a domestic science course and classes in home management and domestic training.

The number of girls attending Government and grant-in-aid vernacular schools was 106,978, showing an increase of 4,380 as compared with 1916.

Mr. A. van Cuylenburg, Retired Inspector of Schools, who continued to act as "Inspectress," pending the arrival of Miss N. C. Carter, who has been appointed Inspectress of Schools, but who was unable to secure a passage to Ceylon, reports as follows :—

Two schools have been added to my list during the year, thus bringing the number in my charge to 51. The registration of another school is still under consideration. The number on the rolls of these schools has steadily increased, and the average daily attendance has kept fair pace with this increase. In the largest school on my list the number on the rolls has in the year risen from 536 to 610, and the average daily attendance from 414 to 458.

In respect of equipment, improvement is noticeable on all sides. A great deal more attention is now paid to up-to-date furniture, maps, and other appliances than used to be the case when I relinquished the charge of these schools fifteen years ago. In some cases excellent buildings have been provided, as at the Kotahena and St. Bridget's Convents, with the best equipment. The accommodation at present provided in girls' schools is generally excellent.

However pleasing this aspect of the situation may be, it must be observed that the improvement in the teaching staff has not quite kept pace with the attendance. Schools are still to be found where the elimination of a number of teachers is demanded in the interests of the children. It must be admitted that the school authorities readily acknowledge this necessity. I can myself cite instances of handsome salaries being offered for the best teaching ability in the market, without avail. Unless, therefore, a very strong effort is made at once to meet the demand for trained teachers, we shall have to put up with the presence of a poorer type of assistant teacher for at least some years to come. The supervision, however, that in the majority of these schools highly trained principals are enabled to exercise over the work, especially of the less gifted teachers, has greatly minimized the results of the evil to which I am referring. Besides, in a fair number of schools (those in the less favoured localities excepted) at least one trained teacher is to be found on the staff. Those registered as fully organized secondary schools have many more. The outlook cannot, therefore, be regarded as discouraging. And it ought also not to be lost sight of that the up-to-date expert teaching, which even one trained teacher represents, leavens the teaching more or less of the whole school.

I must admit that great advances in instruction have been made for the last fifteen years or more. I should like to see still more effective teaching of English. To begin with, reading, as reading, does not receive the attention I think it deserves. Expression is not sufficiently insisted on, and phrasing on the collocation of words is also much neglected. A girl thinks nothing, when reading, of separating the object from the verb with which it is connected, or of halting at a preposition and carrying on the noun or pronoun with which it is related with the rest of the sentence. Emphasis on the wrong word is even of more frequent occurrence. In recitation these shortcomings are much more apparent. Here a plethora of emphasis is supposed to help expression, and accents are misplaced, in utter unconsciousness of the destruction dealt to rhythm. Everybody has heard of the boy who stood *on* the burning deck, and the schooner which *was* the Hesperus. If the children are well instructed in the elementary rules of prosody, recitation can be a pleasure to the hearer, which is so frequently not the case at present. I should also like to see more methodical and steady effort made to help girls to express themselves well in writing. An essay, for instance, from the girls in the higher part of the school very often consists of one or two sides of a sheet of paper, with the sentences strung together, with no regard at all to sequence in the arrangement of ideas. A paragraph as a feature of an essay is not understood. The vocabulary employed frequently shows that they have not learnt to discriminate between the language that is suited to ordinary conversation and that which should be used in written composition.

I feel that a great impetus will be given to the teaching of English composition if it is made a subject by itself, and not tacked on as now to the English language subject. Of course, the learning of composition is incidental to the teaching of the English language, but being only incidental, it suffers much by the subordinate position given to it. I should wish to see composition taken as an exercise by itself daily, commencing from the first standard, where, and in the second standard, it should be worked only orally. In the higher standards, up to the fifth, composition should be taken both orally and in writing in carefully graded stages. Sentence-making in these three latter standards should receive greater attention. In the fourth and fifth the construction of easy paragraphs consisting of three or four sentences might be taught. The teaching of variety of form and expression ought also to be cultivated in these standards. Selected sentences from the class readers would be found to give excellent scope for this particular exercise in composition. The three highest standards could then be made to give attention almost exclusively to paraphrasing and essay writing proper.

As has been shown in Chapter VII., Training Schools, efforts are being made to increase the number of trained women teachers. Miss L. Daly, Mistress of Method at the Training College, reports :—

The training of the English women students continues to show satisfactory progress in work and development. War conditions still leave us hampered for want of certain features in staffing, accommodation, and equipment necessary for the adequate training of teachers on modern lines. Yet each year shows improvement in the material conditions, which provide scope for more complete training.

(1) A good library now makes organized "study circles" possible. These make lectures and "discussions" on education of more definite and practical value to the students, and encourage the habit of consulting books for themselves, which, it is hoped, students will maintain when they leave college, and so *continue* to be *students* of education and not teachers only.

(2) Under difficulties we have developed a social side of college life, which is enabling us to send out students who will be agreeable and useful members of a school staff, as well as teachers of school lessons.

(3) A students' "At home" was a new feature this year. The preparation of songs created an interest in music essential to infant teachers. And the getting up of a "play" showed that Ceylon is no exception to the experience of English colleges, which find that "dramatic" practice bears fruit in the improved powers of story telling and narration by teachers.

(4) The formation of a "Personal Service Association" brings us into line with ideals much voiced in England and America for the last few years, and expressed again at the recent "Conference of Educational Associations" (London, January, 1918), where Professor John Adams read a paper on "The School as a Social Centre." For girls, especially those who will in due course become head mistresses, this aspect of college opportunity is of the utmost value.

In our under-staffed condition we owe very much to the very good spirit, and constant good humour, of the women students.

A comparison with the conditions in the Madras Presidency in regard to the employment of women teachers is of interest, as showing the progress made in Ceylon in women's education, and in explaining—as always strikes a visitor to Ceylon—the high standard of literacy amongst the women, and the

generally good English spoken in the homes. With well-educated mothers the coming generations are bound to make rapid strides in education.

It is stated in the last Madras Quinquennial Report that, as in the previous quinquennium, the number of girls in boys' schools was still in the proportion of 11 to every 20 under instruction. It is, of course, difficult to provide girls' schools for girls if there are not the women teachers. In Madras the staff has in the past been composed chiefly of male teachers. According to the Madras report quoted above, "in elementary schools in the Northern Circle men still form the bulk of the teachers, only 30 per cent. being women. There are about 200 more women employed, but a further increase is called for ..... In the Southern Circle, similarly, while there are absolutely more females employed relatively, the number of women teachers is no higher, mainly because the extra supply of such teachers has not kept pace with the great expansion of elementary education. In Government schools, indeed, the number of male teachers has decreased from 21 to 12, but in board schools their number has actually increased, though women are given preference, the reason for this being, not only that the demands of the many newly opened board schools largely outrun the supply, but also that the pay offered is inadequate. ..... Various expedients have been adopted with the double object of increasing the supply of female teachers, and of so reducing the number of males employed in girls' schools. Obvious means are improvement in the pay and prospects of female teachers, in which connection a proposal has been made to fix their pay at a minimum of Rs. 12, an increase in the facilities for training, and the making of the training course more attractive by the provision of enhanced stipends, and of hostels and an increase in the number of scholarships, a measure which has the effect, not only of inducing the pupils to stay longer at schools, but also of increasing the supply of teachers possessing more satisfactory general educational qualifications. Government schools and schools under public management experience less difficulty in securing female teachers than aided schools."

In Ceylon there are only 67 male teachers on the staff of girls' schools, of whom 53 are employed in the Jaffna peninsula—a Tamil district—and 44 in vernacular schools. In many of the boys' schools the infants and lower classes are taken by women teachers.

In elementary schools in the Northern Circle in Madras there are reported to be 10 women of the secondary grade on salaries of Rs. 30 to Rs. 35 per mensem, while of the rest about one-half were of the higher or lower elementary grade on salaries ranging from Rs. 10 to Rs. 14, the other half being untrained. In this Circle for women graduates pay ranges from Rs. 110 to Rs. 250 per mensem, for secondary teachers Rs. 30 to Rs. 80 per mensem in mission schools and Rs. 40 to Rs. 100 in Government schools.

The trained woman teacher in Ceylon usually starts in an English school on a salary of Rs. 50 to Rs. 60 to Rs. 80 to Rs. 100 per mensem, and will probably rise to a salary of Rs. 150 per mensem. Trained teachers appointed before March, 1916, and teachers in Training at the Training College at that date, are also entitled on getting their first class certificates after three successive years' satisfactory work to one-third of their salary as a result payment, and after March, 1916, to a result payment not to exceed Rs. 400. It is, of course, impossible to recruit women teachers, unless girls can be induced to stay on at school until they reach the higher standards.

The Madras report states: "Hindu and Muhammadan parents will always be averse to keeping their daughters beyond a very early age in schools staffed by males. Where the staff is entirely composed of women, the duration of school life tends to rise ..... approximately 58 per cent. of the pupils in girls' secondary and elementary schools are in the infant standards. The disproportionate strength of the infant standard is even more marked now than it was in 1912. The comparative percentages to total strength in the infant, first, second, and third standards were in 1912 55, 20, 12, and 8, and in 1917 58, 18, 12, and 7."

I have taken the figures for twelve of the leading English girls' schools in Ceylon and find that the percentage of the infant department to the total strength is 30 per cent., and in twelve large vernacular girls' schools the proportion is 37 per cent., while there are a large number of small boys under 8 included in the infant department figures.

At the examinations held at the Training College for women students there were 43 candidates for 18 vacancies for English students and 156 candidates for 20 vacancies for vernacular students. It must be remembered, too, that all candidates were required to have passed qualifying examinations.

In the Sinhalese female monitors' examination held during the year there were 125 candidates in the first year, 95 candidates in the second year, and 153 candidates in the third year, all of whom are competing to be women teachers in Sinhalese schools. There is, therefore, no lack of women teachers, and the material is excellent—a remarkable feature in an Eastern country. This result is largely due to the enlightenment of the low-country Sinhalese in this particular direction, the good example set by the Burghers, who have proved to be excellent teachers, but, above all, to the missionary efforts of English women, who have established most successful girls' schools in Ceylon, and inculcated a love of school life and teaching amongst their pupils, which have borne fruit in the good quality generally found amongst the women teachers in the English schools in this country. Among the Tamils progress has been naturally much slower, but here, again, missionary effort in Jaffna has been most successful, and Ramanathan College will be a lasting monument to the Member of Council who founded the College, and successfully conducts it as a further encouragement to women's education in the North.

The success of the village girls' schools, and, in fact, of all girls' schools, would not have been assured had not the people been satisfied of the practical value of the instruction given; the grea attention paid to, and the high efficiency obtained in, needlework in Ceylon schools has undoubtedly largely contributed to secure this result. Mrs. M. Evans, the Inspectress of Needlework, reports:—

I travelled 5,714 miles during the year, and visited once at least every girls' and mixed industrial school, and also Maggona Reformatory, for the purpose of examining lace, embroidery, dressmaking, cooking, and tailoring. 178 schools were visited for the examination of plain sewing, and tests were set and marked for all schools not visited—1,346.

I also paid forty-three visits without notice, and inspected work at thirty-six centres. The work at these centres included monitors' and teachers' work, and finished articles from 20[illegible] village schools. The plan of assembling these teachers at centres has been found to work well in the case of small schools, as the time spent in travelling from school to school has been saved. It has also been effective in the prevention of fraud: children in many cases were taught to work examination tests, but the garments presented for inspection as the work of the children were sometimes made by the teacher, or by other children, or village women. The inspection of finished garments at centres makes it possible to state with some degree of certainty that most of the children actually do the work shown, and that there is some improvement even in the worst districts.

A high standard in lace-making and embroidery is still maintained, although there is at present great difficulty in finding supplies of suitable materials for the work.

The sewing in English schools shows a marked improvement, and the children in attendance at these schools have almost without exception worked entirely for Queen Mary's Needlework Guild during the last two years. Their good work and generosity have received due recognition. The improvement in the quality of the work is due to the fact that for some years the Department has made sewing a compulsory subject for teachers as well as pupils in English schools, and that the subject is now included in the secondary schools examinations.

An Assistant to the Inspectress of Needlework has been appointed from October 1.

The Secretary of the Schools Branch of the Queen Mary's Needlework Guild reported that she had received, packed, and despatched to London 3,806 garments, most of which were the work or gifts of school children. The following letter was received from Lady Lawley :—

March 31, 1917,
Friary Court, St. James's Palace, S.W.

Dear Madam,—I am commanded by the Queen to convey to you her high appreciation of the splendid gift from the children of the schools of Ceylon.

Her Majesty hopes that you will let the children know how much she admires the excellence of their work. The things are so beautifully made that they have been sent to the Officers' Families Fund, and Her Majesty knows that it will be a pleasure to the children to feel that they have done so much to help the orphans of our brave soldiers.

The Queen desires me to congratulate the teachers on the work of their pupils.

Believe me, &c.,
ANNIE LAWLEY,
Honorary Secretary.

The singing competition for the Colombo girls' schools was held on December 5. Ten schools entered, and the Senior Shield, kindly presented by Mrs. Lawrence, was won by St. Bridget's Convent; the Junior Shield, the gift of Mr. J. Harward, by St. Clare's College, Turret road; and a shield generously offered by Mrs. Meaden for competition amongst boys' schools was won by the boys of Wesley College.

## CHAPTER XI.

## EDUCATION OF SPECIAL CLASSES.

*Estate Schools.*—The number of children attending school on estates was 9,811, as compared with 6,771 in 1916, of whom 8,794 were boys and 1,017 were girls. The Education Ordinance has never been enforced with regard to girls on estates, and it is scarcely surprising that only about one-eighth of them attend school. The number of registered estate schools on the list of grant-in-aid schools was 235, the same as in 1916. The number of estate schools examined for grant during the financial year was 211, as compared with 204 in the previous year. The Sub-Inspectors employed during the year in inspecting the arrangements for teaching on estates which have no registered school visited and reported on 319 schools during the year. The increase of 3,040 in the attendance on estate schools is satisfactory, but until it is considered necessary and advisable to enforce some measure of compulsion, the progress of estate schools must depend almost entirely on the interest shown in them by the estate superintendents.

I met the Chairman, Planters' Association, the Planting Member of Council, and other leading members of the planting community with regard to the question of estate schools, at Kandy on July 12. I subsequently addressed the Planters' Association, suggesting that it be made a rule on estates that no child between the ages of 5 and 8 should be paid on the check roll for any day on which such child had not attended school for two hours. The object of the provision would be to ensure that children were not kept away from school on the ground that they were required to work, while the parent would not suffer by being deprived of the wage-earning capacity of the child.

It is desirable that, if possible, the children should go straight to school from the morning muster. They are fitter for their school work in the early morning, and to work in the field afterwards. If they are required to go to school after their day's work, they are kept at work after the adults have finished their day's task, which makes the work irksome and unpopular. In the early morning there should be little difficulty in collecting the children and starting them at work, while there is a better check on the regular attendance of the master.

My letter was circulated to the local planting associations and published in the *Planters' Gazette*, and appears to have had the effect of increasing the attendance. Several associations expressed their willingness to co-operate. At the present time, when the estates have been incurring heavy expenditure in connection with the anchylostomiasis campaign, and in view of war conditions, further action may be deferred.

*Muhammadan Schools.*—There are still 4 Government Muhammadan schools in which the Koran teachers are paid by Government. In all schools recently established by Government for Muhammadans the work of the Government teacher is confined to the Code subjects in Tamil; but facilities are given for Koran teaching if a teacher is provided by the Muhammadan community. The number of Muhammadans in Government schools was 3,433, as compared with 3,490 in 1916; and in grant-in-aid schools 6,011, as compared with 5,878 in 1916.

I addressed a public meeting of Muhammadans at the Muslim Zahira College on March 5, and my address was translated into Tamil and widely circulated by the Ceylon Muslim Association. There have been some spasmodic attempts to open more Muhammadan schools, but until the community realize the importance of securing education for their children there can be little advance. It would seem that the best means of securing the attendance of Muhammadan children is by providing English teaching, for which this community is ready to pay. Two scholarships have been offered for Muhammadan boys under my scholarship scheme for boys from vernacular schools.

*Prison Schools.*—No education had been given to prisoners in Ceylon prisons since July, 1912, when the jail teachers were withdrawn. With the ready co-operation of the Inspector-General of Prisons schools were opened during the year at the Welikada, Mahara, Kandy, and Jaffna prisons, with attendances of 100, 150, 80, and 90, respectively.

*Police Schools.*—The police school at Kandy was recognized for grant, and a special syllabus drawn up for police schools, which was approved by the Inspector-General of Police, who has shown himself anxious to assist in every way in providing schools for the children of the force.

## CHAPTER XII.

## PHYSICAL EDUCATION AND HYGIENE.

Considerable progress was made during the year with classes of physical training for teachers for English and Government and grant-in-aid vernacular schools, and the "Cammack" certificate has now become a recognized educational diploma in Ceylon.

I annex a report from Mr. R. W. Cammack, Physical Director of the Young Men's Christian Association, part of whose time I was able to secure for the Department, with the kind consent of the Young Men's Christian Association :—

The first classes under the present scheme of the physical training in the schools of Ceylon were held at the Government Training College, beginning on January 20, 1917. Both the first- and second-year classes were taken together on Saturday morning and given one hour's lecture and one hour's practical work. The class continued this programme until the Easter holidays, when it was decided to divide the class into first- and second-year groups. The second-year class was then given as complete a course as possible, so as to qualify them for certificates by the end of the year. The first-year class continued more slowly and more thoroughly, as they were taking two years to finish the course.

Early in May a course in physical training was planned for teachers already in service in the various schools in and about Colombo. Circulars were sent around to all the schools by the Director of Education, promising an annual bonus of Rs. 30 to all who completed the course, obtained the certificate, and taught drill in the schools. Eighty-six teachers enrolled from twenty-eight different schools. Since all these teachers could not receive a proper amount of individual attention if they all met in one class, it was divided. One class was started on May 26 at St. Joseph's College, meeting on Saturday mornings at 7.15, and another class at St. Benedict's College on May 29. Each class was given the same course of fifteen lessons on such subjects as "Importance of Physical Education," "Purpose, Object, and Aims," "Principles of Teaching," "Commands," "Marching," "Movements," "The Value of Supervised Play in Education," "Hygiene," &c. The first half of each hour was given to lectures on these subjects, and the last half was taken up by class exercises and group games. Dr. Gray's "Physical Education Drill Book" was used as a text book. Many teachers who started the course had very vague ideas about the nature of the work. Some came for the promised bonus, others came for their own personal improvement, with a little idea of teaching, while others who did not have the personality of qualities of leadership were dropped from the class. Consequently only 33 of the 57 who started in St. Joseph's College completed the course and passed the examination. Of this number, 19 have led drill classes successfully in their own respective schools and have received their certificates. Of the 29 of the St. Benedict's who started the course, 13 successfully completed the course, and 11 of this number have secured their certificates. The others will receive their certificates as soon as they are given regular classes and get a little more practice in leading them.

Immediately following the Easter holidays the Physical Director led four classes of boys at Wesley College and two classes of boys at Muslim Zahira College. Early in May notices were sent out by the Director of Education to the vernacular schools, and on May 26, at the same time the English physical training classes were being held, Mr. Amarakoon, a vernacular teacher of the Training College, who had been attending the English classes since January, and who had already been teaching the vernacular student teachers for a month, started a class of vernacular teachers from schools in and about Colombo. Fifty-eight teachers started this course, 42 of whom satisfactorily completed it, and are now teaching drill in their own schools.

On August 23, at the Teachers' Conference in Jaffna, a lecture on "Physical Training in Schools" and a physical training demonstration by 16 of the Training College students were given, to stimulate interest among the teachers from various parts of the Island.

The St. Joseph's College physical training class completed the course on September 29, and St. Benedict's College completed its course on October 30. The vernacular class met for the last time on October 27. In the meantime circulars had been sent out with regard to starting a new set of classes for teachers who did not get into the first class, with the following response :—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| English teachers' class held at St. Joseph's College | .. | .. | 18 |
| Vernacular teachers' class held at the Training College | .. | .. | 105 |
| English teachers' class held at St. Benedict's College | .. | .. | 19 |

The English teachers' class at St. Joseph's College was discontinued after eight lessons, on account of poor attendance, and the teachers who really desired to complete the course were advised to attend either the St. Benedict's College class or the Training College class.

At the close of the year 65 English and 62 vernacular teachers had satisfactorily completed the course, and physical training classes were being held in 20 English and 31 vernacular schools. On October 25 three classes on physical training were started at Royal College by three of their teachers, who had completed the course at St. Joseph's College. These classes were composed of Standard III.*a* and *b* and Standard IV.*a* and *b*, which contained the boys just below the age limit for cadet training.

Demonstrations were given during the year at St. Benedict's College, Ananda College, and the Borella Boys' School, in the presence of the Director, to inspect the physical work in these schools. At St. Benedict's College over 500 boys marched to the field and produced a very good effect, as they all drilled together under one leader, then at the signal of a whistle they all marched to different parts of the ground for 10 minutes of games. At Ananda College and Borella Boys' School the classes drilled separately, and gave a good demonstration of how the work was regularly carried on.

The need for an up-to-date vernacular drill book is being met by a Sinhalese translation by Mr. Amarakoon of Dr. G. Henry Gray's "Physical Education Drill Book," which has been used extensively throughout the schools of India. Attention is also being given to school games, which are now being widely introduced in all the schools throughout the Island.

The new drill and games will be spread rapidly throughout the schools by the teachers. Every teacher who goes through the Training College course will in future hold the "Cammack" certificate, and will be required to teach drill and games in the schools.

Arrangements have been made to bring out an edition of "Light, Life, and Cleanliness," a useful manual of hygiene, adapted to Ceylon.

Government provided a vote of Rs. 5,000 to assist in the provision of latrines in Government vernacular schools, which was allocated to the various District School Committees.

Captain E. Evans, Assistant Director of Education, who has been acting as Officer Commanding the Cadet Companies of the Ceylon Light Infantry during 1917, reports :—

The strength of the Corps on December 31, 1917, was as follows :—

| | Cadets. | Passed Cadets. |
|---|---|---|
| Royal College .. .. .. | 177 | 69 |
| St. Thomas's College .. .. .. | 59 | 65 |
| Wesley College .. .. .. | 88 | 38 |
| St. Joseph's College .. .. .. | 109 | 52 |
| St. Benedict's College .. .. .. | 110 | 38 |
| Trinity College .. .. .. | 168 | 71 |
| St. Anthony's College .. .. .. | 135 | 36 |
| Kingswood College .. .. .. | 129 | 31 |
| Prince of Wales's College .. .. .. | 237 | 33 |
| St. John's College .. .. .. | 154 | 59 |
| St. Aloysius's College .. .. .. | 207 | 26 |
| Richmond College .. .. .. | 140 | 27 |
| St. Mary's College .. .. .. | 98 | — |
| Total .. | 1,811 | 545 |

The annual competitions were held on February 22 and 23, 1918, on the Nondescript cricket ground, Colombo, and a high standard of efficiency was reached both by the Cadets and Passed Cadets. Richmond College won the shield for physical drill and marching competed for by the Cadets, and Trinity College won the De Soysa Cup awarded to Cadets and the Hermann Loos Challenge Cup for Passed Cadets. Brigadier-General F. Hacket-Thompson, General Officer Commanding, who was present at the competitions, complimented the Cadets on their efficiency.

Towards the end of 1917 Government sanctioned a vote for a separate camp for Passed Cadets. The last camp took place in 1909, when the Cadets joined the Ceylon Light Infantry at Diyatalawa. The first proposal was that the camp should take place at Kandy in December, 1917, but it was postponed until 1918, with a view to arranging for a meeting at Diyatalawa early in 1918. The following colleges took advantage of the grant in aid for cadet camps offered by the Education Department:—Royal, Wesley, St. Aloysius, and Richmond.

Very considerable difficulty has been experienced during the year in providing equipment for the Cadet Battalion, on account of the shortage due to the war, but arrangements were eventually made for providing for rather more than 400 Passed Cadets who had signified their intention of attending camp during the vacation in April, 1918.

The Cadets of Colombo and Kandy were inspected by Brigadier-General R. B. Fell, C.B., Commandant, Ceylon Defence Force, who expressed himself as satisfied with the turn-out of the majority of the colleges.

The following is a list of old boys, furnished by the Principals of Colleges, who have left Ceylon on war service :—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Royal .. .. | 61 | St. Anthony's .. | 28 |
| Wesley .. .. | 26 | Richmond .. | 7 |
| St. Thomas's .. | 39 | St. Mary's, Negombo .. | 3 |
| St. Joseph's .. | 25 | | |
| Trinity .. .. | 49 | Total .. | 298 |
| Kingswood .. | 60 | | |

Major W. E. Gratiaen, Acting Officer Commanding, was on sick leave during the greater part of 1917, and I acted for him. Major Gratiaen has since retired on account of ill-health, after holding office as Assistant Adjutant for nine years. During this period he devoted his services to the improvement of the Battalion, and the present state of efficiency is largely due to his efforts ; the Department is much indebted to him on this account.

The Boy Scout movement has progressed during the year, and has now a firm footing in Ceylon. At the end of the year there were 38 schools with Boy Scout troops, and the number of scouts in the Island was 1,600.

A camp was held on the Havelock Racecourse in March, which was attended by about 300 scouts.

The King's flag for competition amongst all the Colonies, except Australia and South Africa, and awarded to the school which has the largest number of King's Scouts, was won for Ceylon from the Bahamas by Dharmaraja College, Kandy.

An important conference was held in June, which was attended by representatives of the scout troops from all parts of Ceylon, and it was decided to appoint an executive committee for the Island under the presidency of the Director of Education.

Mr. F. G. Stevens, the Colonial Commissioner, who started the Boy Scout movement in Ceylon, and had done excellent work on its behalf, left for Mesopotamia in September on active service, and Mr. F. G. Pearce, of Mahinda College, Galle, was appointed Deputy Colonial Commissioner.

## CHAPTER XIII.

## CONFERENCES.

A new departure was introduced during the year by holding the first Conference of Teachers ever held in Ceylon. Jaffna was selected as the centre for the Conference, which lasted from August 20 to 25, and was attended by 500 teachers. I presided throughout, and gave an opening address. Public lectures were given by Sir Anton Bertram, K.C., on "Burke, the Orator of Conservatism," and

Rev. Father M. J. Le Goc on "Organization," and papers, followed by discussions, were read on the following subjects :—

Geography.
Some Aspects of Class Management.
The Teaching of History.
History and Geography.
Teaching of Arithmetic.
The Trained and the Untrained Teacher.
Graphs.
Teaching of English.
Mathematics.
English Literature.
The Pronunciation of English.
School Texts.
Physical Training.
Occupation as a Method of Education.
Nature Study : Flowers.
The Dignity and Status of the Teacher.
Experimental Science.
Nature Study : Leaves.
The Teaching of Children.
Kindergarten Principles applied to the Senior School.

Government gave free railway warrants to head teachers and trained teachers, which enabled teachers to attend from all parts of the Island. The Conference was thus a centre for the interchange of ideas amongst teachers who had never previously met, and brought together men and women of different races, religions, and from all parts of the Island, who are all engaged in the same profession. It undoubtedly stimulated the interest taken, not only by teachers, but by the outside public, in educational questions.

The proceedings were subsequently published, under the editorship of Mr. L. J. Gratiaen, of the Training College. A Conference of Inspectors was held in Colombo on November 22, followed by a Conference of Managers and Head Teachers of English Schools at the Wesley College Hall, at which the following subjects were discussed :—

(1) The necessity for providing that no pupil in any school should be allowed to proceed to the study of a second language—other than his vernacular—until he has a really adequate knowledge of English.
(2) Whether the point of bifurcation should remain as at present at the fourth standard, or should be raised to the fifth.
(3) The desirability of maintaining special classes first and second year as at present constituted.
(4) The necessity of a more advanced course for pupils in elementary schools on the lines of a commercial class, or training for home life, but not necessarily confined to the classes referred to in section 39 (*g*) of the Code.
(5) Suggestions for further assistance from the Department to secure special courses not necessarily taken for examination purposes.
(6) The need for further tests of school work than is afforded by examination.
(7) The best hours for daily school work.
(8) The need for limiting the hours of teaching in schools.
(9) The inclusion of the vernaculars as alternative language subjects in the Cambridge School-leaving Certificate Examination.
(10) The best means of providing training for certificated teachers who cannot secure admission to the Training College.
(11) The possibilities of providing special courses and organizing training camps for teachers in term or vacation.
(12) The inducements to be offered to secure pupil teachers in elementary schools.
(13) The steps that should be taken by schools to draw up pension schemes for the approval of the Education Department under section 84 (*c*) of the Code.
(14) The simplification of the payment of lump-sum grant.

Most of these subjects have already been referred to in this report. Committees were formed to report further on domestic science and home training courses in girls' schools, and for manual training and industrial classes in schools, and for drawing up a pension scheme for teachers. The Conference was very well attended, and was valuable in securing the views of managers and head teachers and in promoting co-operation between the Department and the schools.

## CHAPTER XIV.
## FINANCIAL SUMMARY.

| | 1915–16. | 1916–17. |
|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | Rs. |
| Amount voted .. .. | 2,329,310 .. | 2,441,556 |

A further sum of Rs. 68,415·14 was spent from heads of expenditure other than "Education," making up the total outlay on account of education of Rs. 2,353,591·61. The nett cost to Government on education in 1916–17 was Rs. 2,293,723·45, as shown below :—

| RECEIPTS. | 1915–16. Rs. c. | 1916–17. Rs. c. |
|---|---|---|
| School fees, Royal College .. .. | 10,340 0 .. | 30,265 0 |
| School fees, Government Technical Schools | 1,426 25 .. | 4,386 0 |
| School fees, Training College .. | 23,799 94 .. | 7,787 0 |
| School fees, Nanu-oya English School .. | 126 0 .. | 251 0 |
| School fees, Anglo-vernacular schools .. | 7,795 25 .. | 8,214 50 |
| Fees recovered for examinations .. | 4,727 50 .. | 6,324 0 |
| Sale of stationery, registers, &c. .. | 1,347 18 .. | 2,640 66 |
| | 49,762 12 | 59,868 16 |
| Nett cost .. .. .. | 2,216,202 72 .. | 2,293,723 45 |
| Total .. | 2,265,964 84 | 2,353,591 61 |

| EXPENDITURE. | 1915–16. | | 1916–17. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Administration.* | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. |
| Cost of direction .. .. | 94,956 5 | | 101,440 53 | |
| Cost of inspection .. .. | 122,645 55 | | 128,093 96 | |
| | | 217,601 60 | | 229,534 49 |
| *General Instruction.* | | | | |
| Government schools .. .. | 601,775 28 | | 596,254 54 | |
| District School Committees .. | 102,607 0 | | 114,536 92 | |
| Grant-in-aid schools .. .. | 1,110,170 3 | | 1,124,666 22 | |
| Grant to Tamankaduwa schools .. | 1,500 0 | | 1,500 0 | |
| Grant to Oriental colleges .. | 1,000 0 | | 1,800 0 | |
| Scholarships and prizes .. | 27,823 86 | | 28,913 6 | |
| | | 1,844,876 17 | | 1,867,670 74 |
| *Special Instruction.* | | | | |
| Government Training College .. | 69,958 94 | | 75,741 19 | |
| Government Technical Schools .. | 35,882 87 | | 41,889 59 | |
| Grants in aid to training schools .. | 15,150 0 | | 17,850 0 | |
| Grants in aid to industrial schools .. | 25,215 0 | | 21,599 78 | |
| Government carpentry schools .. | 1,593 75 | | 1,947 67 | |
| Orphan and ragged schools .. | 1,400 0 | | 1,400 0 | |
| Maggona Reformatory .. | 21,171 87 | | 22,990 85 | |
| Cadet Battalion .. .. | 12,482 28 | | 8,222 89 | |
| Deaf, dumb, and blind school .. | 3,000 0 | | 3,000 0 | |
| | | 177,854 71 | | 194,641 97 |
| *Miscellaneous.* | | | | |
| Cost of publication, &c., of books .. | 5,506 94 | | 6,614 67 | |
| Cost of holding examinations .. | 5,425 42 | | 9,756 46 | |
| Building grants to grant-in-aid schools | 14,700 0 | | 40,425 0 | |
| Cost of buildings for elementary education in Colombo .. .. | — | | 4,948 28 | |
| | | 25,632 36 | | 61,744 41 |
| Total .. | | 2,265,964 84 | | 2,353,591 61 |

E. B. DENHAM,
Director of Education.

# MEDICAL.

## REPORT OF THE PRINCIPAL CIVIL MEDICAL OFFICER AND INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF HOSPITALS FOR THE YEAR 1917.

I HAVE the honour to submit the following report on the health and sanitation in Ceylon and on the administration of institutions of the Ceylon Civil Medical Department for the year ended December 31, 1917.

### SECTION I.—POPULATION.

2. The population of Ceylon on December 31, 1917, inclusive of immigrant coolies (but exclusive of military and shipping), was 4,632,384. Of these, 7,220 were Europeans, exclusive of those who left on war service. This is an increase of 85,199 on the previous year's estimate of population.

### SECTION II.—PUBLIC HEALTH.

3. *Vital Statistics.*—183,976 births were registered in the proportion of 39 per 1,000 of the population per annum, as compared with 174,929 in the previous year, showing an increase of 9,049. The deaths registered in 1917 totalled 113,389, as compared with 120,162, a decrease in the death-rate of 6,773, in the proportion of 24 per mille. The total number of persons treated in the hospitals in 1917 was 98,184, of whom 8,734 died. The numbers for 1916 were 93,158 patients, with a mortality of 8,836. At dispensaries 1,210,380 persons were treated, who paid 1,832,733 visits in 1917, as against 1,469,573 persons, who paid 2,212,620 visits in 1916.

4. With regard to the causation of deaths, the following table shows the same, registered under the several classes of disease, for the year under review :—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| I.—General diseases— | | VI.—Non-venereal diseases of genito-urinary system and annexa | 823 |
| (*a*) Epidemic diseases | 5,485 | VII.—The puerperal state | 3,762 |
| (*b*) Septic diseases | 158 | VIII.—Diseases of the skin and cellular tissues | 10,038 |
| (*c*) Tuberculosis diseases | 4,112 | IX.—Diseases of bones and organs of locomotion | 16 |
| (*d*) Venereal diseases | 185 | X.—Malformations | 10 |
| (*e*) Cancer or malignant diseases | 421 | XI.—Diseases of early infancy | 7,528 |
| (*f*) Other general diseases | 10,475 | XII.—Old age | 3,869 |
| II.—Diseases of the nervous system and organs of special sense | 14,972 | XIII.—Affections produced by external causes | 2,347 |
| III.—Diseases of the circulatory system | 981 | XIV.—Ill-defined diseases | 20,112 |
| IV.—Diseases of the respiratory system | 9,267 | | |
| V.—Diseases of the digestive system | 18,828 | | |

5. The more notable causes of death were the following diseases :—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Infantile convulsions | 12,916 | Dropsy | 2,586 |
| Diarrhœa | 10,174 | Puerperal septicæmia | 1,839 |
| Pneumonia | 5,005 | Malaria | 841 |
| Rickets | 4,870 | Enteric fever | 417 |
| Phthisis | 3,768 | Tetanus | 344 |
| Anæmia | 3,706 | Rabies | 60 |
| Dysentery | 3,059 | Deaths attributed to pyrexia of unknown origin | 15,022 |
| Intestinal parasites | 2,972 | | |
| Anchylostomiasis and its *sequelæ* | 2,639 | | |

6. *Deaths due to Preventable Diseases, i.e.,* to diseases due to faulty sanitary conditions, overcrowding, soil infection, defective or infected water supplies, &c., amounted to 32,106. This figure does not include infantile diarrhœa or infantile convulsions, though it is probable that a large number of deaths from infantile convulsions are due to malarial infection, and a large number of cases of infantile diarrhœa to improper dieting, defective sanitary surroundings, and neglect.

7. *Infantile Mortality.*—The infantile mortality in the 33 principal towns during the year was at the rate of 233 per 1,000, as compared with 227 per 1,000 in the previous year and 237 per 1,000 in the penultimate year. 12,916 deaths from infantile convulsions were registered during the year, and from infantile diarrhœa 1,143. During 1917 22 midwives were trained at the De Soysa Lying-in Home, Colombo. The number so trained since September 1, 1909, was 184. Midwives have been appointed to sixteen Government hospitals in large centres to try and decrease the infant mortality.

8. *Vital Statistics on Estates.*—The mean birth-rate on estates was 34·4 per 1,000 and the death-rate 36·4. The mean birth-rate during 1916 was 32·5 per 1,000, and the mean death-rate 35·6 per 1,000. The principal causes of death were :—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Debility | 3,848 | Infantile convulsions | 1,573 |
| Diarrhœa | 2,301 | Dropsy | 258 |
| Anchylostomiasis | 2,072 | Phthisis | 258 |
| Pneumonia | 1,907 | Anæmia | 89 |
| Dysentery | 1,774 | Other diseases | 5,018 |

9. *Malaria.*—The table given below shows the number of cases of malaria treated in medical institutions of the several Provinces during the year. The incidence of the disease in any Province cannot be estimated from these figures, as in the more remote districts and in districts where the population is scattered patients may not resort to medical institutions for treatment. To meet this an issue of quinine is made to Government Agents and others for free distribution, both as a prophylactic and for remedial purposes before and during the periodical outbreaks. The amount of quinine distributed for these purposes during the year was 98 lb. in powder and 40 bottles of 100 pulverettes in each, as compared with 261½ lb. in powder and 24 bottles of 100 pulverettes in each in the previous year. The increased cost and greater difficulty in obtaining the drug, owing to war conditions, continued to be felt :—

Table showing the Number of Cases of Malaria treated in Medical Institutions during 1917.

| Province. | In Hospitals. | At Dispensaries. | Province. | In Hospitals. | At Dispensaries. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Western Province | 2,429 | 53,775 | North-Western Province | 414 | 60,181 |
| Central Province | 773 | 31,987 | North-Central Province | 167 | 17,901 |
| Southern Province | 370 | 32,967 | Province of Uva | 748 | 12,181 |
| Northern Province | 1,065 | 40,959 | Province of Sabaragamuwa | 860 | 30,703 |
| Eastern Province | 134 | 61,114 | | | |

The total number treated for malaria in 1917 was 6,960 at hospitals and 341,768 at dispensaries, making a total of 348,728, against 682,919 cases in 1916, of whom 12,618 were treated in hospitals and 670,301 at dispensaries. There was very little epidemic malaria during the year, which accounts for the very large decrease in the numbers treated compared with the previous year.

10. *Plague.*—A report on the incidence of plague within the Municipality of Colombo will doubtless be furnished by the Medical Officer of Health of that corporation. There were 77 cases treated at the Infectious Diseases Hospital, Kanatta, Colombo, 58 of which proved fatal, as compared with 88 cases with 64 deaths in 1916. 63 cases were of the bubonic type and 14 septicæmic, all of the latter proving fatal, while 19 of the bubonic type recovered. Five cases—all fatal—occurred at Beruwala, a township on the west coast, about 35 miles south of Colombo, largely inhabited by Moors. All these cases were presumably directly infected in Colombo. Two cases occurred in the Central Province: one in Kandy and one in Nawalapitiya. Here, again, the infection was from Colombo. Plague did not occur in any of the other Provinces of the Island during the year under review.

11. *Cholera.*—It is satisfactory to report that no case of cholera was admitted to the Infectious Diseases Hospital, Colombo, in 1917, thus comparing favourably with the previous year, when 42 cases were treated. No cholera occurred in the Provinces.

12. *Smallpox.*—105 cases of this disease, with a mortality of 13, occurred in the Island during 1917, as compared with 78 cases with 12 deaths in 1916, and 451 cases with 108 deaths in the year previous; of the 105 cases in the year under review, 5 were treated at the Infectious Diseases Hospital, 4 of which were landed from vessels in the harbour. One case only was indigenous, the source of infection not being evident. 98 cases with 11 deaths occurred in the Northern Province, which, since the re-opening of small coastal ports and roadsteads to native craft from South India, is more exposed to infection than other parts of the Island, especially in view of the difficulty or impossibility of maintaining the strict quarantine vigilance adopted in the larger ports of the Island. Six separate outbreaks were due to infection directly imported from South India during the year: 2 at Kankesanturai, 1 at Valluvedditturai, 1 at Sandilippai, 1 at Pallai, and 1 at Kayts. It would appear that the existing precautions are inadequate to prevent the importation of this disease to the northern parts of the Island, though it is not easy to see what measures can be adopted that would not press with undue severity upon the traffic and commerce between Ceylon and the Indian coast.

13. *Vaccination.*—The total number of primary vaccinations performed during the year was 125,455. Of these, 116,294 were successful, 1,956 unsuccessful, and the results not ascertainable in 7,205 cases. It is satisfactory to report that 98·48 per cent. of all primary vaccinations were successful. The staff of the Vaccination Department consists of 9 Inspectors of Vaccination, one for each Province, 138 vaccinators, including 6 female vaccinators, besides the medical officers in charge of districts and medical institutions. The Provincial Surgeons of each Province are Superintendents of Vaccination for their Provinces.

14. *The Government Vaccine Establishment* has worked most satisfactorily during the year. Seed lymph, as in previous years, was obtained from the Lister Institute of Preventive Medicine, London, and the King Institute, Madras, while a certain amount was also prepared at the local institute. 350 calves were hired from a contractor for inoculation. 135,537 tubes of calf lymph were issued for use during the year, and an ample surplus stored in bulk as a reserve supply. The lymph used is glycerinated calf lymph, and is issued for use either in glass capillary tubes or in metal collapsible tubes to stations where the daily consumption is large. The large percentage of successful primary vaccinations (98·48 per cent.) is evidence of the efficiency of this institution.

15. *Enteric Fever.*—The case incidence of this disease during 1917 was 518 with a mortality of 93, as compared with 593 cases and a mortality of 162 in the year before. These figures, however, apply only to cases registered in the Government hospitals, and do not give any fair index of the actual prevalence of the disease in towns and rural districts generally. Another factor which obscures the statistics of this disease is the error of diagnosis not uncommon among practitioners of native medicine, who treat a considerable number of cases of "fever" without much discrimination as to type or causative agents. The following table will serve to show the case incidence and mortality in the nine Provinces. It is noticeable that no cases were reported in the North-Central Province :—

| Province. | Cases. | Deaths. | Province. | Cases. | Deaths. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Western Province | 275 | 54 | North-Western Province | 10 | 4 |
| Central Province | 89 | 10 | North-Central Province | — | — |
| Southern Province | 91 | 11 | Province of Uva | 9 | 4 |
| Northern Province | 10 | 2 | Province of Sabaragamuwa | 23 | 7 |
| Eastern Province | 11 | 1 | | | |

16. *Dysentery.*—The number of cases of this disease treated in Government hospitals in 1917 was 2,883 with 620 deaths and the number treated in dispensaries was 14,276, as compared with 3,773 cases with 809 deaths in hospitals and 16,143 at dispensaries in 1916. It is to be hoped that the introduction of latrine accommodation on estates during the year will result in a reduction in the epidemics of this disease hitherto of common occurrence. This disease and many of the acute and chronic diarrhœas result from defective sanitation in and around dwellings, pollution of water supply and insect conveyance being important factors in its spread.

17. *Leprosy.*—There are two leper asylums in the Island: one at Hendala, to the north of Colombo; and the other at Kalmunai, in the Eastern Province. At the Hendala asylum there remained at the end of 1916 419 inmates, 335 of whom were males and 84 females, 99 males and 13 females were admitted during the year, making a total of 531 inmates for the year 1917. Of these, 24 were discharged and 78 died; with regard to those discharged, 18 absconded, 7 of whom were subsequently arrested and again interned, 3 were granted home isolation, and 3 were found to be free from manifestation of the disease. As far as the admissions to the leper asylums indicate, the disease appears to be more prevalent in the maritime districts than in the interior of the Island, for of the 99 admissions in 1917, 73 were from the Western Province, 9 from the Southern, and 17 from all the other Provinces, excluding the Eastern. This may, however, be the result of the greater vigilance exercised by the Municipalities, Police, and village headmen in the Western Province. Home isolation (sanctioned where housing conditions are approved) was allowed in 10 cases in the Western Province during the year, and in 6 cases in all the other Provinces collectively. There were 49 inmates in the Kalmunai asylum in 1917. Accommodation being insufficient for requirements of the Eastern Province, a new ward with 30 beds was completed during the year, and this when equipped will go far towards providing for a number of lepers now not segregated.

18. *Anchylostomiasis.*—The total number of cases of this disease treated in the Ceylon Government hospitals during the year was 8,617, as compared with a total of 14,881 during 1916. The total number treated at dispensaries was 10,447, against 7,471 in 1916. The mortality rate in hospitals was 17 per cent. Besides these cases, a large number was treated by Government medical officers on estates, and a considerable number was treated by estate dispensers. The disease appears to be most prevalent in the Central Province, and, though most common among the estate coolies, has spread to a considerable extent to villages.

The activities of the Anti-Anchylostomiasis Directors of the Rockefeller International Health Foundation continued during the year in the Matale District. Over 10,000 coolies were treated on the intensive plan; however, the fact that about three times that number of persons living in the neighbourhood of estates have not been subjected to treatment must inevitably result in a certain degree of re-infection. Considerable progress has been made in sanitation, both on estates and in villages, and the ultimate outlook is good. Campaigns against the disease were also completed in the Dikoya and Bogawantalawa districts during the year, and very satisfactory progress can be claimed, notwithstanding certain discouraging incidents and temporary sets-back, due to ignorance and prejudice on the part of the coolies, and sometimes to malicious, organized, active, or passive opposition on the part of designing persons. It is satisfactory, however, to report that patience, tact, and persuasion, with an infrequent resort to legal assistance on occasion, has to some extent succeeded in overcoming local opposition, mostly due to perverted ideas on the part of prejudiced leaders. In addition to the officers of the Health Board engaged in the campaign, two Ceylonese medical men from the Medical Department, Drs. Keyt and Gunasekera, have been appointed Directors of Campaigns. The outlook will progressively improve, it is hoped, with time, when, as the result of lessened soil pollution and regular and systematic treatment, aided by the active co-operation of planters and labourers, the difficulties now met with have become a thing of the past.

19. *Diphtheria.*—This disease is uncommon in the Island. During the year under review 13 cases, with 6 deaths, were registered in the hospitals.

20. *Parangi (Frambœsia, or Yaws).*—The total number of cases of this disease treated in Government medical institutions during 1917 was 46,032. Of these, 5,361 were treated in hospitals and 40,671 in dispensaries, the figures in 1916 being 51,105, of which 9,097 were hospital cases and 42,008 dispensary cases. Of these, 853 were treated with specific remedial preparation as substitute for salvarsan, the following being those made use of: Kharsivan, arsenious iodide, arseno-benzol, or modification and combinations of these. The administration of these remedies or combinations and modifications of the same were satisfactorily reported upon by Dr. R. L. Spittel of the General Hospital and officers in charge of district hospitals.

21. *Cancer and Sarcoma.*—The number of cases of these diseases treated in the hospitals of the Island in 1917 was 474, the mortality from the disease being 86. The figures for the previous year were 412 hospital cases, with a mortality of 34. It may be observed that the hospital and dispensary statistics of these diseases in Ceylon afford unsatisfactory data as to the prevalence of the disease, as the dread of operative procedure deters many sufferers from seeking medical assistance, and those that do seek such assistance have frequently allowed the disease to progress to such an advanced stage as renders their cases inoperable. Labial and buccal epitheleoma is a common form of the disease, and is probably much induced by inveterate betel chewing. 226 cases of malignant disease were admitted to the General Hospital, Colombo, during the year, among which were 41 deaths. As in the year previous, no case of malignant tumour was registered in the North-Central Province. Presumably a considerable number of those admitted to the General Hospital, Colombo, were cases from Provinces other than the Western, and some from remote districts.

22. *Tuberculosis of the Lung (Phthisis).*—The hospital records of this disease during the year show a total of 1,862 cases treated, with 569 deaths, compared with a total of 1,580 cases and 572 deaths in 1916. Overcrowding, defective sanitation, ignorance, and neglect in the matter of ventilation are the chief predisposing causes of this scourge. Only cases in the more advanced stage seek hospital or dispensary aid, and in such cases, where the reparative powers of the patient have been much undermined, little or nothing can be done beyond the relief of urgent symptoms. It was the appreciation of these facts and the inception of the King Edward VII. Anti-Tuberculosis Fund that

has resulted in the establishment of an up-to-date, fully equipped Anti-Tuberculosis Institute in Colombo, a Tuberculosis Hospital at Ragama for the graver and more chronic cases among the poorer classes, and a sanatorium for the hygienic and open-air treatment of early and incipient cases at Kandana. These institutions will be more fully dealt with under the heading of "Hospitals, Asylums, and Dispensaries."

23. *Port Health Precautions.*—1,802 steamers and 331 native coasting vessels arrived at the port of Colombo during the year under review, as compared with 2,458 steamers and 317 native vessels in 1916. 9,409 Asiatic passengers from India were landed, of whom 946 were immigrant labourers, the previous year's figures being 30,501 Indian passengers, of whom 8,229 were coolies. Eight vessels were placed in strict quarantine. Five cases of smallpox, 4 cases of chickenpox, 9 cases of measles, and 1 case of plague were landed and sent to the Infectious Diseases Hospital. A vessel, ss. "Atlantique" (French), infected with cerebro-spinal fever (spotted fever), arrived in October, and 11 suspects sent to the Infectious Diseases Hospital, while 776 Annamites in charge of 9 French officers were segregated at Ragama for observation and pending disinfection of the vessel. 113,884 persons were disinfected, comprising passengers, cargo coolies, coal coolies, and tally clerks. 245 persons were vaccinated.

## SECTION III.—METEOROLOGICAL CONDITIONS.

24. The rainfall for the year was heaviest on the north-east and the south-west slopes of the hills, being specially heavy in the district east of Matale and in the Nitre Cave district, and in the south-west monsoon to the north of Ratnapura and the Ambegamuwa district. An excess over normal was experienced practically throughout the east, and a deficit to the south-west and the north. The weather conditions for the year were, on the whole, somewhat unbalanced, and resulted in spells of unseasonable weather, but no great extremes were experienced. The mean shade temperature for the Island was in most months below normal, and in no month was it above normal at more than two-thirds of the stations. Usually heavy rain set in towards the end of September, and caused extensive flooding to the south-west of the Island.

## SECTION IV.—THE SANITARY BRANCH OF THE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

25. This branch consists of a Senior Sanitary Officer (Dr. K. McGahey), one Acting Junior Sanitary Officer, two Assistant Sanitary Officers, and fifty-two Sanitary Inspectors, in addition to a Sanitary Engineer, with four surveying coolies, an Acting Sanitary Superintendent, and nine coolies for disinfection, rat-catching, &c. Besides the Sanitary Inspectors above enumerated, there are 57 Sanitary Inspectors employed and paid by Local and Sanitary Boards. The following is a summary of the work done by the Sanitary Branch of this Department during the year 1917, as reported by the Senior Sanitary Officer. 175,366 premises were inspected during the year, of which 23,702 were found insanitary. 2,416 actual mosquito-breeding places were discovered and dealt with. There were 839 prosecutions, with 795 convictions, in respect of breaches of sanitary rules and regulations, the fines amounting to Rs. 6,911·61. Prosecutions are sanctioned only after inspection by the Sanitary Officers, Government Agents, or Assistant Government Agents.

26. *New or re-constructed Buildings.*—2,168 applications were dealt with, and permits granted in the Board towns of the Western Province.

27. *Infectious Diseases.*—The following infectious diseases were reported and prophylaxis carried out: Dysentery 240, measles 745, chickenpox 1,013, enteric fever 268, continued fever 25, and 225 cases of plague occurred in the Island, of which 23 were outside Colombo Municipal limits, 22 being in the Western Province and 1 at Kandy. There is no evidence to point to any endemic plague centre or rat epizootic existing outside of Colombo. With one exception, the source of infection of all these cases could be traced to Colombo. Accurate information regarding the movements of patients previous to illness is most difficult to obtain, usually through fear of the preventative measures which ensue.

In the Western Province (extra Colombo) 4,531 rats were caught during the year, 1,149 were examined bacteriologically, and 1 was found positive for plague. This rat was caught at Beruwala on May 24; 5 cases of plague occurred there in May, the first one being reported on May 15. There are two possible sources of the rat infection in this instance: one from Colombo; the other from Negapatam, through the open port of Beruwala, with which it has direct communication by sea, but through which channel the infection gained entrance is not evident.

Thirty-seven anti-typhoid inoculations were given, but the Senior Sanitary Officer found it very difficult to induce contacts to submit to this treatment, and patients amongst the poorer classes could rarely be induced to go to hospital, where the spread of the disease could be more readily controlled.

28. *Sanitary Conveniences.*—Public latrines of an approved type were constructed at Government expense in the Sanitary Board towns of Kochchikade, Henaratgoda, and Mirigama. The Local Boards of Minuwangoda, Moratuwa, Kalutara, and Negombo have been most energetic, and made considerable progress in the installation of latrines for the inhabitants. In the Colombo District 4,791 and in the Kalutara District over 9,000 new private latrines were constructed in the rural areas. These results are principally due to the great assistance given by Mr. C. V. Brayne and the present Assistant Government Agent, Colombo.

In the Matale District 2,424 latrines were installed in the villages in connection with the anti-hookworm campaign, as compared with 163 for the year 1916. These figures represent only intensive efforts; progress in this respect is also being made in other Provinces, but numbers are not yet available. The sanitation of schools is receiving attention, and in the Matale District all those schools in the territories being treated for hookworm disease have been provided with sanitary conveniences at Government expense.

29. *Hookworm Disease.*—Microscopical surveys were carried out at Rayigama and Gorakapola villages; 90 per cent. were positive for hookworm. At Medapola mines in Ingiriya 500 labourers were examined, and 95 per cent. were found infected. At Cotta Church Missionary Society school 400 children were examined; all were infected. At Maggona Reformatory, where boys from all parts of the Island are admitted, 471 were examined; all were infected. These were treated and re-examined, when all but 11 were found cured. Infection did not occur at the home, as it is well sanitated.

In Rayigama village, containing 478 houses, latrines were installed for each of them, where hitherto none had existed, and arrangements were made for the treatment of the infected, but the staff had to be withdrawn after three days' work, owing to the aggressive attitude of the people brought about by the circulation of false rumours.

Specimens were collected in two isolated Sinhalese villages in the North-Central Province and microscopically examined, when 70 per cent. were found to be infected with hookworm. Twenty-one lantern lectures on sanitation were delivered during the year, and were largely attended.

30. *Town Planning.*—Surveys and improvement schemes were carried out at Henaratgoda, Padukka, Peliyandara, Kelaniya, Kandana, Homagama, Kochchikade, Nugegoda, Ja-ela, and Diwulapitiya.

Inspections of the principal towns in the Island were made by me during the course of the year, and recommendations for their improvement sent to the respective Chairmen.

## SECTION V.—GENERAL SANITARY CONDITION OF CHIEF TOWNS.

31. *Colombo.*—A report and commentary on the vital statistics and sanitary conditions of Colombo will be furnished by the health authorities of the city. The medical institutions under my departmental administration in Colombo consist of (1) the General Hospital, (2) Ceylon Medical College, (3) De Soysa Lying-in Home, (4) Victoria Memorial Eye Hospital and Grenier Ear and Throat Infirmary, (5) Colombo Lunatic Asylum, (6) Lady Havelock Hospital for Women, (7) Lady Ridgeway Memorial Hospital for Children, (8) Borella Convict Hospital, (9) Infectious Diseases Hospital, (10) Police Hospital, (11) Bacteriological Institute, (12) Civil Medical Stores, (13) Branch Hospital for Women, (14) Leper Asylum at Hendala, and (15) Anti-Tuberculosis Institute, and two jail hospitals. There are out-patient dispensaries at (1) Borella (for women), (2) Urugodawatta, Grandpass, (3) Mutwal, and (4) the Out-patient Department of the General Hospital. The total number of patients treated in all the Colombo hospitals was 22,518 for the year, and the total number of out-patients was 64,865, exclusive of inmates in the Lunatic and Leper Asylums.

32. *Kandy.*—The sanitary condition of this town is satisfactorily controlled by the Municipality. The medical institutions consist of (1) the Civil Hospital, including the Eye Infirmary, with 200 beds, (2) the Jail Hospital, and (3) the Outdoor Dispensary.

33. *Galle.*—The sanitary condition of this town has not progressed towards improvement during the year. Shortage of funds in the Municipality has delayed or checked improvements in drainage, water supply, and other sanitary requirements. The hospital is provided with 104 beds.

34. *Jaffna.*—The sanitary condition of this town as regards drainage, water supply, and disposal of excreta leaves much to be desired. Soil pollution is general, though public latrines are provided. Under present conditions funds do not appear to be available for sanitary improvements. There is hospital accommodation for 102 beds. Paying wards are in the course of construction.

35. *Batticaloa.*—There has been an improvement in the water supply of this town by the laying down of a pipe system. Drainage remains unsatisfactory. The disposal of excreta has improved, where the dry-earth system has been adopted, but this is by no means universal in the town, where there is much soil pollution. There are 50 beds in the hospital. Nurses' quarters have been built.

36. *Anuradhapura.*—The sanitary condition of this town show progressive improvement. The water supply is defective as to quality, but sufficient in quantity, except in exceptionally dry weather. Scavenging, &c., is effectively done, and drainage has improved. The hospital has 82 beds.

37. *Kurunegala.*—The sanitation of this town shows amelioration. Drainage has improved, scavenging and the disposal of excreta are satisfactorily effected, but the water supply remains defective. The hospital accommodation is for 170 patients.

38. *Badulla* has a wholesome and abundant water supply, is comparatively well drained, and systematic efforts are exercised to check malaria. The scavenging, &c., is satisfactory. There are 159 beds in the hospital.

39. *Ratnapura.*—The public water supply from pipes is insufficient, and is supplemented by wells. Drainage is defective, and there is much overcrowding. Scavenging and the disposal of excreta are properly attended to. The district hospital has 96 beds.

## SECTION VI.—GENERAL.

40. *Administration: Hospitals, Asylums, and Dispensaries.*—Besides the Lunatic Asylum, Colombo, and the Leper Asylum, Hendala, which are capable of accommodating respectively 514 and 406 patients, there existed in 1917 84 Government hospitals with accommodation varying from 12 to 665 beds. These hospitals are well equipped with modern conveniences and appliance, and officered by qualified medical men, the larger ones having also a trained staff of nurses. New hospitals were opened during the year at Pimbura in Western Province and at Kahawatta and Kitulgala in the Province of Sabaragamuwa. In addition to these hospitals, there are 441 central and branch dispensaries. A new building for the Chilaw hospital was completed during the year. New buildings were also completed for dispensaries at Watawala, Morawaka, Irakkamam, and Kurunegala. The following buildings were in progress but not completed on December 31, 1917: Hospital in Agrapatana; Leper Asylum, Batticaloa; Alutnuwara hospital; Lunugala hospital (rebuilding); Aranayaka hospital; Infectious Diseases Hospital, Ratnapura; Kandana Hospital for Consumptives. Many other improvements and additions to hospitals and dispensaries were effected during the year.

41. *The General Hospital, Colombo.*—This is the largest medical institution in the Colony, and is divided into two sections: the paying section and the non-paying section. The Medical Superintendent submits the following report for the year 1917:—

On December 31, 1916, there were left 630 patients in hospital, 35 in the paying section and 595 in the pauper section. During 1917 the total number of admissions was 12,950; of these, 814 were admitted to the paying wards and 12,136 to the pauper wards. Of the 849 under treatment in the paying wards, 779 were

discharged, 35 died, and 35 remained on December 31, 1917. Of the 12,731 under treatment in the pauper wards, 11,830 were discharged, 1,256 died, and 645 remained on December 31, 1917.

The average daily sick in hospital was 41·30 in the paying wards and 670·49 in the pauper wards.

The maximum and minimum number of patients in hospital on any one day during the period under review in the paying and pauper sections respectively was as under :—

*Pauper Section :*—Maximum, 696 on October 18, 1917 ; minimum, 578 on February 21, 1917.
*Paying Section :*—Maximum, 53 on February 23, 1917 ; minimum, 33 on February 1, 1917.

Of the 12,136 admitted in 1917 to the pauper wards, 4,535 were surgical cases and 7,601 were medical cases.

The number of surgical operations during 1917 was 2,322, exclusive of 86 minor operations in the Out-patient Department. Of the 2,322 operations, 2,099 were in the pauper section operating theatre and 223 in the paying section operating theatre.

As regards particular diseases, the following table shows their comparative prevalence and mortality for 1916 and 1917, as shown by hospital admissions :—

*Acute Pneumonia.*
1916: 357 cases, with 177 deaths.
1917: 358 cases, with 136 deaths.

*Anchylostomiasis.*
1916: 360 cases, with 49 deaths.
1917: 408 cases, with 55 deaths.

*Dysentery.*
1916: 268 cases, with 45 deaths.
1917: 222 cases, with 29 deaths.

*Enteric Fever.*
1916: 261 cases, with 83 deaths.
1917: 174 cases, with 42 deaths.

*Pulmonary Phthisis.*
1916 : 581 cases, with 276 deaths.
1917 : 319 cases, with 178 deaths.

*Malaria.*
1916 : 977 cases, with 11 deaths.
1917 : 764 cases, with 15 deaths.

*Enteritis and Diarrhœa.*
1916 : 425 cases, with 156 deaths.
1917 : 409 cases, with 112 deaths.

*Appendicitis.*
1916 : 117 cases, with 4 deaths.
1917 : 144 cases, with 4 deaths.

*Additions, Alterations, and Improvements to existing Buildings.*—During 1917 the other half of the pauper section wards were provided with water-closets in connection with the town sewers. The year was memorable for the fact that a start was made on the new quarters for the Religious Sisters, the want of which has long been felt. The new paying ward block, the gift of the Hon. Mr. W. H. Figg, was nearly completed in 1917, and good progress made with the new operating theatre in connection with the paying ward.

Owing to the generosity of G. Sanmugam, Esq., J.P., a complete new X'ray outfit was installed under the supervision of an Electrical Engineer from England, and has proved of great service. Some 300 cases were photographed, and others examined with the screen.

*Expenditure and Receipts.*—The receipts from patients in the paying section were Rs. 61,831·02, and the expenditure was Rs. 33,003·16. The receipts on behalf of certain patients in the pauper section were Rs. 5,238·70, and the expenditure Rs. 98,277·58. The expenditure in both sections covers the cost of diets, fuel, light, and equipment, and the salaries of attendants and servants, but does not include the salaries of the medical and nursing staff, nor the cost of drugs and dressings.

*Accommodation.*—For several years past certain wards for certain classes of cases in the pauper section have been overcrowded during the greater part of the year. As there are no poor-houses in this country, a large number of aged and infirm cases have to be kept for lengthy periods in our convalescent wards, and this prevents the transfer of cases to these wards from the acute wards. Provision will have to be made to house these aged and infirm cases elsewhere, or we shall have to increase our accommodation. Occasionally cases have to be refused admission or delayed when seeking admission to the paying wards, but when circumstances permit of the opening of the new ward now approaching completion, the accommodation for paying patients should suffice for several years to come.

42. *The Colombo Lunatic Asylum.*—Dr. L. D. Parsons resumed charge of this institution on February 5, 1917, relieving Dr. Lucius Nicholls, who had acted for him while on leave. The institution is divided into the Asylum proper for lunatics, and the House of Observation for persons remanded for observation pending committal or release by the Judicial authorities. As regards the Lunatic Asylum, the year opened with 607 males and 336 females, being an increase of 48 males and a decrease of 2 females compared with the corresponding period of last year. In other words, there were 897 patients in the Asylum on January 1, 1916, compared with 943 on January 1, 1917, the increase being 46 patients.

During 1917 there were 260 males and 105 females admitted, being 25 more males and 11 less females than were admitted during 1916. The total number treated in 1917 is thus 867 males and 441 females, or in all 1,308 patients, compared with a total of 1,248 treated in 1916, being an increase of 60 in all (73 males, less 13 females.)

During the year 133 males and 51 females were discharged, compared with 135 males and 79 females discharged in 1916. There were thus 2 males and 28 females, or 30 patients in all, less discharged this year than last year, but it must be borne in mind that the number discharged in 1916 was 49 in excess of those discharged the previous year.

There were 115 deaths during the year, 72 males and 43 females, compared with 52 males and 39 females for the previous year. The assigned causes are set out in the table attached.

The daily average number resident in the Asylum was 654·61 males and 342·62 females. The largest number present on any one day in the Asylum, viz., on October 6, 1917, was 656 males and 350 females, total 1,006, and the smallest number resident was on January 31, 1917, 600 males and 335 females.

With regard to the House of Observation, the year opened with 18 males and 5 females, or 23 in all, being 7 more males and 1 female less than in 1916. During the year 288 cases of males and 90 of females were admitted for observation, being 22 more males and 10 less females than in 1916. These 378 cases were distributed among 257 male persons and 82 female persons. As the same person may be admitted more than once, there are obviously more cases than there are persons under observation.

The total number under observation was 306 males (275 persons) and 95 females (87 persons), or 401 cases. Of these 401 cases, 161 males and 63 females were transferred to the Asylum, 123 males and 24 females were discharged, 7 males and 2 females died, leaving 15 males and 6 females still in the House of Observation at the close of the year.

The average number resident in the House of Observation was 18·01 males and 7 females, or 25·01 in all, compared with 23·03 males and 8·33 females, or 31·36 for the previous year. The highest number on any single day was 41 on June 28, 1917, and the lowest 16 on March 24, 1917.

The figures for the Asylum and the House of Observation together are as follows :—

| | Males. | Females. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Remained on December 31, 1916 .. | 625 | 341 | 966 |
| Admitted during 1917 .. .. | 517 | 187 | 704 |
| Total treated .. | 1,142 | 528 | 1,670 |
| Discharged .. .. | 386 | 130 | 516 |
| Deaths .. .. | 79 | 45 | 124 |
| Remaining .. .. | 677 | 353 | 1,030 |

The largest number simultaneously resident was 1,033 on December 25, 1917, and the lowest 964 on January 29, 1917, for both institutions together, compared with 982 and 910 respectively for last year. The daily average for both institutions together was 672·61 males and 349·62 females, or a total of 1,022·23, being an increase of 72·29 in the daily average of males and a decrease of 3·15 in the daily average of females. The total increase in the daily average is thus 69·14.

A large amount of useful work was done by the inmates of the Asylum, the males being employed in carpentry, manufacture of string rugs and mats from coir, repairs to furniture, basket-making, rattanning of cots and chairs, &c.; and the females, besides engaging in the coir industries, employed their time in sewing and tailoring work for the General Hospital, the Eye Hospital, the Lady Havelock Hospital, and also contributed their handiwork to the Queen Mary's Needlework Guild. Great credit is due to the matron for her supervision of the needlework. The foundations for the new asylum at Angoda on the Colombo-Avissawella road were commenced during the year, and its completion is looked forward to, owing to the insufficiency of accommodation in the present building.

43. *The Infectious Diseases Hospital.*—864 cases were treated in this hospital, with 67 deaths in 1917, as compared with 1,647 cases and 99 deaths in the year previous. The following table is instructive :—

| | 1917. | | 1916. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number treated. | Deaths. | Number treated. | Deaths. |
| Smallpox .. .. | 5 | 2 | 9 | 2 |
| Cholera .. .. | — | — | 88 | 64 |
| Plague .. .. | 77 | 58 | 42 | 20 |
| Diphtheria .. .. | 7 | 2 | 5 | 2 |
| Chickenpox .. .. | 506 | — | 1,251 | 6 |
| Measles .. .. | 157 | 1 | 1 | — |
| Mumps .. .. | 22 | — | 124 | — |
| Pneumonia .. .. | 5 | 2 | — | — |
| Acute Diarrhœa .. | 5 | — | 31 | — |
| Other Diseases .. | 58 | — | 89 | 3 |

44. *The Convict Hospitals and Jails.*—There is bed accommodation for 213 patients in the Borella Convict Hospital, for 8 patients at the Welikada Female Jail Hospital, and for 29 patients at the Mahara Jail Hospital. The daily average at the Borella Convict Hospital was 70·37.

45. *The Police Hospital.*—There is accommodation for 28 patients in this hospital. 964 patients were treated during the year.

46. *The De Soysa Lying-in Home.*—1,739 cases were treated in this institution during the year, as against 1,487 in 1916. 58 patients died, the death-rate being 3·33. The causation of death was as follows : 36 due to unavoidable accidents of childbirth, 8 to puerperal disease, and 14 to non-puerperal causes. 231 operations were performed at the institution. 1,365 children were born, 84 of whom did not survive. The institution continues to be useful for purposes of instruction to pupils in midwifery, such usefulness, however, being restricted by insufficient accommodation for pupil midwives. I am of opinion that the infant mortality of the Island, particularly on the estates, could be appreciably reduced if modern methods and precautions could be more generally adopted. A new building to accommodate an additional twenty-two pupils is in course of construction.

47. *The Lady Havelock Hospital for Women and the Lady Ridgeway Block for Children.*—868 patients were treated in the Lady Havelock Hospital in 1917, as compared with 851 the previous year. The mortality was 7·8 per cent. 233 of the cases treated were for diseases peculiar to women. 268 operations, mostly gynæcological, were performed by the Lady Surgeon in charge.

757 children patients were treated in the Lady Ridgeway Block during the year, being 32 less than in 1916, the daily average being 39·90. The mortality was 20·73. The Lady Surgeon in charge of the hospital deplores the practice of bringing moribund infants to the hospital, which continues to be common. Additional accommodation for pupil nurses is being provided.

48. *The Victoria Memorial Eye Hospital, and the Grenier Ear, Nose, and Throat Infirmary.*—There were 947 admissions during 1917, of whom 47 were paying patients, as compared with 1,018 patients in the previous year. 12,583 patients made 33,850 visits to the Out-patient Department, or an average of about 3 visits per individual. 1,634 patients were treated in the Ear, Nose, and Throat section. 412 Ophthalmic surgical operations were performed, 119 of which were for cataract. Increased waiting accommodation for out-patients continues to be a requirement.

49. *The King Edward VII. Tuberculosis Institute, the Ragama Tuberculosis Hospital, and the Kandana Sanatorium for Consumptives.*—These institutions now provided for the medical treatment and cure of tuberculous patients. The Colombo institution under the care of an officer who has specialized in the disease is being increasingly patronized. 4,185 patients were seen during the year, of whom 1,664 were new cases. Of these, 1,331 were cases of phthisis of the lung; 290 were sent for indoor treatment at

Ragama. 427 domiciliary visits by the Medical Officer, matron, and nurse of the institution were made during the year. 882 specimens of suspected sputa were bacteriologically examined, and 112 fluoroscopic examinations made for diagnostic purposes. 459 cases of more or less advanced tuberculosis of the lung were treated at the Ragama hospital with a mortality of 100.

50. *The Kandana Anti-Tuberculosis Sanatorium* was nearing completion towards the end of the year, and I hope to open it shortly. This institution is the outcome of the benevolence of the late Mr. A. E. de Silva, who gifted the funds necessary for the building and 40 acres of land. The site is an excellent one, on high ground, with a dry porous soil, on the Colombo-Jaela road, and near the railway station. The building consists of four wards with half walls, designed to accommodate fifty patients. There are suitable quarters for resident medical officers, nurses, and staff, with ample grounds for recreation, gardening, and open-air pursuits. I am confident that the public-spirited donor has conferred a great and lasting benefit on the people of the country, and greatly deplore his untimely demise, which has denied him the satisfaction of seeing the completion of the good work.

51. *The Victoria Home for Incurables.*—70 cases remained at this institution at the end of 1916, and 19 were admitted during 1917, of whom 6 died, 10 were discharged, leaving 73 inmates at the close of the year under review. Increased accommodation is urgently needed, but at present funds are not forthcoming.

52. *The Bacteriological Institute, Colombo.*—6,924 bacteriological examinations were made at this institution. The constructing and equipping of a Pasteur Institute in connection with it for the treatment of persons bitten by rabid dogs is being taken in hand.

53. *The Ceylon Medical College.*—The following are the statistics of the Medical College :—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| (1) | Number of Medical Students on December 31, 1916 .. .. .. | 166 | (3) Number of Medical Students passed in 1917 | 13 |
| | Number of Apothecary Students on December 31, 1916 .. .. | 64 | Number of Apothecary Students passed in 1917 .. .. .. | 14 |
| (2) | Number of Medical Students admitted in 1917 | 45 | (4) Number of Medical Students left in 1917 .. | 22 |
| | Number of Apothecary Students admitted in 1917 .. .. .. | 40 | Number of Apothecary Students left in 1917 .. .. .. | 17 |

Revenue for 1917, Rs. 37,848; expenditure for 1917, Rs. 67,623.

54. *The Civil Medical Stores.*—The cost of drugs, chemicals, instruments, &c., including repairs of the latter, amounted to Rs. 429,657·86 during the year 1917, as compared with Rs. 427,923·13 the previous year. Transport cost Rs. 4,546·86. Miscellaneous expenditure, inclusive of stationery, printed forms, binding, &c., Rs. 19,111·54. A total of Rs. 5,817·94 was recovered by the sale of drugs to estates, &c., by the sale of unserviceable articles, or payment for articles lost or broken by officers of the Department, and by the sale of surgical instruments. 79,972 ounces of quinine were issued for use at a cost of Rs. 116,220·92. During the year 69,016 ounces of the drug were purchased, costing Rs. 119,790·60. Rs. 14,489·73 worth of drugs were issued to Government Departments. Rs. 214,720·07 was expended in the purchase and preparation of opium, Rs. 3,335·56 being expenses incidental to the same. Rs. 6,652·12 was recovered by sale of opium preparations.

## SECTION VII.—MEDICAL AID TO IMMIGRANT COOLIES.

55. The health precautions and medical care of immigrants commences on the Indian coast at Tataparai and Mandapam, and continues in the medical inspection at Talaimannar and at the Colombo Wharf Depôt, and consists in internment of infectious cases, contacts, or suspects at Tataparai, Talaimannar, or Ragama, and medical care of all cases of illness. The different immigration depôts are manned by officers of the Medical Department. The new Immigration Camp and Quarantine Depôt at Mandapam was opened on May 1, 1917, replacing the temporary camp that had previously existed. A full description of this very efficiently officered and equipped quarantine station will doubtless be furnished by the Department responsible for its administration. Suffice it to say, that the medical and sanitary provisions are excellent. Water supply, sewage disposal, hospital disinfection, and housing has received careful attention, and ample provision has been made for all requirements and contingencies, and for the safety and comfort of travelling immigrants.

56. *Government District Hospitals in Planting Areas.*—There are 50 such hospitals, with accommodation for 4,047 patients, staffed by efficient and fully qualified medical officers, nurses, and attendants, and equipped with modern requirements. Each such hospital has an out-patient dispensary attached. In addition to district hospitals, there are 74 Government district dispensaries in planting areas. The medical officers, besides attending to their hospitals and dispensaries, pay domiciliary visits to coolies in their lines when summoned by the superintendents of estates.

57. *Estate (Rebate) Hospitals.*—In addition to this Government medical aid for estate coolies, fifty-eight estates have established hospitals for the better treatment, dieting, and medical care of the sick. Such hospitals entitle the estate to a rebate on export tax, in proportion to the efficiency of the medical and sanitary provision made. A sum of Rs. 50,880 was refunded to estates during the year as rebate under the above system. It is satisfactory to report that progressive improvement is evident in many of these hospitals, some indeed having achieved a high degree of efficiency.

58. *Estate Dispensaries.*—401 estate dispensaries received free grants of drugs from Government during the year, this being an increase of 26 over the number for the preceding year. The total cost of this free issue was Rs. 135,356·82.

59. A system of medical instruction, in the form of lectures, demonstrations, and practical clinical work at Government hospitals in the planting districts, was introduced during the year, it having been recognized that the medical training of a number of estate dispensers was defective. These lectures, &c., were given by the District Medical Officers, and at the termination of the course a written and oral examination was held by the Provincial Surgeons. The written examination papers were set by me. The number of candidates presented for instruction was 360. Of these, 281 presented themselves for

examination; 155 satisfied the examiners, and 126 failed to do so. Those who did not present themselves for instruction and examination will be called upon to do so at a subsequent course of instruction, which those who failed will also be required to attend. My provisional approval of the employment of estate dispensers will depend upon their possessing the required standard of medical knowledge, failing which I shall be compelled to withdraw that approval.

60. *Latrines.*—A rule under section 12 of Ordinance No. 10 of 1912 was promulgated by His Excellency the Governor in November, 1916, making it incumbent on every estate to provide latrine accommodation for all employees within one year from the date. The type of such latrine was subject to my approval, one compartment being provided for every fifteen employees, two children being computed as one adult. Type plans of latrines on the pit and the pail system were furnished by the Senior Sanitary Officer. It is satisfactory to report that 1,156 estates have complied with the requirements; such estates as have failed to do so will be dealt with under the penalty clauses of the Ordinance, unless they show sufficient cause for an extension of time.

61. *Sanitary Inspection of Estates.*—The systematic and methodical sanitary inspection of estates in the Western, Central, and Southern Provinces was commenced during the year, two specially selected senior officers of the Medical Department being delegated for these duties. A report on the vital statistics, site and construction of lines, drainage, water supply, scavenging, latrine accommodation, sanitary state of surroundings, and medical provisions, if any, is made by these officers through the Senior Sanitary Officer. The latter officer takes such action as may be indicated if the sanitary conditions are defective. The reports of the Inspecting Medical Officers would serve to indicate that, while the cooly has no actual objection to the use of the latrines provided, there remains on many estates a tendency to revert to insanitary customs of the past. Nothing short of regular and systematic inspection of the surroundings of cooly lines by the superintendents or by persons appointed by him and the admonishment or punishment of offenders will check this tendency. It is gratifying to note that among superintendents of estates there is a growing sense of responsibility as regards the health of their labour force. Greater knowledge of the preventability of a large amount of sickness and death among coolies is, I trust, resulting in greater care. It is regrettable that on many estates, especially in the older districts, the present-day manager has to contend with an inheritance of ill-constructed lines on unsuitable sites, with defective drainage and faulty water supply, in addition to the soil pollution that has existed for many years past. The financial stringency resulting from war conditions and the paucity of assistants further hampers the efforts of managers in the direction of sanitary improvements.

One of the Inspecting Officers (Dr. Bawa, to whom the estate inspection in the Western and Southern Provinces has been entrusted) reports that on second or subsequent visits paid to estates on which he originally found sanitary conditions much neglected there was evidence of a marked and sustained effort to remedy evils previously indicated; this shows that, despite the adverse times as regards assistance and economic conditions, planters are showing an encouraging interest in sanitary reform. I am hopeful that the combined efforts of my Department and the Anti-Anchylostomiasis Campaign, with the co-operation of estate managers and estate agencies, will eventually result in a substantial reduction in sickness and deaths due to preventable disease on estates.

62. *Number of Estate Labourers treated in Government Hospitals.*—Total number of days estate labourers stayed in hospital 311,573. Total number of births and deaths on estates was 9,822 and 5,101, respectively.

63. *Inspection.*—In addition to my periodical tours of inspection of Government medical establishments, every hospital and dispensary is visited and reported upon by the Provincial Surgeon. Visits and reports were also made by unofficial visitors delegated by the Planters' Association for the planting districts, and by Government Agents and other senior officials who may have passed through the stations or districts during the year.

64. *Food Supply for Hospitals.*—As in previous years, the system of dieting through the agency of contractors has worked satisfactorily. All food is inspected by responsible officers before and after cooking.

65. *Strength of the Medical Department.*—The following was the strength of the Medical Department during the period: 1 Principal Civil Medical Officer, 1 Assistant Principal Civil Medical Officer, 185 Medical Officers, 321 Apothecaries, 9 Inspectors of Vaccination and 138 Vaccinators, including 6 Female Vaccinators, 1 Bacteriologist, 1 Assistant Bacteriologist, 1 Superintendent of the Civil Medical Stores, 1 Senior Sanitary Officer, 1 Junior Sanitary Officer, 2 Assistant Sanitary Officers, 1 Sanitary Engineer and 68 Sanitary Inspectors, including 1 Superintendent, 27 European Matrons and Trained Nurses, 55 European Matrons and Nursing Sisters (Religious Sisterhoods), 144 Ceylonese Matrons and Nurses, and 40 Pupil Nurses.

66. *Officers on Leave.*—Eight Medical Officers who received temporary commissions in the Royal Army Medical Corps are still on war service. Three Medical Officers who proceeded to Europe to prosecute their studies are still on leave. Mr. W. C. H. Tripp, Accountant, Medical Department, who went on leave in May, 1916, has also received a commission in the Army. Four other Medical Officers had leave out of the Island. The total number of officers of the Department on war service on December 31, 1917, was 11, including 2 officers of the Medical College.

67. *Changes in the Department.*—Dr. G. S. van Rooyen, Provincial Surgeon, was transferred from the Province of Uva to the Western Province, Dr. L. C. Brohier of the Western Province taking the former's place in Uva. Dr. W. C. Peiris, Judicial Medical Officer, Galle (Grade I.), died on October 28, 1917, and Dr. M. Jinadasa of Grade II. was promoted to Grade I. to fill the vacancy; his place in Grade II. was given to Dr. J. P. Subramaniam. Drs. A. S. P. Fernando and H. C. Samuel resigned their appointments, and Dr. D. S. M. E. Perera left the Department having secured the appointment of Medical Officer of Health, Galle. The following were admitted as Third Grade Medical Officers during the year:—Drs. S. Thiagarajah, E. S. Brohier, R. P. Perera, I. T. Kunaratnam, C. O. Perera, L. O. Weinman, B. S. Jayawardana, V. P. de Zoysa, J. H. F. Jayasuriya, G. A. W. Wickramasuriya, K. Cathiravelu, L. G. Blazé, and B. A. Don Robert.

The following statement shows the expenditure and receipts of the Department, inclusive of Medical Aid Estates Branch, for the financial year 1916-17 :—

| Expenditure. | Rs. c. | Credits. | Rs. c. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Personal emoluments .. | 1,532,236 48 | Hospital and dispensary receipts .. | 132,722 11 |
| | | Sale of drugs and medical requisites | 2,523 96 |
| Other charges .. .. | 1,178,439 97 | Sale of drugs under Medical Wants Ordinance .. .. | 7,850 96 |
| Hospitals and dispensaries .. | 1,010,622 81 | Medical aid dues (maintenance and visits) .. .. | 187,155 59 |
| | | Sale of unserviceable and superfluous articles, rent of trees and garden produce, and rent of buildings .. | 19,206 15 |
| Total .. | 2,189,062 78 | Total .. | 349,458 77 |
| Grand Total .. | 3,721,299 26 | Nett Expenditure .. | 3,371,840 49 |

G. J. RUTHERFORD,
Principal Civil Medical Officer and
Inspector-General of Hospitals.

Colombo, April 22, 1917.

## APPENDIX.

### OPIUM.

SINCE the previous report, the Opium (Amendment) Ordinance, No. 40 of 1916, was passed, amending section 13, sub-section (1), of the Opium Ordinance, No. 5 of 1910.

2. There is no change in the selling price of opium.

3. The number of opium depôts in the Island remains the same as last year, namely, 54.

4. During this year 22 new opium consumers were registered on medical grounds.

5. A statement of opium sold and the amounts realized during each quarter of the year is appended. It will be noticed that the total sales for the year are less than those of the previous year, which is inserted for comparison. The figures show a decreased consumption of 1,300,139 grains of eating opium and 995,250 grains of smoking opium :—

Statement of Opium sold and Amounts realized during each Quarter from January 1, 1917, to December 31, 1917.

| During the Quarter ended | Eating Opium. Quantity sold. Grains. | Eating Opium. Amount realized. Rs. c. | Smoking Opium. Quantity sold. Grains. | Smoking Opium. Amount realized. Rs. c. | Total realized. Rs. c. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| March 31, 1917 .. | 13,888,805 | 138,888 5 | 1,187,450 | 23,749 0 | 162,637 5 |
| June 30, 1917 .. | 13,340,513 | 133,405 13 | 1,061,725 | 21,234 50 | 154,639 63 |
| September 30, 1917 .. | 13,696,225 | 136,963 50 | 1,001,625 | 20,032 50 | 156,996 0 |
| December 31, 1917 .. | 13,108,387 | 131,084 62 | 1,018,300 | 20,366 0 | 151,450 62 |
| Total for 1917 .. | 54,033,930 | 540,341 30 | 4,269,100 | 85,382 0 | 625,723 30 |
| Total for 1916 .. | 55,334,069 | 553,306 94 | 5,264,350 | 105,287 0 | 658,593 94 |

6. The amount realized out of the sale of opium preparations during the year was Rs. 6,762·39.

7. During the year 1917 sixty chests of opium were purchased from India for Rs. 204,765·31, as against sixty chests during the previous year for Rs. 164,806·64.

G. J. RUTHERFORD,
Principal Civil Medical Officer and
Inspector-General of Hospitals.

Colombo, April 22, 1918.

# DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

## REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR OF AGRICULTURE FOR 1917.

### SECTION I.

#### AGRICULTURE IN CEYLON.

THE outstanding features of the year in connection with the agricultural industries have been the difficulties over exchange and the shortage of freight. Exchange difficulties began to be seriously felt in December, 1916, and increased throughout the period under review. Most agricultural companies registered in the Colony have had to change their articles of association to permit of payment of dividends in sterling in Europe, and have had to take special steps to maintain their financial resources in silver in the Colony. In some instances restricted manurial programmes have been carried on, and generally expenditure has been reduced wherever possible. The shortage of freight affected the tea industry for a period, and a large number of estates effected for a time some restriction on output. The more serious effect was, however, upon the coconut industry. The price of all products of the coconut palm fell to an almost unremunerative level as the result of the scarcity of freight, and all efforts to solve the difficulty were without avail. The Government recognized the difficulties under which the coconut industry was endeavouring to carry on, and in November removed for a period of six months the export duties on copra and coconut oil.

*Tea.*

2. The area under tea remains approximately the same as during 1916. Its removal from under rubber in the low-country continues, but some areas were opened up and planted up-country during the year. The exports for the year were black tea 187,961,357 lb. and green tea 5,072,605 lb., against 198,388,085 lb. and 5,165,057 lb., respectively, during 1916. This decrease of 10 million pounds was brought about by unfavourable weather conditions in the latter half of the year, by finer plucking with the object of restricting output, and by a curtailment of manuring and cultivation programmes. The average prices realized at local auctions are not procurable, as, owing to the financial and freight difficulties, sales were not conducted under normal conditions, and were suspended during January and postponed in the month of July. There was a strong American demand for black pekoes, and the general report of the Colombo market may be considered to be satisfactory. In December, a Tea Commissioner for Ceylon was appointed in connection with the general scheme of controlled purchases of tea for the Food Controller of the United Kingdom.

3. The early part of the year was generally satisfactory as far as weather conditions prevailed, as good showers were experienced throughout the normally dry and hot periods. The general flush was very good, and satisfactory crops were obtained. In the latter part of the year, however, the crop was disappointing. The south-west monsoon was prolonged, and the north-east was in many parts of the tea-growing area considered to be a complete failure.

4. The investigations into the shot-hole borer of tea are being continued, and progress is recorded by the Entomologist in charge of these investigations in Annexure II. At the end of 1917, 581 estates were declared infested with this insect pest. Control measures are being experimented with on certain estates and the value of various paints and washes investigated. During the year a determined attempt was made to eradicate the castor oil plant from the tea-growing areas. This plant when it becomes old is invariably infested with the shot-hole borer of tea, and serves as a breeding ground for the pest. It exists in tea-growing areas around cooly lines, in ravines, and upon waste lands. Tea estates have willingly co-operated with the Department in its desire to have these scattered bushes eradicated. The Railway Department has cleared the lands along the railway line, and the Public Works Department has cleared up roadsides, while the Revenue Officers have endeavoured to have this plant removed from villages and from waste Crown lands within the tea-growing areas. Grants amounting to the sum of Rs. 300 were made to Revenue Officers during the year for this eradication work, and further applications are under consideration. The most difficult part of the country to deal with is the Province of Uva, where there are to be found large areas of waste Crown lands, on which the castor oil plant exists. These are being dealt with gradually, those in closest proximity to growing tea being dealt with first. Trials of the use of the castor oil plant under control as a trap for the shot-hole borer are under consideration.

5. Investigations into tea tortrix were begun by the Assistant Entomologist early in the year, and details concerning certain egg parasites obtained. These investigations were taken over by the Entomologist specially appointed to conduct tortrix investigations from his arrival on August 1, 1917. On the whole, there has been but little damage done to tea by this pest during the latter part of the year, and good progress has been made in the life-history investigations.

6. Several minor insect pests of tea have been sent in for examination and report during the year, and there has been an increased number of specimens of diseased tea sent to the Mycologist for investigation. No serious outbreaks of diseases, however, have been reported during the year. Lectures on some insect pests of tea were given by the Acting Entomologist before the Dimbula, Kalutara, and Kegalla Planters' Associations.

*Rubber.*

7. The weather conditions throughout the year were exceptionally favourable for the rubber industry. Little loss of time was experienced on estates by reason of heavy rainfalls, and there were no weather conditions at all favourable to the development of pod disease and leaf-fall.

8. The majority of estates have continued to make liberal applications of manures, and there has been a tendency during the year to extend the practice of making applications of lime. New areas continue to be planted, and small areas have been cut out around Passara, where it was found, by reason of the altitude and cool climate, not to be making satisfactory progress.

9. Thinning operations have been continued, and on most estates efforts have been made to remove the felled trees and stumps from the fields as rapidly as possible. While these efforts to clear out all old stumps and dry and drying wood from rubber estates are being made by many, there is still much to be done in this direction. The health of rubber plantations depends so much upon these measures of plant sanitation that it cannot be too strongly impressed upon all interested in the rubber industry that the removal of all stumps, dead or dying trees or parts thereof, should be looked upon as the first duty of all, not only as a measure of individual protection, but also for the general welfare of the industry. The necessity of this action was brought to the attention of rubber growers during the year by a *communiqué* to the local press, and the provision of a disease inspecting force for the Colony has been discussed at length by the Committee of Agricultural Experiments, and accepted by Government on this Committee's recommendation.

10. Diseases of rubber have received considerable attention during the year, and the number of specimens sent in for examination by the Mycologist numbered 250. Root diseases continue to give some trouble, particularly on those estates where at clearing sufficiently careful attention was not given to the uprooting and burning of stumps. Bark diseases are receiving close attention, and certain experiments have been conducted with preventive treatments. A new form of bark disease—resembling closely the "brown bast" of the Federated Malay States—was found in Badulla, Haputale, Dumbara, and Galagedara districts during the year, and is under investigation. Pod and leaf-fall disease was not common during the year owing to the more favourable weather conditions. There is no doubt that estates are generally paying close and careful attention to the prevention and treatment of diseases, but there is still much to be done, particularly on some of the smaller properties. Some applications for assistance have been received from small planters of rubber during the year, and it is expected that much good work will be possible when a disease inspecting force is available.

11. The exports of rubber during the year amounted to 71,351,629 lb., as against 54,698,729 lb. in 1916. Rubber therefore becomes, in the point of value of the exports, the leading agricultural export industry of the Colony. Crêpe and smoked sheet are the main grades exported, the latter increasing gradually in favour.

*Coconuts.*

12. During the year under review only small areas were opened up in coconuts. Very little freight has been available for coconut products, and coconut owners have seen prices, in spite of high values in Europe, gradually fall until at the end of the year they were barely above the cost of production. Continued efforts were made to relieve the situation, but with the shortage of tonnage no solution of the difficulty has been possible. Some small relief was obtained in the latter half of the year by a small demand for copra in India.

13. Large estates have endeavoured to maintain their cultivation, and they are utilizing poonac and ashes from burnt coconut refuse, leaves, and husk for manure. Small owners are experiencing great difficulties, and it is probable that many will have to sell or otherwise dispose of their properties, if prices do not improve in the near future.

14. There is increasing evidence of the benefits to be derived from ploughing or harvesting coconuts, and when normal conditions again prevail, there will be a considerable extension of these practices. The results of experiments carried out by the Department in co-operation with estates and proprietors are demonstrating the value of the cultivation of coconuts, and these results appear to be closely watched by a large number of persons interested in the industry.

15. The total exports of coconut products have been as follows :—

| | | 1917. | | 1916. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Coconut oil | .. cwt. | 428,206 | .. | 322,316 |
| Copra | .. cwt. | 750,438 | .. | 1,284,674 |
| Desiccated coconut | .. lb. | 30,076,774 | .. | 34,308,454 |
| Coconut poonac | .. cwt. | 44,274 | .. | 79,676 |
| Coconuts | .. nuts | 3,668,811 | .. | 4,079,608 |

Of the exports of oil, some 84,000 cwt. were shipped in execution of Government contracts.

16. A nut fall and leaf droop disease of coconuts was investigated by the Department in the Kurunegala District during the year. It made its first marked appearance in March, and was again prevalent during the month of July. The disease is due to a species of Phytophthora. It has been declared under the Plant Pests Ordinance of 1907, and the Plant Pest Board of Kurunegala have utilized the services of the Agricultural Instructor of the North-Western Province and of the Field Assistant of the Botanist and Mycologist for the inspection of coconut cultivations around Kurunegala. The latest reports indicate the presence of the disease over a fairly wide area in the Weudawili hatpattu, but with the drier weather conditions at the end of the year losses did not appear to be serious. These investigations in coconut cultivations have, however, directed attention again to the bleeding disease, which is not uncommon in some parts.

17. Preliminary trials have been made at the Experiment Station, Peradeniya, on a small copra drier, constructed on the plan of similar driers used in Sumatra, and upon the principles of the West Indian cacao "boucan." It appears to be probable that this form of drier may prove suitable for handling small quantities of copra. There have been further erections of copra driers in the Colony during the year, and there is evidence that satisfactory results are being obtained from these driers even in districts which were formerly considered to be sufficiently dry as not to require these drier equipments.

*Cacao.*

18. The spring crop of cacao was a fair one, and weather conditions were favourable to its development. The autumn crop was generally a heavy one, but reports from some districts indicated that pod disease was prevalent in the last months of the year.

19. Cacao was during the year cut from under rubber on a fairly large scale in the Matale and Kurunegala Districts, and there is generally a tendency to thin cacao plantations of the badly shaped and unthrifty trees.

20. The exports amounted to 73,280 cwt., as against 69,998 cwt. in 1916. Average prices were low throughout the year owing to a general shortage of tonnage available for cacao, but an improvement in local prices took place in the last months of the year. A considerable quantity of cacao exported went to the United States, while there was a corresponding fall in the exports to Europe, due to scarcity of freight in that direction and to restrictions on cacao imports in the United Kingdom.

*Cardamoms.*

21. The cardamom crop was a poor one during the year, as weather conditions were not suited to this crop. The exports amounted to 367,824 lb., some 73,840 lb. less than during 1916. Shipments to the United States and to India showed increases, whilst those to Europe show a considerable decrease. Prices, on the whole, continued to rule low throughout the whole year. In some cases prices realized have not covered the cost of production.

*Cinnamon.*

22. Small areas of cinnamon lands were planted with coconuts during the year, but owing to the financial stringency in the coconut industry extensive areas were not so dealt with during 1917.

23. The exports of quills amounted to 2,555,542 lb., as against 2,176,970 lb. in 1916, owing to a demand from the United States of America. There was, however, no demand for chips, and only 763,129 lb. were exported, as against 2,835,523 lb. in 1916. Prices were at a low figure until the last months of the year, and it has been suggested that chips should be distilled for oil and the oil stored.

*Citronella.*

24. Citronella lands continue to be planted with rubber and other products, and the output of oil is falling. The exports in 1917 amounted to 1,399,991 lb., and prices fluctuated between 50 and 75 cents per lb.

*Subsidiary Products.*

25. The following were the exports of minor agricultural products during the year :—

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Tobacco | .. lb. | 3,442,614 | Papain | .. cwt. | 238 |
| Arecanuts | .. cwt. | 154,000 | Cinchona bark | .. lb. | 9,689 |
| Kapok | .. lb. | 154,805 | | | |

26. Papain is now being manufactured by some estates, and a very satisfactory product is being produced. There was some demand for papain in the early months of the year and again during the last months. The production of papain is remunerative, and a good product can be easily prepared. It was reported during the year that the market had been taking precautions against adulterations, as some Ceylon samples had been reported upon as being adulterated.

27. The Ceylon Sugar Refineries worked throughout the year, and made trials with the distillery that was erected in 1916.

*Food Products.*

28. Paddy crops in the early month of the year were satisfactory. The mid-year crops were not, on the whole, large, and damage from swarming caterpillars (*Spodoptera mauritia*) was reported from several localities. In the Eastern Province there was some shortage, and provision had to be made to regulate in some degree the export from the Province. The standing rice crops at the end of the year were generally favourable. Those in the Eastern Province were stated to be very promising owing to absence of floods, those in the Northern Province were average, whilst those in the Southern Province were reported to be slightly below average. Demonstrations continued to be given by the Agricultural Instructors of the Agricultural Society in the beneficial results that accrue from transplanting, and Co-operative Credit Societies are accomplishing much useful work in spreading the use of manures amongst paddy cultivators. A new area was set aside at the Anuradhapura Experiment Station for paddy varietal experiments. At this station, as well as at Peradeniya, it is proposed to carry out selection experiments, and gradually to extend the area under these experiments with paddy.

29. Determined efforts have been made throughout the latter half of the year to arouse greater interest in the production of a larger supply of food stuffs, vegetables, and curry stuffs locally. The officers of the Agricultural Society have been freely called upon for assistance both by the Department of Agriculture and by the provincial administrations. Endeavours have been made to encourage the greater production of such products as yams, sweet potatos, manioc, maize, &c., and estate authorities have been encouraged to assist their labourers to cultivate small areas of vegetables and food products required for their use. Special packets of seeds have been made up and sold at cheap rates, seeds of vegetables and curry stuffs have been sold in packets at 10 cents each, and large quantities have been distributed free by Government Agents throughout the Colony. Large quantities of seed have also been distributed to Co-operative Credit Societies and for cultivation in school gardens and home gardens. Some areas of the lands attached to resthouses, police stations, hospitals, &c., have also been brought under cultivation. Literature has also been provided in English, Sinhalese, and Tamil on the "Methods of Cultivation of Food Products, Vegetables, and Curry Stuffs," and upon their insect pests and fungus diseases.

30. The general result of these efforts has been an increased interest throughout the Colony in the cultivation of food products. Increased areas have been brought under cultivation in yams, sweet potatos, plantains, chillies, &c., and it has been clearly demonstrated that onions can be profitably grown in many parts of the Colony. Dhall, or red gram (*parippu*), grows satisfactorily in all districts, and should be encouraged as far as possible, particularly in chenas. Other pulses, such as green gram (*mun*) and black gram (*kollu*) grow well, and beans of various kinds are giving satisfactory results.

Chillie cultivation could be greatly extended, if facilities were available for marketing the produce. Potato cultivation has slightly extended around Nuwara Eliya, and trials in Uva and at Mediwaka have been encouraging.

31. The cultivation of the principal curry stuffs in the Colony has been purely experimental, but the results obtained to the end of 1917 indicate that aniseed and fennel grow satisfactorily in the Matale and Walapane districts of the Central Province and in many parts of the North-Western Province. Coriander (*kottamalli*) has given the most satisfactory results in the Walapane district of the Central Province and in the Welimada district of Uva. It appears to prefer a dry, cool climate. Mustard grows well in all districts, and fennel has, so far, given satisfactory results in the Kalutara District of the Western Province. Cummin (*sudu duru*) has proved to be a failure in almost all trials, but it is expected that better results will follow trials with locally-raised seed. Fenugreek (*uluhal*) has given some satisfactory results in some districts, but, on the whole, yields have not been large. The trials with curry stuffs in the Northern Province indicate that this part of the Colony is not suitable, except for chillies; while trials in the Southern Province have given disappointing results, owing to unsatisfactory climatic conditions immediately following upon sowing of seed.

32. With a view to impressing upon village communities that Government was serious in its desire to see a greater production of food stuffs, &c., in the Colony, arrangements were made for the encouragement of village agricultural shows and competitions amongst Co-operative Credit Societies. The Assistant Government Agent, Kegalla, was able to arrange for several shows to be held in his district, and it is anticipated that at least ten village shows and ten prize competitions will be eventually organized for 1918. Prizes have also been offered for competition amongst home gardens worked by pupils of elementary vernacular schools, and the Director of Education has undertaken to make supplementary grants from the votes of the Education Department.

33. Trials with food products and curry stuffs have been made on the Experiment Stations of this Department, and are dealt with in Annexure VI., while all demonstration gardens of the Agricultural Society have undertaken similar trials during the year.

## SECTION II.

### WORK OF THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

34. The activities of the Department have been confined during the year chiefly to problems of immediate importance, owing to Messrs. Harbord, Bryce, Campbell, and Parsons being away from the Colony on Military Service.

35. Meetings of the Committee of Agricultural Experiments have been regularly held, and several matters of importance have been dealt with. The various field experiments of the Department have been continued on all experiment stations, and the results have been presented to and discussed by the Committee. Figures relating to yields of rubber from cuts of various lengths have been presented, and the percentage of rubber in latex from daily and alternate day tapping dealt with. Discussions on the various rubber tapping systems now in use in the Colony and upon the treatment and prevention of disease have taken place regularly. Coconut matters have also been dealt with from time to time, and the incidence of the new coconut disease in the Kurunegala District inquired into. The progress of the investigations into the shot-hole borer of tea, tea tortrix, and fluted scale on Acacias has also been considered. The question of controlling the spread of pests and diseases of agricultural crops has been considered in detail, and recommendations made to Government for the establishment of an inspecting force for dealing with such pests and diseases. The necessity of a properly equipped chemical laboratory at Peradeniya was also discussed, and the means of encouraging the greater production locally of food stuffs, vegetable, and curry stuffs considered.

36. Annexure I. gives detailed information as to the work of the Botanist and Mycologist during the year. There has been a very large increase in the number of specimens submitted for examination, and this division of the Department has been fully occupied in making investigations into, and examinations of, the samples submitted. The absence of the Assistant Botanist and Mycologist in Europe on Military Service has thrown a great increase of routine work on to the superior officer of this division. No very serious outbreaks of fungus disease occurred during the year, but the increasing number of inquiries being made for information, and the increasing number of samples being submitted for examination, are a clear indication of the increasing attention that is being given to diseases in agricultural crops throughout the Island. The number of rubber samples submitted for examination has greatly increased during the year, as also the samples of diseased tea plants. A bark disease of rubber, new to Ceylon, was investigated in the Badulla, Haputale, Dumbara, and Galagedara districts. It closely resembles the brown bast disease of other rubber-growing areas in the East, and is being further investigated. A new disease of coconuts occurred in the Kurunegala District during the year. This causes an abnormal fall of young nuts and a droop of the leaves. The disease has been proclaimed on the recommendations of the Committee of Agricultural Experiments, and the affected area is being inspected by the Field Assistant of the Botanist and Mycologist and by the Agricultural Instructor of the North-Western Province. Evidence so far available indicates that this disease is not very widespread. The water hyacinth has been kept under close supervision during the year, and has been dealt with near Kandy, Katugastota, Kadugannawa, Rambukkana, Eadella, Veyangoda, and Weligama. Press *communiqués* were issued on pod disease and root disease of rubber, and the attention of rubber growers drawn to the necessity of keeping plantations in a sanitary condition.

37. In general entomology the outstanding work of the year has been the attention given to fluted scale (*Icerya purchasi*). The appearance of this pest throughout several districts up-country emphasized the necessity of immediate investigation and the adoption of precautionary measures. A special assistant in entomology was selected from the passed students of the School of Tropical Agriculture, and he has inspected a considerable number of estates in the Dimbula, New Galway, Nuwara Eliya, and Hewaheta districts. Information was obtained as to the distribution of the pest and the presence or absence of predacious ladybird beetles. Local ladybirds attack the pest and assist in some degree in the control of the pest, but the most efficient control of the pest is effected by entomogenous fungi, which during the north-east monsoon season have been largely responsible for the disappearance of the pest from many localities. In the drier district near Bandarawela the pest has been more persistent, and has been found upon some tea plants. There is every reason to believe that in normal seasons this pest is

not likely to occasion serious damage, but, in view of the possibility of it causing some damage in drier localities, the assistance of the Entomological Division of the South African Department of Agriculture has been sought with a view to importing *Vedalia cardinalis*, the ladybird that keeps the pest in adequate control in South Africa.

Some work has been begun on the cutworm (*Agrotis ypsilon*) pest that causes considerable damage in up-country vegetable and flower gardens. This pest is prevented from doing much damage by the use of circular metal rings, but their use is expensive, and does not in any way interfere with the natural increase of the pest. Investigations have, therefore, been begun with the use of traps for trapping the adult moths, and with the use of poisoned baits for the larvæ.

Further investigations are also in hand into the miscellaneous insect pests of food crops and into some of the main pests of the paddy.

The special investigations into the shot-hole borer pest of tea have been continued. Figures have been obtained relating to the control pruning scheme. Beneficial results have been obtained from this method of control, but whether such a scheme can be practised with success without undue dislocation of estate routine operations has yet to be submitted to further test. Special attention has been given to paint mixtures for applying to bushes after pruning, and the question of the number of insects that emerge from buried prunings under varying climatic and soil conditions is being dealt with.

38. The Assistant Entomologist was, early in the year, assigned to special investigations into the tea tortrix pest, and he was able to carry out some useful work in connection with its life history and some parasitic enemies. In August these investigations were taken over by a Special Entomologist. Sixty estates have been visited and examined, and researches and experiments have been instituted. The pest has not been serious during the year, but useful data has been obtained, and the pest is being kept under close observation.

39. The work of the Chemical Division is given in Appendix III. Experiments have been continued in the North-Central Province and the Northern Province into the question of burning low jungle for ash for potash manufacture. Investigations have been made of Cassia and Acacia barks for tanning materials, and various analyses of soils, limes, weeds, green manures, food stuffs, and papain have been made. The routine manurial experiments of the Department with rubber, tea, cacao, and coconuts have been continued, and these results made available from time to time. The Rubber Research investigations came to a standstill when Mr. L. E. Campbell went to Europe in May, 1917, for Military Service. During the year he issued two bulletins: one on "The Natural Clotting of Rubber Latex," and the second on "Measurements of 'Bark Renewal' in Hevea." In the latter bulletin it is pointed out that, from the limited number of measurements of bark renewal that had been made, there was evidence that, under certain Ceylon conditions, trees which were tapped daily throughout the year gave a poor bark renewal, as compared with trees which were tapped on alternate days or on every third day. Further results of the vulcanization investigations made at the Imperial Institute, London, in connection with the Rubber Research Scheme, were received during the year, and were published in bulletin form. It has been decided to republish all the data obtained under this scheme in book form at an early date.

40. The work of the School Gardens Division is detailed in Appendix IV. The total number of registered school gardens attached to Government schools is now 335 and to grant-in-aid schools 68. These gardens are doing useful work, and have been of great assistance in experimenting with curry stuffs and in encouraging the greater production of food stuffs and vegetables throughout the Colony. In the Ratnapura District a very considerable cultivation of onions by villagers can be traced to the beginnings made in school gardens, and similar instances of useful work can be found in other parts of the Colony. It has been felt, however, that greater use could be made of the school gardens as the source of practical work in connection with nature study. A number of schools which have good gardens attached have therefore been selected, in consultation with the Director of Education, as central school gardens, in which the Inspectors of Schools Gardens give practical training in the uses to which the gardens should be put, and in the methods of using the material of the gardens in teaching. At these schools the whole period of one or two days, when the Inspector is present, is devoted solely to garden work. Practical work is done in the garden, and lessons taken in the school both by the teachers of the school and by the Inspector. Teachers, monitors, and boys from neighbouring schools also attend, and thereby profit by the Inspector's visits to the schools to a greater extent than formerly.

Efforts are also being made to encourage the establishment of home gardens by school children, and great assistance in this direction by the Director of Education has to be acknowledged. An attempt is also being made, with the assistance of the Hon. Dr. H. M. Fernando, to improve village poultry through the medium of some of the elementary schools.

A decision has been arrived at during the year in regard to the position of permanent economic products in the school gardens and to the disposal of their produce, and general regulations relating to school gardens have been drawn up. These regulations will shortly be printed in English and the vernaculars, and will be distributed to all teachers for their information and guidance. A crop register is also being organized, and has been partly brought into force during the year.

41. The work of the Botanic Gardens is summarized in Annexure V. At Peradeniya plantings in the Arboretum have been continued, and the Main Central drive has been completely overhauled. The nurseries have received considerable attention, and improvements have been undertaken in the South garden. At Hakgala parts of the shrubberies have been overhauled, the nurseries re-arranged, and considerable improvements begun around the Nock Memorial summer arbour. The *Acacia* collection has also been added to, and space is being allowed for its extension. Seeds from selected kinds of cinchona have been introduced from Java and have been sown. Henaratgoda Gardens have been maintained in fair condition, considering the small amount of funds that it has been possible to allocate for the upkeep of this garden. The rubber tapping experiments have been continued, and the maintenance of the young rubber plantations regularly attended to. Nuwara Eliya park has been improved in many directions, while all the gardens attached to His Excellency the Governor's and the Hon. the Colonial Secretary's residences have been maintained in good order. The work in connection with laying out the gardens attached to the Public Officers' bungalows was completed in October, a total of 45 having been dealt with. The grounds of the new Merchants' Ward of the General Hospital, Colombo, were laid out under the superintendence of the Superintendent of Botanic Gardens, and trials with fodder grasses have been begun near the military camp at Diyatalawa.

42. The Experiment Station work is detailed in Annexure VI. Much improvement has been effected at Peradeniya by the removal of all old stumps, logs, &c., from the rubber and cacao plantations. The hill slopes planted with rubber have all been terraced and provided with small contour walls of stones. All the earth dumped on the sides of drains has been backed throughout the whole station to provide better general drainage. New clearings have been made for rubber, which has been planted with Peradeniya stumps, as stumps from Henaratgoda trees were not available. A new clearing for tea has also been undertaken and planted with Huldubari Dooars Jât. Further clearings for tea and for a new economic section are also in hand. The crops of Robusta and Hybrid (Robusta or Canephora type) coffees have been satisfactory, and selected seed has been received from Java, with a view to increasing the areas on the station under coffee. New varieties of paddy have been under trial; an extension has been made of the varieties of manioc, sweet potatoes, and sugar cane introduced from Mauritius; and considerable attention given to the trial of food products and curry stuffs.

At Anuradhapura a general overhaul of the station has taken place, with a view to making a proper definition of roads, paths, &c., on the station. A new area has been levelled and planted with paddy. On this it is proposed to carry out selection and possibly manurial experiments, while a further extension will be made during the coming year. Trials with various curry stuffs have been promising. Onions and chillies have given good crops, and give promise of being very profitable. The oil palms are growing satisfactorily, and the coconuts are making progress. Dhall has given good crops, and areas are being prepared for planting with Sisal and Mauritius hemp fibres. At Maha Iluppallama, the coconut crops have improved during the year. It has been decided that this station shall be leased on a ticket of occupancy, and therefore no extension of cultivation has been undertaken.

43. The agreement between Mr. B. F. Scherffius, Adviser in Tobacco, and this Department terminated in June, 1917, and that officer returned to America. The results of experiments at Jaffna have demonstrated that improvements in the Jaffna system of cultivation and of irrigation are possible, and that of all the imported types of tobacco experimented with, the White Burley type for pipe and cigarette tobacco gave the greatest promise of success. This type of tobacco has become acclimatized to Jaffna conditions, and satisfactory crops have been cured. The 1917 crop was sold locally for 60 cents per lb., and recently there has been inquiries from Europe for supplies of a similar grade of tobacco. It has been decided to continue the experiments with White Burley for a further period of two years, with a view to testing its commercial possibilities under Jaffna conditions of soil and climate.

44. Annexure VIII. deals with the work of the School of Tropical Agriculture. The 1916 course was continued for three months for backward students. The first prize-giving was held in May with the opening of the 1917 session, and gold and silver medals were distributed to the most deserving students. Diplomas were also issued to students who have passed through the course satisfactorily, and medals and certificates granted to the teachers from Government vernacular schools who had taken a course of training.

Thirty students were admitted for the 1917 course out of 81 applicants. These students were carefully selected from all districts of the Colony, and are repesentatives of all classes of agriculturists. They will undergo a two years' course of instruction, involving considerable practical field work.

A short course for headmen was also arranged for, and sixteen were selected for training. The headmen made satisfactory progress during this period at the school. They gave close attention to their practical work on the plots, and appeared to be encouraged by the training they were able to receive. The Government Agent of the Central Province inspected them in November, 1917, and expressed his appreciation of the work that was being performed. Mr. H. L. de Mel, C.B.E., addressed the students on business qualities, and the Rev. H. Highfield on ideals of student life, while the Rev. Father M. J. Le Goc gave a lantern lecture before the debating society of the school.

The conduct of students has been good throughout, and the general tone of the school is very satisfactory. There is little doubt that the influence of the school on the agriculture of the Colony will be felt when trained students are disseminated throughout the Colony, working either on their own lands or upon estates.

45. Co-operative Credit Societies have made progress during the year. The registration of all societies that were doing no useful work has been cancelled and the societies dissolved. Twenty-six new societies have been formed during the year, and four other applications are under consideration. The number of members of societies is increasing, and paid-up share capital is being slowly brought up to a more satisfactory figure. The societies have assisted in the encouragement of a greater local production of food stuffs, and have been able to carry out useful work in connection with the co-operative distribution of manures for paddy cultivation. Manures to the value of Rs. 11,633·75 was distributed through the medium of societies during 1917, and there is little doubt that the use of manure by the small cultivators would have been negligible but for the societies' organizations. The societies are being closely and carefully supervised, but there is little doubt that a further increase in the co-operative credit inspecting staff will be necessary in the near future if really satisfactory work is to be performed. Arrangements have also been made for holding agricultural shows and prize competitions in connection with Co-operative Credit Societies during the forthcoming year.

## GENERAL.

46. The Fumigatorium at Colombo has been entirely re-modelled under the supervision of the Harbour Engineer. Arrangements have been made for movable trollies for facilitating the handling of imports that have to be fumigated or disinfected, and provision has been made for better ventilation and manipulation of the chemicals used.

47. Proposals for the co-ordination and extension of the agricultural services have been drawn up during the year and submitted to Government for consideration. Visits have been made to practically all districts of the Colony, and careful observations made of the agricultural practices being carried on. There is little doubt that with a progressive agricultural policy considerable improvements can be effected, and it is possible for new industries to be established in some parts. Some investigations have been made into the possibilities of a sugar industry for the Colony, and I am convinced that such an industry could be established with advantage. It will at the commencement possibly have to be an industry solely for the small growers, and some degree of Government assistance will have to be given during the initial stages of the establishment of the industry. The cultivation of limes for citric acid manufacture is also worthy of close investigation, and the prospects of fibre cultivation are not unpromising.

48. The development of the dry zone lands under irrigation works has been considered in conjunction with a Committee of the Agricultural Society. The report of this Committee has been submitted to Government, and the establishment of a trial peasant settlement under Nachchaduwa irrigation tank advocated.

49. Closer co-operation has been fostered between the Department of Agriculture and the Agricultural Society. This was found to be desirable in connection with the encouragement of food products throughout the Colony, and I look for the early amalgamation of these two branches of agricultural services in the Colony.

50. All officers of the Department have been called upon to perform extra work during the year owing to some members being away on Military Service. They have willingly responded to all extra calls upon their time and service, recognizing as they do that no sacrifice can at the present time be too great in the interests of the Colony, and I desire to bring to the attention of Government the whole-hearted co-operation that I have received from them all throughout the year.

## EXPENDITURE.

51. The following is a statement of expenditure for the financial year 1916–17 :—

| | Rs. | c. |
|---|---|---|
| Salaries .. .. | 116,446 | 60 |
| Travelling .. .. | 10,234 | 81 |
| Labour and upkeep— | | |
| Peradeniya Gardens .. .. | 13,780 | 89 |
| Hakgala Gardens .. .. | 4,334 | 44 |
| Nuwara Eliya Gardens .. | 1,466 | 12 |
| Henaratgoda Gardens .. | 1,993 | 23 |
| Queen's House Garden, Colombo .. | 1,866 | 16 |
| King's Pavilion, Kandy .. | 3,295 | 7 |
| Queen's Cottage, Nuwara Eliya .. | 5,935 | 64 |
| The Lodge, Kandy .. .. | 741 | 4 |
| Cuddesdon, Nuwara Eliya .. | 758 | 7 |
| Temple Trees, Colombo .. | 1,022 | 75 |
| Experiment Station, Peradeniya .. | 19,344 | 18 |
| Experiment Station, Anuradhapura .. | 7,216 | 34 |
| Experiment Station, Maha Iluppallama | 4,223 | 68 |
| Coconut Trial Ground, Chilaw .. | 2,231 | 18 |
| Labour and upkeep, School Gardens .. | 3,477 | 69 |
| Upkeep of Library, Laboratory, Herbarium, and Museum .. | 1,812 | 91 |
| Incidental expenses .. .. | 556 | 40 |
| Stationery .. .. | 1,164 | 20 |
| Printed forms .. .. | 273 | 9 |
| Agricultural Education :— | | |
| Salaries .. .. | 8,089 | 24 |
| Lecturing fees .. .. | 1,284 | 89 |
| Incidental expenses .. .. | 1,168 | 86 |
| Catering for students .. | 562 | 51 |
| Rent of quarters .. .. | 1,740 | 0 |
| Furniture .. .. | 30 | 13 |
| Stationery .. .. | 208 | 24 |
| Co-operative Credit Societies :— | | |
| Salaries .. .. | 3,690 | 0 |
| Travelling .. .. | 902 | 23 |
| Incidental expenses .. .. | 17 | 92 |
| Stationery .. .. | 59 | 98 |
| Rubber Research :— | | |
| Salaries .. .. | 6,290 | 32 |
| Travelling .. .. | 438 | 37 |
| Investigation and research .. | 7,227 | 18 |
| Incidental expenses .. .. | 260 | 20 |
| Special Expenditure :— | | |
| Experimental cultivation of tobacco .. | 3,244 | 25 |
| General laboratory expenditure for Mr. Speyer, Entomologist .. | 189 | 56 |
| Eradication of castor oil plants .. | 55 | 50 |
| Total .. | 237,633 | 87 |

This expenditure may be itemized under the following sub-heads :—

| | Rs. | c. |
|---|---|---|
| Administration .. .. .. .. | 24,633 | 58 |
| Scientific Investigations, including Special Expenditure on Rubber Research, Shot-hole Borer, and Tea Tortrix Investigations .. | 58,028 | 25 |
| Experiment Stations, including Special Expenditure on Tobacco Investigation .. .. .. .. | 52,375 | 65 |
| Botanic Gardens, including Gardens of Governor's and Colonial Secretary's Residences .. .. .. | 60,668 | 7 |
| Education (School of Tropical Agriculture and School Gardens) .. | 37,258 | 19 |
| Co-operative Credit Societies .. .. .. | 4,670 | 13 |
| Total .. | 237,633 | 87 |

## RECEIPTS.

52. The following receipts were collected during the financial year :—

| | Rs. | c. |
|---|---|---|
| Head Office (Publications, &c.) .. .. .. | 609 | 68 |
| Royal Botanic Gardens, Peradeniya .. .. | 2,926 | 17 |
| Hakgala Gardens .. .. .. .. | 385 | 95 |
| Nuwara Eliya Gardens .. .. .. | 24 | 50 |
| Henaratgoda Gardens .. .. .. | 534 | 50 |
| Experiment Station, Peradeniya .. .. .. | 12,886 | 99* |
| Experiment Station, Anuradhapura .. .. | 189 | 11 |
| Experiment Station, Maha Iluppallama .. .. | 1,233 | 68 |
| Tobacco Trial Ground, Jaffna .. .. .. | 311 | 30 |
| School of Tropical Agriculture .. .. .. | 3,303 | 46 |
| Contributions, Rubber Research Scheme .. .. | 5,910 | 43 |
| Government Stock Garden, Peradeniya .. .. | 4 | 93 |
| Total .. | 28,320 | 70 |

* This is lower than the collection in the former year, due to the low prices realized for coconuts from the Peradeniya Experiment Station, and to the non-sale of the cacao crop before the end of the financial year.

To this must be added the value of seeds and plants given gratis to Government institutions from the following :—

| | Rs. | c. |
|---|---|---|
| Peradeniya Gardens .. .. .. | 1,052 | 75 |
| Hakgala Gardens .. .. .. | 963 | 92 |
| Henaratgoda Gardens .. .. .. | 20 | 0 |
| Experiment Station, Peradeniya .. .. .. | 14 | 50 |
| Experiment Station, Anuradhapura .. .. | 10 | 0 |
| Government Stock Garden, Peradeniya .. .. | 425 | 83 |
| Total .. | 2,493 | 0 |

COMMUNIQUÉS.

53. The following *communiqués* were made to the press on matters of agricultural importance and interest during the year :—

Control of rubber diseases.
The destruction of castor oil plants in connection with shot-hole borer.
Eradication of the castor oil plant.
Coconut diseases in the Kurunegala District.
Paddy caterpillar.

PUBLICATIONS.

54. The following publications were issued during the year :—

Annals of the Royal Botanic Gardens, Peradeniya, Vol. VI., Part III., June, 1917; Vol. VI., Part IV., December, 1917.

Bulletins of the Department of Agriculture :—

No. 30.—On the Mode of Occurrence of Latex Vessels in Hevea brasiliensis.
No. 31.—Plants and Seeds List, Royal Botanic Gardens, Peradeniya.
No. 32.—Fifth Interim Report on Specimens of Plantation Para Rubber from Ceylon prepared in connection with the Rubber Research Scheme.
No. 33.—Measurements of "Bark Renewal" in Hevea.
No. 34.—Hevea Tapping Results: Experiment Station, Peradeniya, 1916.

*Leaflets.*—

No. 1.—The Value of Coconut Poonac as Manure, by M. Kelway Bamber.
No. 2.—Black Rot Disease of Tea, by T. Petch.
No. 3.—Icerya Purchasi, by E. R. Speyer.
No. 4.—Shot-hole Borer, by E. R. Speyer.
No. 5.—Hints on Cultivation of Food Products, Vegetables and Curry Stuffs.
No. 6.—Nut fall and Leaf droop of Coconuts, by T. Petch.

LEGISLATION.

55. The following regulations relating to the work of the Department were passed during the year under the Insect Pest and Quarantine Ordinance, No. 5 of 1901 : Regulations for preventing the spread of fluted scale ; additional shot-hole borer regulations.

Under "The Plant Pests Ordinance, 1907" : Proclamation of *Phytophthora* to be a pest of coconuts.

STAFF CHANGES.

56. The following staff changes were made during the year :—

(1) Mr. M. Kelway Bamber, Agricultural Chemist, was away in the Federated Malay States for one month, from May 2.

(2) Mr. G. Bryce, Assistant Botanist and Mycologist, was absent on Military Service from January 12.

(3) Mr. N. K. Jardine was appointed Entomologist for the investigation of tea tortrix, and assumed duties on July 29.

(4) Mr. H. F. Macmillan, Superintendent of Botanic Gardens, returned from leave and resumed duties on March 12.

(5) Mr. L. E. Campbell, Rubber Research Chemist, resigned his appointment and left Ceylon for Military Service on May 19.

(6) Mr. G. Harbord, Manager, Dry Zone Experiment Station, Anuradhapura, was absent on Military Service during the year.

(7) Mr. T. H. Parsons, Curator, Peradeniya Gardens, was absent on Military Service, with effect from May 19.

(8) Mr. C. Drieberg, Superintendent, Low-country Products and School Gardens, returned from leave and resumed duties on May 10. He was again on leave in India from October 1 to the end of the year.

The following appointments were made in the clerical and Garden staffs of the Department :— Mr. S. C. Ramalingam, Clerk to Superintendent of Botanic Gardens, with effect from March 1, *vice* Mr. A. S. Munesinghe, transferred. Mr. G. D. Austin was appointed Assistant in Entomology, with effect from June 28. Mr. U. B. Unamboowe, Clerk to the Superintendent, Low-country Products and School Gardens, with effect from September 1, *vice* Mr. C. D. W. Kannangara, transferred. Mr. S. L. Muttiah, Clerk, Head Office, with effect from November 1, *vice* Mr. J. E. Lobendhan, transferred. Mr. C. V. James Perera, Rubber Tapping Conductor, Experiment Station, Peradeniya, with effect from March 1, *vice* Mr. P. A. Perera, resigned. Mr. R. Siriwardene, Second Upper Gardener, was appointed to the vacant post of First Upper Gardener, with effect from July 1. Mr. C. P. Crispeyn, Assistant Foreman, Government Stock Garden, seconded for service under the Ceylon Agricultural Society, with effect from September 1.

F. A. STOCKDALE,
Director of Agriculture, and Registrar,
Co-operative Credit Societies.

March 22, 1918.

## Annexures.

## I.—REPORT ON THE WORK OF THE BOTANICAL AND MYCOLOGICAL DIVISION.

### MYCOLOGY.

CONSIGNMENTS of diseased plants for examination and report numbered 494, more than double those of 1916. Of these consignments, 250 were Hevea, 109 tea, and 21 coconut, the remainder including cacao, coffee, orange, lime, grevillea, *Tephrosia candida*, betel, plantain, dadap, acacia, tobacco, tomato, albizzia, paddy, chillies, brinjal, sorghum, maize, dhall, cherimoyer, mango, grape, cucumber, onion, Limá bean, Colocasia, cummin, *Carum copticum*, flamboyant, rose, jacaranda, and miscellaneous ornamental plants.

Visits have been made to most of the low-country districts during the year. These occupied seventy-eight days. Lectures on Hevea diseases were given at Badulla, Passara, Haputale, Galle, and Ratnapura.

### HEVEA.

Diseased pods and dead branches were generally cleared up on very many estates at the beginning of the year. This probably had some influence on the absence of pod and leaf disease during 1917 ; but it may be expected that climatic conditions will usually be the chief factor governing the prevalence of this disease. Several estates carried out experiments to determine the practicability of removing Hevea flowers or young fruits before the rain began. It is generally agreed that the former method is impracticable owing to the position of the flower spikes among the young leaf ; and, according to one experiment, the removal of the young fruits that are accessible costs about Rs. 20 per acre on ten-year-old trees. But as pod disease was not prevalent, the efficacy of this method could not be determined.

Clearing up all Hevea logs and stumps after thinning is now being generally carried out. *Ustulina zonata* is common on these decaying logs, together with *Poria hypobrunnea*. Either of these affords a sufficient reason for the removal of felled Hevea. Only one more case of *Poria hypobrunnea* as a root disease of Hevea has been recorded, though the fungus is very common on Hevea logs, and has been found in that situation on every rubber estate visited. This abundance renders very improbable the theory that *Poria hypobrunnea* is not propagated by spores. A further misconception is that the fungus cannot spread by underground mycelium. In its earlier stages it forms well-developed strands on the exterior of the root, and experiments have shown that these can spread freely through the soil.

In three instances Albizzia stumps were found to serve as a starting point for *Ustulina zonata*, which spread from their lateral roots to the roots of Hevea with which they happened to be in contact.

Extensive attacks of brown root disease were in three cases found to be due to the development of the fungus on old cacao stumps. This fact has been known since 1906. Brown root disease was found on another estate on jak, ceara, suriya (*Thespesia populnea*), cacao, and Hevea, the starting point in this case being the Ceara. It has now been determined that the fructification of brown root disease is a Fomes, either *Fomes lamaoensis* or a closely allied species, the supposed Hymenochaete fructifications being merely abortive attempts to produce the Fomes sporophore. Fully-developed fructifications have now been found on Hevea, tea, and undetermined jungle stumps.

*Fomes lignosus* (*semitostus*) developed on one estate on cacao stumps, and killed Hevea and coconuts round them.

Preliminary investigations have been made of a Hevea bark disease (new to Ceylon) which first made its appearance in Uva, and is now known to occur in the Badulla, Haputale, Dumbara and Galagedara districts. This disease appears to be identical with the " brown bast " of the Federated Malay States, and is quite different from the ordinary Ceylon claret-coloured canker. At present, it appears to be confined to those districts which are dependent solely, or chiefly, on the north-east monsoon.

### TEA.

*Poria hypobrunnea*, previously known to attack Hevea and *Tephrosia candida*, was found in one instance on tea.

A new thread blight of tea is under investigation. This differs from the common thread blight in causing a general bleaching of the outer layers of the cortex and in rapidly killing the leaf. Only one instance of its occurrence on tea has been recorded, but what appears to be the same fungus has been found on Hevea and Strobilanthes. On Hevea, it has, as yet, only been found on the branches.

A new root disease, caused by *Polyporus interruptus* B. & Br., has occurred in two or three localities. It forms white strands on the root, which are rounder and more woolly than those of *Fomes lignosus*.

One of the numerous forms of branch canker has been under investigation. The fungus concerned has been described as *Macrophoma theicola ;* it appears to have two other stages, which, however, have not been completely investigated.

A " dieback " of plucked shoots was found to be caused by *Didymostilbe Coffeae* Zimm., a fungus originally found on coffee twigs in Java.

### COCONUTS.

As mentioned above, *Fomes lignosus* (*semitostus*) has been found to kill out coconuts planted among rubber and cacao, where the cacao had been cut out and the stumps left to decay. The fungus spread underground from the cacao stumps to the coconut roots.

A disease of coconuts caused by a species of Phytophthora appeared in the Kurunegala District in the earlier part of the year. The disease has been proclaimed under the Plant Pests Ordinance, and a leaflet on the subject issued. Steps are being taken to ascertain the extent of its distribution, and to ensure the treatment of affected trees.

### GREEN MANURES, SHADE TREES, &C.

Diseases of *Acacia decurrens* and dadaps have been under investigation during the year. *Irpex subvinosus* B. & Br. has been found to cause root disease of *Acacia decurrens*, and other root diseases of this tree are being investigated. *Fomes lucidas* has caused root disease in *Acacia melanoxylon*, *Albizzia moluccana*, and *Casuarina equisetifolia*.

The practice of felling grevilleas and leaving their stumps to decay has been responsible for the usual toll of tea bushes through the subsequent attack of *Ustulina zonata*. On one estate this occurred over a large area.

Several diseases of *Tephrosia candida* have been kept under observation. *Poria hypobrunnea* is a frequent cause of root disease in this plant, and *Irpex subvinosus* B. & Br. has been found to kill it by attacking the roots, fairly generally in some districts, after it has been lopped periodically for about three years. One case of Rosellinia on Tephrosia has been recorded.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

The following parasitic fungi, or diseases, new to Ceylon, have been recorded during the year :— *Phytophthora Colocasiae* Rac., on Colocasia ; *Phytophthora Phaseoli* Thaxt. (Downy Mildew), on Lima bean ; *Vermicularia Capsici* Syd., on chillies (fruits), and a sclerotial root disease ; *Vermicularia Capsici* Syd., blossom end rot, and *Gloeosporium phomoides* Sacc., on tomato fruits, and *Cladosporium fulvum* Cooke, on tomato leaves ; *Sphaerella citricola* McAlp., on lemon ; *Phyllosticta disciformis* Penz., on Seville orange and pumelo ; *Colletotrichum gloeosporoides* Penz. (Wither tip), on pumelo ; *Macrophoma Mantegazziana* (Penz.) Berl. & Vogl, on Seville orange ; *Sphaerella Gastonis* Sacc., on coconut leaves ; *Sphaerella spinicola* E. & E. and *Cercospora rosicola* Pass., on rose ; *Cercospora Averrhoae* Petch (leaf spot), on kamaranga (*Averrhoa Carambola* L.) ; *Phyllosticta Physaleos* Sacc. (leaf spot), on Cape gooseberry ; *Ascochyta Cyphomandrae* Petch (leaf spot) and Mildew (Oidium), on tree tomato ; *Cylindrocladium Pithecolobii* Petch (leaf spot), on inga saman (*Pithecolobium Saman* Benth) ; *Fomes Caryophylli* Rac., on stem of loquat ; *Ustulina zonata* Lev., as root disease of tamarind.

### FUMIGATORIUM.

During 1917 662 cases of tea seed, 66 cases of citrus fruits, and 376 miscellaneous packages of plants have been treated at the fumigatorium.

### BOTANY.

About 400 specimens of flowering plants have been sent in for determination.

### WEEDS.

The water hyacinth re-appeared in the Kandy District in its old locality, and also at Kadugannawa. In March it was found at Rambukkana and Eadella, and a demonstration to headmen of the district was given at Polgahawela. In July, it was found at Weligama, and similar demonstrations were given. In August a number of plants were discovered near Katugastota. In December several plants were seen towards Veyangoda. Paintings of the plant have been provided in the districts where it is known, or has been supposed, to occur.

### PUBLICATIONS.

The following articles were contributed during the year to the Annals of the Royal Botanic Gardens, Peradeniya :—

Additions to Ceylon Fungi, by T. Petch.
On the Formation of Nodules in the Cortex of *Hevea brasiliensis*, by G. Bryce.
Early Ceylon Seed Lists, by T. Petch.
Revisions of Ceylon Fungi (Part V.), by T. Petch.
The Brazil Nut Tree in Ceylon, by T. Petch.
The Pollination of the Bombax, by T. Petch.

T. PETCH,
Peradeniya, January 28, 1918. Botanist and Mycologist.

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## II.—REPORT ON THE WORK OF THE ENTOMOLOGICAL DIVISION.

### GENERAL ENTOMOLOGY.

### OFFICE WORK.

NOTES, correspondence, and specimens in this division have been placed upon the card catalogue system, with the object of making the large amount of information more readily available.

### SPECIAL PESTS.

(*a*) *Tea Tortrix* (*Homona coffearia*).—Prior to the arrival of the Special Entomologist, some observations were made upon egg parasites in the Maskeliya district and upon the life history of the pest. On his arrival all notes and specimens collected were handed over to the Special Entomologist.

(*b*) *Shot-hole Borer of Tea* (*Xyleborus fornicatus*).—An account of the investigations is embodied in the report of the Special Entomologist for the study of this pest.

(*c*) *Fluted Scale* (*Icerya purchasi*).—An increase upon *Acacia decurrens* and other trees and plants necessitated attention being paid to this insect, especially as a few cases of this pest were found upon tea. In addition, there was a large increase in the distribution, which called for the appointment of an assistant, with a view to determining this distribution, and of giving advice in treatment to estates. This involved inspections of a large number of estates in the Dimbula, New Galway, Nuwara Eliya, and Hewaheta districts. Information was gathered as to the prevalence or absence of a ladybird, the larvæ of which feed upon the eggs of the scale insect, and it has been decided, with a view to assisting the local ladybird beetle in the control of the pest, to import *Vedalia cardinalis* from South Africa.

(*d*) *Cutworm* (*Agrotis ypsilon*) on vegetable has been the subject of special study at Nuwara Eliya. Experiments have been carried out with poisoned bran as a bait, and moth traps have also been tried. The experiments are not yet complete.

(*e*) *Ptinid Beetles* (*Necrobia rufipes* and *Silvanus surinamensis*) have been reported as doing serious damage to stored *copra*. The matter was taken up, but it was concluded that nothing could be done before proper sheds were erected for the storage of the product.

### OTHER INSECTS OBSERVED.

Some attention has been given to the Scolytid beetles in various trees and plants, with a view, not only to throwing light upon their little known life histories, but to establishing their true relationship to agriculture, and also of borrowing some information for the study of shot-hole borer. The attack by Scolytids of three species or more in tapped surfaces of rubber treated with tar and liquid fuel has been brought to the attention of the division by several planters, and the matter was at once taken up. At present there is no cause for anxiety, but there is a remote possibility of harm resulting in the future.

Notes have been taken on the habits of more than twenty species in seventeen different trees and plants. *Coccotrypes dactyliperda* Fab. and *Xyleborus compactus* Eich. are of some interest, the former entering the nuts of *Myristica fragrans* (nutmeg), and the latter having some connection with the growth of coffee.

The following is a list of insects reported :—

**TEA.**

LEPIDOPTERA.
*Zeuzera coffeae*, coffee borer; *Heterusia cingala*, red slug; *Psychidae*, bag worm; *Euschema palmyrah*; *Belippa* sp.

ISOPTERA.
*Calotermes militaris* and *C.* sp. ?, white ants.

DIPTERA.
*Oscinis theae.*

HOMOPTERA.
*Lecanium viride*, green bug; *L. hemisphaericum*; *Ceylonia theaicola.*

ORTHOPTERA.
*Achœta bimaculata.*

ACARINA.
*Tarsonymus transluceus*; *Brevipalpus obovatus.*

**RUBBER.**

LEPIDOPTERA.
*Comocritis pieria.*

HOMOPTERA.
*Lecanium* sp. ?; *L. viride*; *L. nigrum*; *Ceroplastes* sp.?

COLEOPTERA.
*Batocera rubus.*

HYMENOPTERA.
*Ceratina viridis.*

**COCONUT.**

LEPIDOPTERA.
*Nephantis serinopa.*

ORTHOPTERA.
*Aularches miliaris.*

HOMOPTERA.
*Aspidiotus* sp.

**CACAO.**

LEPIDOPTERA.
*Comocritis pieria*; *Arbela quadrinotata.*

**PADDY.**

LEPIDOPTERA.
*Marasmia bilinealis.*

**SUGAR CANE.**

LEPIDOPTERA.
*Grapholita schistaceana.*

HOMOPTERA.
*Phenice moesta*; *Pyrilla aberrans*, bug.

**COTTON.**

LEPIDOPTERA.
*Sylepta derogata.*

HEMIPTERA.
*Dysdercus cingulatus.*

**INDIGO.**

LEPIDOPTERA.
*Tineid.*

HOMOPTERA.
*Aspidiotus* sp.; *Dactylopius.*

COLEOPTERA.
*Bruchid.*

**CROTON.**

HOMOPTERA.
*Icerya aegyptiaca.*

**CINNAMON.**

HOMOPTERA.
*Lecanium* sp. ?

**GROUND NUT.**

ORTHOPTERA.
Crickets.

**VEGETABLES.**

LEPIDOPTERA.
*Agrotis ypsilon*, cut worm; *Plutella maculipennis*; *Crocidolomia binotalis.*

HYMENOPTERA.
*Dorylus orientalis.*

**MUSTARD.**
*Crocidolomia binotalis.*

**BANDAKKAI.**

LEPIDOPTERA.
*Tortricid.*

HEMIPTERA.
*Dysdercus cingulatus.*

HOMOPTERA.
*Lecanium* sp.; *Ricania speculum.*

**BRINJAL.**
*Leptocentrus* sp.

**CHILLIE.**
*Pulvinaria* sp.

**TOMATO.**
*Dactylopius.*

**BEANS.**

HEMIPTERA.
*Riptortus pedestris.*

DIPTERA.
*Agromyza phaseoli.*

**CITRUS.**

HOMOPTERA.
*Coccid*; *Lecanium viride*; *Aleyrodid.*

COLEOPTERA.

**LOQUAT.**

LEPIDOPTERA.
*Euproctis* sp. ?

HOMOPTERA.
*Aphid.*

**LETCHI.**

HOMOPTERA.
*Tachardia albizziae.*

**PLANTAIN.**

COLEOPTERA.
*Odoiporus longicollis.*

**CUSTARD APPLE.**

LEPIDOPTERA.
*Zeuzera coffeae.*

**DADAP.**

LEPIDOPTERA.
*Suana concolor*; *Terastria meticulosalis*; *Acherontia lachesis*; *Spalgis epius.*

HOMOPTERA.
*Coccids*; *Dactylopius citri*; *D. crotonis.*

HEMIPTERA.
*Anoploenemis phasiana.*

ORTHOPTERA.
*Aularches miliaris.*

**TEPHROSIA.**

HOMOPTERA.
*Ceroplasodes cajani*; *Icerya* sp. ?

ACARINA.
*Tetranychus* sp.

**ALBIZZIA.**

LEPIDOPTERA.
*Terias silhetana.*

**GREVILLEA.**

HOMOPTERA.
*Coccids.*

**CASSIA GRANDIS.**
LEPIDOPTERA.
*Duomitus leuconotus.*

**CEDRELA TOONA.**
LEPIDOPTERA.
*Hypsipyla robusta.*

**MADRAS THORN.**
LEPIDOPTERA.
*Psychidae.*

**EUGENIA MALACCENSIS.**
HOMOPTERA.
*Psyllidae.*

**GIANT BAMBOO.**
*Oregma bambusae.*

**ROSE.**
*Icerya aegyptiaca.*

**PSEUDARTHRIA VISCIDA.**
*Icerya* sp.

**CYCAS SP.**
*Ceroplastes floridensis.*

**DIOSPYROS.**
HOMOPTERA.
*Coccids.*

**DESMODIUM PARVIFOLIUM.**
*Icerya purchasi.*

**TERMINALIA GLABRA.**
LEPIDOPTERA.
*Antherea paphia.*

**MOMORDICA CHARANTIA.**
DIPTERA.
*Fruit flies.*

**JATROPHA PODAGRICA.**
HOMOPTERA.
*Icerya aegyptiaca.*

**ABERIA GARDNERI.**
LEPIDOPTERA.
*Atela phalantha.*

**ZIZYPHUS SP.**
*Coccid.*

*Eel worms* (*Nemaetoda*) have been recorded on snake bean in Colombo in January and on dadap at Ramboda in June.

The land snail (*Achatina fulica*) has been especially plentiful around Kandy, and is spreading markedly. Lampyrid larvæ were found feeding upon them in some numbers at Katugastota, and in August some experiments were carried out at Peradeniya to determine if these Lampyrids really fed upon the living snails. Several of the snails kept in the cages were actually killed by the larvæ, but the latter are difficult to breed and also to transport from place to place. The leech (*Hæmadipsa zeylanica*) was found attached to a snail at Kandy in July.

### LECTURES AND PUBLICATIONS.

A lecture was given to the Dimbula Planters' Association upon tea tortrix and fluted scale.

A leaflet on fluted scale was published, and articles upon the pests of food crops appeared in the "Tropical Agriculturist."

EDWARD R. SPEYER,
Acting Entomologist.

February 11, 1918.

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## SPECIAL INVESTIGATIONS INTO SHOT-HOLE BORER OF TEA.

### LITERATURE AND NOTES.

ALL the material relating to shot-hole borer has been collected together, set apart, the notes copied and placed on a card catalogue system, and the identity of all specimens has been re-determined. A correspondence has been carried on with the Indian authorities with a view to determining whether the pest has, or has not, appeared in any part of India, Assam, or Burma; there can now be little doubt that the record of the insect in tea from Assam, and almost certainly those from Travancore are erroneous. Specimens of the insect have, however, been received from Bangalore in the castor oil tree. This lends further evidence to the surmise that the castor oil tree is the true host plant of *Xyleborus fornicatus*, Eich. The borer has now been recorded in no less than twenty-three different plants belonging to twenty-three plant genera, only three of which are native to Ceylon.

### EXPERIMENTAL WORK.

(*a*) *Life History.*—It has been found impossible to rear the insect to maturity from any stage of its life history, with the exception of the last larval and pupal stages, galleries from which the female parent beetle has been removed. This is no doubt due in great part to the presence of the parent being essential for the removal of moulted larval skins and excreta; a most important point in the attainment of an effective control scheme.

(*b*) *Treatment of Prunings.*—Experiments have been carried out with special cages to determine conclusively to what depth it is necessary to bury prunings in order to prevent escape of beetles from them. So far, and the experiments are incomplete, it has been found that a larger number of beetles escape from prunings buried to a depth of 2 feet 6 inches than from those buried to depths of 2 feet, 9 inches, and 6 inches. The reason for this is not yet apparent.

Several experiments have been made in co-operation with planters to obtain a rough estimate of the loss of weight and manurial constituents occasioned by the burning of the woody portion of prunings, as compared with the gain from the burial of leaves and small twigs. It appears that less than half of the weight and of the constituents of manurial value are lost by the process of slashing the leaves and small twigs from the prunings and burning the wood, though there is doubtless also a loss in soil aeration from the process.

(*c*) *Treatment of young Tea.*—Observations on various estates confirm that the methods of "cutting across" or "slashing" when bringing tea into bearing are most conducive to severe attack, and render any control in such tea very difficult. Though young bushes allowed to run up for an extra period before bringing into bearing are often subject to considerable invasion, the latter can be in great part averted by the cutting out of infected branches at a suitable time before the bushes are pruned down.

(*d*) *Paints.*—Special attention has been paid to the manufacture of a suitable paint for application to bushes after pruning, to act in such a way that adult beetles may be killed, and some protection may be afforded subsequently without injury to the bush. It has been established that an oil is an essential for the mixture, but so far it has not been found possible to fulfil all the requirements necessary. Coconut oil and resin have been used on a large scale to determine cost of application, and a very large number of insects were destroyed by it, without permanent damage to the bushes; but the cost of the mixture is too great. Several other oils are now being experimented with.

(*e*) *Trap Trees.*—Branches of *Terminalia catappa* were laid down at the Experiment Station to act as a trap for the borer. Considering the small attack of borer in the tea plots, it is significant that a few beetles were attracted to the branches. The dying branches of this tree afford the only instance yet known of shot-hole borer breeding successfully in any other than healthy plant tissue, with the exception of cacao. It is proposed to carry out experiments on a large scale with these branches and with castor oil trees.

(*f*) *Control Pruning.*—The experiment on 38 acres of tea at Poonagalla was completed in January. The results have been satisfactory, but the permanency and practicability of the scheme are not established. In February another experiment was started on Moragalla estate, Galaha, and the results, together with those from 90 acres at Sarnia, Badulla, it is not yet possible to judge.

### VISITS TO ESTATES.

The following estates have been visited in connection with shot-hole borer work :—

January : Poonagalla Group, Sarnia Group, Elmshurst, Yelverton, Mahakande, Bellwood, Moragalla.

February : Moragalla, Poonagalla Group.

March : Moragalla.

April : Sarnia Group, Hopton, Ambalangoda, Shawlands, Swinton, Haputale, Sherwood, Kelburne, Wiharegalla, Kalupahane, Batgodde.

May : Telbedde, Cobo, Cullen, Augusta.

June : Rayigam, Halwatura, Gasnawa.

July : Poonagalla Group.

August : Geragama, Kirimettia.

September : Poonagalla Group.

### LECTURES.

Lectures on shot-hole borer were given to the Kalutara, Kegalla, and Dimbula District Planters' Associations.

### PUBLICATIONS.

A leaflet, with figure, was circulated to planters.

EDWARD R. SPEYER,
*Entomologist for Shot-hole Borer.*

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## SPECIAL INVESTIGATION INTO TEA TORTRIX.

THE tortrix investigation was taken over by the Tortrix Entomologist on August 1, 1917. The number of letters received on the subject since that date being 80, and the number sent 125. Permits to forward material to the tortrix laboratory have been issued to 14 estates coming within "The Insect Pest and Quarantine Ordinance, No. 5 of 1901," for "fluted scale" (*Icerya purchasi*). Sixty estates have been visited and examined, 14 in August, 23 in September, 7 in October, and 16 in November. Of which, 50 are in Central Province, 9 in Uva, and 1 in Sabaragamuwa. Eighty-two estates are in correspondence and on the index file of the laboratory. In the course of 1918 an endeavour will be made to open correspondence and file every estate infected with tortrix.

A complete bibliography of *Homona coffearia* has been compiled. From field observations the food plants of *H. coffearia* other than tea up to the present moment number thirteen, and are as follows :—

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Amaryllideæ | *Eucharis grandiflora* .. | Lilly | Groteaceæ .. | *Grevillea robusta* .. | Grevillea |
| Lauraceæ .. | *Cinnamomum camphora* | Camphor | Rosacea .. | *Rosa* .. | Rose |
| | *Persea gratissima* .. | Avocado Pear | Sterubaceæ.. | *Theobroma cacao* .. | Cacao |
| | *Acacia decurrens* .. | Acacia | Urticaceæ .. | *Artocarpus integrifolia* | Jak |
| Leguminasæ | *Erythrina lithosperma* | Dadap | Verbenaceæ | *Duranta plumeri* .. | Duranta |
| | *Pithecolobium saman* .. | Inga Saman | | | |
| Myrtaceæ .. | *Eucalyptus robusta* .. | Red (?) Gum | | | |
| | *Psidium cattleyanun* .. | Red Guava | | | |

The insect has been observed in the field and in the laboratory on the above-mentioned plants. It has also been recorded by planters on citrus species, pelargonium vars., Acalypha sp., stephanotis, crysanthemum, michælmas daisy, sword bean, and cow bean. Research and experiments have been instituted to ascertain—

(1) The exact life cycle of the insect.
(2) The number of broods per annum.
(3) The egg-laying "seasons" (for various localities).
(4) The effect of climate and elevation on the rate of increase of the pest.
(5) The variation of metamorphosis according to the altitude.
(6) The number, value, and parentage of parasites.
(7) The value and benefit of predacious insects, birds, and bats.
(8) The possibility of utilizing tendencies of protective resemblance of adults as a means of trapping.

(1) Regarding the exact life history of the insect, it is yet too early in the investigations to give a definite statement unaffected by the results of previous investigators. It is preferable to allow at least 2,000 individuals to emerge before giving definite figures, for the time occupied in the different periods of metamorphosis varies so much that it is advisable to get many results before working out the average. The life cycle has been completed in the laboratory, and is being worked upon every day ; at the close of the check and up-country experiments a detailed report will be submitted.

(2) To ascertain the number of broods per annum necessitates a year's study of the insect.

(3) The remarks under (2) embrace the question of egg-laying seasons. As has been stated by E. E. Green* : "My own ..... observations lead me to think that the principal egg-laying season occurs during the earlier months of the year, from February to April or May, during which time two or more broods follow each other in rapid succession, but this requires corroboration."

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* "Tropical Agriculturist," Vol. XXXVI., p. 329.

(4) The effect of climate has been very noticeable. Heavy and continuous rain appears detrimental to the propagation of the insect. Those which have completed the final ecdysis appear to pupate prematurely in an endeavour to escape the harmful circumstances. An interesting point in connection with this is that from 75 to 85 per cent. of these prematurely pupated insects are males. It is noticeable in inclement weather that the majority of a brood turn out males. At first the investigator was led to believe that this was a question of sex determination by environmental influence, but it appears on the evidence of investigation it is merely a matter of the males being more capable of enduring adverse circumstances. Conditions opposing the continuation of the species cause what appear an excess of males, but which in reality is an elimination of females. This is probably one of the reasons why in excessively wet weather tortrix "disappears," there being a too meagre proportion of females to continue the race.

One, if not the chief, reducing factor in wet weather is the so-called "scour." This malady takes the form of a severe diarrhœtic condition of the larvæ; it is brought about by the absorption, during feeding, of a superabundance of moisture, which appears to hinder assimilation and sets up an irritation of the alimentary canal. Thorough nutrition is prevented, the larvæ become anæmic, development is arrested, and death quickly occurs.

Of other sicknesses to which tortrix larvæ are subject, and which have come under observation, may be mentioned several fungi: Yeast affecting the internal anatomy and causing death; Gibellula on pupæ; Isaria and Cephalosporium on larvæ; "Wilt" has lately been observed on tortrix larvæ, and will receive the research it warrants.

The yeast presents an interesting problem. Numerous larvæ found dead in the fields have shown on examination what may be called, for a better term, a "congested" state of the internal anatomy caused by yeast. An epidemic that raced through the laboratory cultures showed evidence of yeast. The economic importance of this fungus as affecting tortrix will be investigated.

Dry weather appears to favour the development of the insect, for, according to general opinion and that of previous investigators, February, March, April, and May are the most serious months of tortrix attack.

The south-west monsoon is responsible for a general distribution of the pest. All ridges exposed to this monsoon become infested. The investigator has suggested, and in two cases advised, the planting of dadaps along south-west ridges to test their practicability as tortrix traps. It is expected this screen of dadaps will break the drive, or forced flight, of the adults, and with careful and periodical examination of the trees, eggs and larvæ may be collected, and thus prevent a general distribution through the tea of the south-west aspects.

(5) Seven experiments have been instituted up-country in order to ascertain the variation of metamorphosis according to altitude and locality. These are: Three in Maskeliya at elevations of 4,000, 4,200, and 5,000 feet; one in Agrapatna at 4,000 feet; one in Talawakele at 4,200 feet; one at Pundaluoya at 5,200 feet; and one at Bogawantalawa at 4,000 feet. The objects of the experiments are to ascertain—

(*a*) The exact periods occupied in the various stages of metamorphosis.
(*b*) The proportion of males to females.
(*c*) How soon after emergence fecundation takes place.
(*d*) How long mating occupies.
(*e*) At what period of the day or night fecundation takes place.
(*f*) How soon after copulation the male dies.
(*g*) How soon after impregnation egg laying takes place.
(*h*) How long egg laying takes place.
(*i*) How many eggs are laid per female.
(*j*) How many eggs are laid per mass.
(*k*) What period of day or night egg laying takes place.
(*l*) How soon after egg laying the female dies.
(*m*) If the larval environment immediately before pupation appears to have any control of sex.
(*n*) If the pupal environment appears to influence sex.
(*o*) If temperature appears to influence sex.

(6) As to the number, value, and parentage of parasites, the following facts have been ascertained:—

There are two on the egg: *Trichogramma australicum*, *T. minutum*, or *Trichogrammatœida nana* (?). These have been reported from Hanguranketa, Alton, Midlothian, and Mottingham estates, the total number of parasitized eggs being 46. No parasites have been observed since August, though over 9,000 egg masses have been examined from the various districts.

Two species of Proctrotrypidæ, Genus *Proctrotrypes*.

Two Ophionidæ; *Ophion bicarinatus* and *Phytodiætus capuæ*, and one Syrphidæ, have been hatched from tortrix larvæ, and a Chalcid, genus *Leucospsis*, has been developed from the pupæ.

There is no lack of parasites, but the rate of increase of the parasites as against that of the host, together with the climatic influence on the development of both, must be carefully considered before the percentage of utility of the parasites can be ascertained.

Should the egg parasites appear in sufficient abundance to permit of extensive propagation, there is little doubt that by the application of time and money for the development and distribution of these parasites the pest would be systematically reduced along natural lines to such an extent that by the adoption of economic artificial measures any local outbreak of the pest would be immediately checked.

(7) The value and benefit of predacious insects, birds, and bats are being closely studied

Of predacious insects, the investigator is not in a position to speak except of one family, namely, the mason wasps, which have been observed. These account for a number of larvæ, by removing them from the curled leaves and carrying them to their nests as food for their own species.

Birds present a unique problem. On the evidence of what is known of tortrix and the study made of the habits of the insectivorous birds of Ceylon it is evident that these birds do not reduce tortrix to any appreciable extent, but that they devour the parasites of the tortrix and so tend to promote the continuance of the pest. Research is being continued on this point.

Of insectivorous bats, the Rhinolophidæ, Nycteridæ, Vespertilionidæ, and Emballonuridæ are under observation, and an analysis of the stomach contents being made to ascertain the percentage, if any, of tortrix devoured in tortrix areas.

(8) By studying the qualities of protective resemblance of the adults, with a view to trapping them by placing material affording shelter and colour resemblance, a system of traps may prove useful; but this matter hinges on the question of egg-laying "season," for to trap males that have fertilized females, and females which have already oviposited will be a waste of time and money. When the egg-laying "seasons" are accurately ascertained, these traps may prove beneficial in arresting egg laying.

In the near future experiments will be made to find, if possible, an economical, practical, and useful wash to spray tea bushes to kill the larvæ, and at the same time cause no injury to the bushes or to the tea sample.

N. K. JARDINE,
Entomologist for Tea Tortrix.

Peradeniya, January 24, 1918.

## III.—REPORT ON THE WORK OF THE CHEMICAL DIVISION.

DURING the year I was in residence 187 days at Peradeniya Experiment Station, and for five months acted for Mr. C. Drieberg as Secretary of the Ceylon Agricultural Society, in addition to my other duties. Several visits were made to the Chilaw and Negombo coconut experiments, and to Anuradhapura *re* the Nachchaduwa land settlement scheme and for potash experiments. Visits were also made to Mannar, Mullaittivu, Galle, and other places to inspect the Agricultural Society's experimental grounds, &c. As Chairman of the Sub-Committee of the Miscellaneous Industries Commission and member of other Sub-Committees and the Land Settlement Committee, several visits were made to different parts of Ceylon, especially with regard to sardine canning, glass making, and the local production of charcoal and acetic acid, potash, and paper-making and tanning materials. Inquiries have also been made as to the local manufacture of chocolate, and numerous experiments conducted in Colombo to find a process for the manufacture of caffeine from tea fluff and red leaf, with satisfactory results.

The question of using Jaffna matting for packing rubber has also been investigated, and mats supplied for a trial shipment of some tons to England for report. The cost of suitable mats for 120 to 150 lb. of rubber is about 42 cents in Colombo, and if tied with coir rope instead of hoop iron the total cost should be under 75 cents, or 0·5 cents per lb. of rubber. Should the reports on the rubber be satisfactory, an unlimited supply of matting made to a standard size can be obtained from Jaffna and the neighbouring islands, and an industry established of considerable benefit to the cultivators.

*Potash Manufacture.*—Experiments were made at Anuradhapura and Iranaimadu on burning jungle for ash, the yield being approximately the same in each case, but considerably below previous experiments at Vavuniya. At Iranaimadu the experiment was kindly carried out by Mr. T. Hamer, the jungle was mostly small palu growing in the tank bed. Two acres yielded fifty sacks of ash weighing 1 ton 14 cwt. 3 qr. and 5 lb. at a total cost of Rs. 164, including cost of an overseer and sacks. The ash contained about 6 per cent. potash, and with the lime and phosphoric acid was worth about Rs. 54 per ton. Much of the ash was said to have been lost by high winds, and costs could be considerably reduced in practice. Shallow pits giving a 50 feet radius for carrying the material were found most suitable for the burning.

At Anuradhapura the leaves, small branches, and undergrowth only were burned, after the removal of firewood for the railway. About fourteen bags of ash were obtained per acre worth approximately Rs. 56. Here also the contractor states that the cost per ton can be greatly reduced with practice. The results are inconclusive, but point to the advisability of further experiments being made after the north-east monsoon under personal supervision. Other sources of potash examined were the mother liquor from salt pans, plantains, coconut husk, and shells, and the plant *Artemesia vulgaris* (wormwood), which is largely grown as a hedge in the Nuwara Eliya District. The ash of the latter is rich in potash, 37·8 per cent., and is worth about Rs. 180 per ton, the air drought plant containing 7·1 per cent. of ash. Coconut husks, averaging slightly over 1 lb. in weight, gave 1·7 per cent. of ash, containing 15·5 per cent. of potash and 27·6 per cent. of chlorine as salt. An average yield is 33·8 cwt. of husks per acre, equal to one ton of ash from 36·5 acres. A potash salt containing 26·7 per cent. of potash is now being manufactured from coconut husk and put on the market.

Coconut shells averaging 0·37 lb. each gave 0·48 per cent. of ash, containing 24·5 per cent. of potash and 8·1 per cent. of chlorine as salt. These ashes were made by Mr. A. E. Rajapakse at Negombo. By more complete burning the percentages of potash and other useful constituents of the ash can be considerably increased.

Inquiry was also made as to paper-making materials, and various woods were examined. Coconut leaves yielded a fair amount of cellulose easily bleached, and it is estimated that the annual yield per acre of mature leaves is 14,000 lb., which would give 1,120 lb. of cellulose. The lagoon at Mullaittivu has an area of about 1,000 acres covered with a dense growth of bulrushes 6 feet to 8 feet high. This material yielded 21 per cent. of cellulose after treatment with 5 per cent. caustic soda, which was reduced to 14·7 per cent. with further boiling under pressure. The difficulty in obtaining a suitable "half stuff" in Ceylon either by the mechanical or the sulphite process is owing to the great variation in the trees of the forests of Ceylon. A process to prepare mechanical wood pulp and compress it into boards for packing material as suggested by Mr. F. Lewis might be feasible, and help to solve the question of boxes for the chief exports.

*Tanning Materials.*—Analyses were made of Cassia and Acacia barks, some of which yield valuable tannins, but the percentage varies considerably at different periods. *Acacia eburnea* grows freely in the Mannar District, but the old bark contains only 1·33 per cent. of tannin. *Cassia auriculata* is common in the dry zones, the bark containing 12·48 per cent. of tannin. This is largely employed in Indian tanneries, the leather being consistently good. Rights of collection are sold by the Forest Department.

The analytical work conducted in Colombo includes analysis of food stuffs, papain, tobacco, iron ores and other mineral manures, limestones, waters, weeds, green manures, wood ashes, soils, &c. The latter included samples of black soil from near Tunukkai, in the Northern Province, kindly taken by the Government Agent, Northern Province. This black soil extends over a large area between the North road and Mannar District, where the climate and rainfall should be suitable for cotton cultivation. The soils are in a fine state of division, but contain little colloidal clay; during drought they contract, forming wide deep cracks. Compared with Mississippi cotton soils, they are much poorer in potash and phosphoric acid, but about equal in lime and magnesia. Compared with the black cotton soils of

the Madras Presidency in South Arcot and Madura, they are richer in nitrogen, but rather poorer in potash and phosphoric acid. The percentage of lime and magnesia is variable in both cases, but all the Tunukkai soils are neutral or alkaline in reaction, and are very poor in actual humus. The climate is drier than in the Anuradhapura District and more suitable for cotton cultivation, but is said to be very unhealthy.

The ash and chlorine figures of the tobaccos grown at the Experiment Station in Jaffna were investigated owing to their effect on the burning qualities, also the well waters used for irrigation purposes. The chlorine was less than in previous years, and averaged 1·28 per cent. on the dry tobacco, and the ash averaged 18·12 per cent.

*Papain.*—The production of papain has extended, and several samples were tested for purity. Generally, the purity was good. The experiments on the yield from long and round fruits showed little difference.

*Limestones.*—Several samples were analysed, most of which contained a large proportion of magnesia, and were in consequence of no manurial value. One sample contained the proportion of lime to magnesia as found in Dolomite, and most can be described as dolomitic limestones. Coral lime was generally pure, but was not always well burned, owing to the poor fuel available near the coast. Improvement is required in this respect.

*Iron Ores.*—An iron ore with crystalline structure from Peradeniya district contained 94·40 per cent. of oxide of iron, with a specific gravity of 5·09. A sample of iron ore from the Matara District occurring as large nodules with a silvery fracture was a variety of iron pyrites (iron sulphide) containing 67·2 per cent. oxide of iron and with a specific gravity of 5·2.

*Paddy Analysis.*—Three samples of low-grown paddy and one of hill paddy were analyzed. The latter contained rather more protein and less ash fibre and starch than the low-grown paddy. The composition was very similar, the most marked feature being the high proportion of silica in the ash in each case, viz., 77·4 and 74·5 per cent.

*Leucæna Glauca Seeds.*—The pods and seeds were analysed, the latter having an analysis somewhat similar to linseed meal. The nutritive ratio of the seeds and linseed meal is 1 : 1·9 and 1 : 1·6 respectively, while the total food units are 131 and 137. The seed and leaves are largely employed in Mauritius as cattle food, and may prove useful in the Jaffna District, where fodder is so deficient in the dry months.

*Rubber.*—Manurial experiments at Gangaroowa were continued throughout the year, the proportion of nitrogen, phosphoric acid, and potash being increased in the respective plots. All except the mineral mixture plot show a slight increase over 1916. The average yield per tree from all the plots is 4·13 lb. per tree, the phosphoric acid plot giving 4·62 lb., the nitrogen plot 4·45 lb., and the potash plot 3·73 lb. per tree. The lowest plot is that manured with mineral mixture, the yield being 3·59 lb. per tree.

*Tea.*—The green manuring experiments have been continued, and further improvement is recorded, especially in the Manipuri plot 149, originally interplanted with dadaps. Calculated to 2,722 bushes per acre the crop has now increased to 2,083 lb. per acre in 1917, and an average of 1,764 lb. per acre since 1914 and 1,290 lb. per acre for the previous seven years.

Plot 144, Assam-Hybrid Jât interplanted with dadaps in 1912, also shows a marked improvement over plot 145 untreated. The average yield of the two plots for seven years 1907 to 1913 was 860 lb. and 808 lb. respectively, and from 1914 to 1917, when the effect of the dadaps had been felt, the average yields were 1,327 lb. and 1,061 lb.

During the second half of 1917 certain acre plots have been divided for annual manuring experiments and manured in duplicate with mixtures containing 20 lb. of one or more of the chief manurial constituents : nitrogen, phosphoric acid, and potash.

Although the average yield of tea from all the plots has been maintained, deterioration of the wood is marked in the plots without permanent green manures.

January 26, 1918.

M. KELWAY BAMBER,
Government Chemist.

## IV.—REPORT ON THE WORK OF SCHOOL GARDENS.

*Changes.*—Mr. C. Drieberg, the Superintendent, was on leave from January to May, and again went on four months' leave from October 1. Mr. C. D. W. Kannangara, the Head Clerk, was transferred to the Prisons Department, and was succeeded by Mr. U. B. Unamboowe on September 1. Mr. C. P. Crispeyn, Assistant Foreman of the Stock Garden, was seconded for service as an Instructor of the Agricultural Society. The vacancy caused by this transfer has not been filled. The office of the Superintendent, which was in the Royal Botanic Gardens, was removed to the Government Stock Garden, Peradeniya Junction.

*School Gardens.*—The total number of registered Government school gardens at the end of the year was 335, as compared with 327 in 1916. There are also 68 gardens attached to grant-in-aid schools, against 57 the year before. Owing to the curtailment of votes, the strictest economy had to be observed in supplying implements, &c., to school gardens during the year. The cost of these implements has risen by 80 per cent. since 1914. It is, however, encouraging to find that the teachers themselves have realized these drawbacks, and that they are continuing to maintain a high standard of efficiency, notwithstanding the many difficulties they had to face. Gratifying testimony of the value of the work in Ceylon comes from Mr. J. Harward, late Director of Education in Ceylon. Writing to the Superintendent from Queensland on August 5, 1917, he says : "Everything that I saw has convinced me of the value of the school garden movement. In some parts of Queensland they are doing some good work with it, but not nearly so much as they might or ought, nor so much as you are doing in Ceylon."

The following is the award list for the year under review :—

*Western Province.*

Special awards of Rs. 25 : Hunumulla and Kiriwattuduwa.

Rs. 20 awards : Paragastota.

Rs. 15 awards : Alutgama, Kirindiwela, Danowita, Bellapitiya, and Talahitiya.

Rs. 10 awards : Kurikotuwa, Bandurugoda, Galpata, Govinna, Illimbe, Tantirimulla, Kumbaloluwa, Uduwara, Walallawita, Mugurugampola, and Handapangoda.

*Central Province.*

Special awards of Rs. 25 : Alawatugoda and Gunnepana Girls.
Rs. 20 awards : Ankumbura, Paranagama, and Mediwake.
Rs. 15 awards : Kobbekaduwa, Yatawatta, and Galgedawela.
Rs. 10 awards : Akuruna, Paranagama Girls, Haloluwa, Padiyapelella, Kalugala, Pusela, Menikdewila, Gunnepana, Butawatta Girls, and Handessa.

*Southern Province.*

Special award of Rs. 25 : Horadugoda.
Rs. 20 award : Nagoda.
Rs. 15 awards : Nakulugamuwa, Nihiluwa, Tissamaharama, Alapaladeniya, Kotapola, and Narandeniya.
Rs. 10 awards : Tawalama, Gonagala, Opata, Talpawila, Paraduwa, Berelapanatara, Warapitiya, Urubokka, Bopagoda, Rotumba, and Aparakka.

*Northern Province.*

Rs. 10 award : Mamaduwa (Etambagaskada).

*Eastern Province.*

Rs. 20 award : Eravur.

*North-Western Province.*

Special awards of Rs. 25 : Boyagama, Nakkawatta, Kankaniyamulla, and Makandura.
Rs. 20 awards : Awulegama, Weuda, Ibbagamuwa, and Borawewa.
Rs. 15 awards : Walahapitiya, Wekada, Bandarakoswatta, Wariyapola, Galgamuwa, Balalla, Mahananneriya, Ambanpola, and Wadakada.
Rs. 10 awards : Ehetuwewa, Gokarella, Medamulla, Tammennawetiya, Buluwela, Gonigoda, Girilla, and Poramadal.

*North-Central Province.*

Rs. 15 awards : Eppawala and Ralapanawa.
Rs. 10 awards : Mahaelagamuwa, Mahamankadawala, and Tammuttugama.

*Province of Uva.*

Special awards of Rs. 25 : Tennapanguwa.
Rs. 10 awards : Haputale, Ettampitiya, Bibilegama, and Dikwella.

*Province of Sabargamuwa.*

Special awards of Rs. 25 : Madampe, Balangoda Girls, and Beddewela.
Rs. 20 awards : Pallekanda and Getiyamulla.
Rs. 15 awards : Opanaika, Ambepussa, and Wakirigala.
Rs. 10 awards : Galagama and Pallekanda Girls.

The main objects of school gardens proper (*i.e.*, making the surroundings of the school interesting and attractive, encouraging neat and methodical work, inculcating a pride in manual labour, as well as serving as a means of introducing new products to backward districts) have been attained. It was, however, felt necessary to co-ordinate the work of the school garden and the classroom so as to develop the educational side of the work as far as possible. With this object in view a number of school gardens in central situations have been selected with a view to initiating this special work. Ultimately the scheme of co-ordinated nature teaching will be extended to all garden schools.

*Home Gardens.*—For several years past school children have been encouraged to establish small plots attached to their dwellings and work them on the same lines as their school gardens. Further impetus to this movement was given by the assistance of the Director of Education, who has called upon teachers to pay special attention to this important work, while the Ceylon Agricultural Society has undertaken to award a number of medals to teachers and certificates to boys showing the best results.

*Poultry Scheme.*—A scheme for the improvement of the village poultry through schools has, with the approval of the Director of Education, been launched on the initiative and with the assistance of the Hon. Dr. H. M. Fernando, who has also supplied the necessary pens of birds. The scheme requires that the breed (white leghorns) be kept pure, and that the eggs produced be sold to the school boys at ordinary rates, on the understanding that they should only be used for hatching purposes, the proceeds of such sales going to the teacher. At the end of a year a prize of Rs. 5 will be awarded to the best pair of pure bred birds reared by the boys in their own homes at each centre. The following schools have been supplied :—

Wahakotte Roman Catholic school, Teldeniya Church Mission Society school, and Matugama girls' vernacular school. It is intended to gradually extend the operation of the scheme.

*Government Stock Garden.*—The work of the Government Stock Garden, which was moved to Peradeniya Junction in the early part of last year, was carried on as satisfactorily as circumstances permitted. Nurseries of local varieties of fruits and ornamental plants have been maintained and added to considerably. 4,997 economic and ornamental plants and 4,404 packets of seeds were distributed among school gardens during the year.

The Ceylon Agricultural Society distributed during the year about 8,981 packets of vegetables and curry stuff seeds to school gardens and home gardens.

ALEX. PERERA,
Acting Superintendent, Low-country Products and School Gardens.

Peradeniya, January 31, 1918.

## V.—REPORT ON THE WORK OF BOTANIC GARDENS.

### ROYAL BOTANIC GARDENS, PERADENIYA.

NEW WORKS.

THE principal new work undertaken and completed during the year was in the southern section, where a considerable amount of levelling and terracing has been effected. The work necessitated the transfer of a portion of the new palmetum to the slope below the former draughtsman's quarters. This area has been cleared of much superfluous growth of old trees, bamboo, cacao, &c., and the surface levelled. It has been decided to utilize the ground for an extension of the palmetum.

It was decided that the Gardens cooly lines under construction should be within the Gardens precincts, and they are now in course of erection in the bend of the bank of the river behind the Gardens subordinate staff quarters. Two out of three of the lines were almost completed by the Public Works Department by the end of the year.

### CULTIVATION, PRUNING, &c.

The borders of trees, shrubs, &c., on both sides of the Main Central drive have had special attention, the front portion being thoroughly dug, manured, and cleared of coarse roots and weeds. Most of the shrubs, &c., in the front three rows were transplanted and re-arranged, the commoner kinds reduced in number, and interesting or showy kinds added.

The Nepenthes border has been overhauled, and a border of the named lilies (Hippeastrums, &c.) planted near the orchid house.

Much useful pruning, shaping, or thinning out of trees have been effected during the year.

A large tree of *Schizolobium excelsum*, which for many years formed a conspicuous object, leaning over the Main Central drive, had to be cut down, as it was considered unsafe. A large specimen of *Hura crepitans* near by having died from root disease, and several other trees which were either similarly affected or had been overcrowded, were also removed, the ground being afterwards liberally treated with lime.

### PLANTING OUT.

A number of new additions have been made, and such plants as had attained to a sufficient size were planted out in their respective natural orders in the arboretum or in other selected sites.

A mixed croton hedge was planted on the west boundary of the ornamental nurseries. Preparations were begun for planting hedges along the boundaries of the compounds of the new bungalows for the clerical staff, and some 170 feet of Hibiscus hedge was planted before the end of the year.

### FRUIT AND SEED PRODUCTION.

The year was, on the whole, unusually poor in regard to fruit production. Mangosteen and rambutan trees in the gardens failed to bear any fruit ; while durian, mango, and avocado pear bore very sparsely. A Brazil nut tree produced 33 fruits, from which 216 selected seeds were obtained and sown for raising stock.

Rubber seed production was normal, though somewhat lower at Henaratgoda than usual. 127,000 seeds from the old trees were collected. A total of 119,000 seed were sold, and the balance were sown in nurseries. No. 2 tree produced only 776 seeds, and these were sown at Peradeniya Experiment Station for propagation and selection.

### NOTES OF BOTANICAL INTEREST.

*Agathis robusta*, the Kauri pine of Queensland, introduced at Peradeniya in 1865, produced fertile seeds here for the first time, and some eighty seedling plants have been raised. The honour of first raising plants from locally-produced seed is, however, due to Mr. F. H. Fraser, of Pitakande Group, Matale. His trees preceded those at Peradeniya by a few months, and he kindly presented the Gardens with a number of seedlings. It has been decided to plant an avenue of this handsome tree in the Gardens during the next rainy season.

*Araucaria Cunninghamii*, the Moreton Bay pine, another handsome coniferous tree of Eastern Australia, introduced here in 1848, produced fertile seed early in the year on Goonambil estate, Wattegama, and Mr. C. Gibbon, the Superintendent, kindly contributed five well-established seedling plants to the Peradeniya collection.

*Baikæa insignis*, a striking leguminous tree of tropical Africa, introduced at Peradeniya in 1902, having flowered for the last three years consecutively, has this year produced a few seeds for the first time.

*Galphimia brasiliensis* and *G. nutans* flowered here during the year for the first time. *Acanthus pubescens*, which also flowered and fruited for the first time, is an acquisition to our ornamental flowering shrubs. A stock has been propagated both for distribution and planting in the Gardens.

### ACCLIMATIZATION.

*Persian Clover* (*Trifolium resupinatum*).—Seed of this valuable fodder plant was obtained from Northern India in June, with the object of testing its suitability to the climate. Some were sown at once at Peradeniya and Hakgala, and germinated freely within a week. Subsequently, however, the seedlings at Peradeniya languished and died, but those at Hakgala Gardens have survived so far, though it is yet too early to state how far the plant is likely to become an acquisition as a stock feed.

*Hymenodictyon timoriense* Span., the bark of which is said to be "an astonishing though little known remedy for dysentery and flesh wounds," was kindly presented to the Gardens by the Bombay-Java Trading Co., Batavia. The tree is a native of Timor and neighbouring islands, and is commonly known as Pasolar, the bark being known as "Kayoe Timor bark." One plant has survived out of two received, and this appears to be now reasonably well established.

### PESTS.

The so-called "Kalutara snail" (*Achatina fulica*), though a scourge in Kandy for the last five or six years, has not become prominent at Peradeniya until recently. Collecting and destroying the snails and their egg masses has so far prevented the pest from obtaining a firm hold in the Gardens, but it is becoming firmly established in the neighbourhood.

The dodder parasite (*Cuscuta chinensis*) made an appearance on grass in the northern end of the Gardens early in the year, having apparently been brought across from the other side of the river, where it is somewhat plentiful. It was, however, soon eradicated.

Several species of the parasitic Loranthus continue to be troublesome in the Gardens, attacking numerous trees quite irrespective of their botanical affinity. Coolies have been employed from time to time on keeping the plant in check by cutting out and burning it.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

The work of making gardens at the new bungalows in Colombo for Government officers, commenced in 1916, was completed at the end of October, 1917. Forty-five gardens in all were taken in hand on sites which consisted almost exclusively of loose sand ; soil and manure were brought in, lawns made, and hedges, shade trees, &c., planted, further development being left to the occupants. The average cost per garden was Rs. 630.

*General Hospital, Colombo.*—Improvements in the vicinity of new Merchants' Ward were undertaken and carried out during the year under the supervision and advice of this Department.

*Fodder Grass Trial at Diyatalawa.*—On the initiative of the Military authorities, the subject of growing fodder grasses at Diyatalawa was reported on by the Superintendent of Botanic Gardens. A plot was selected near the military camps, prepared and planted towards the end of the year with Mauritius grass (*Panicum muticum*), *Paspalum dilatatum*, and Guinea grass (*Panicum maximum*) with a view to determine the practicability of growing such grasses in this locality for supplying the Ceylon Mounted Rifles horses when at camp. The work is still in progress.

The Superintendent visited and reported on the sacred bo-trees (*Ficus religiosa*) at Jayasekarama and Tilakaratnarama temples, and also attended to planting trees at the Royal College, naming and labelling trees in the grounds of the Colombo Museum, Railway Head Office grounds, improvement at Diyatalawa Camp, and of the military hospital grounds, Kandy.

### INTERCHANGE OF PLANTS AND SEEDS.

Exchanges with other botanic institutions abroad have been necessarily restricted. Thus, the receipts were 238 packets of seeds and 90 plants; issues, 280 packets of seeds and 180 plants. A large number of plants, cuttings, and bulbs were issued free to Government institutions in the Island, chiefly to new Government bungalow gardens in Colombo before completion. The sale of plants sold to the public during the year realized Rs. 1,859·10, and that of seeds Rs. 279·60, the latter including Rs. 60·50 for Hevea seed.

### METEOROLOGICAL.

The year has been, on the whole, unusually wet, being 13·66 inches above the average for the last thirty-four years. The total fall was 108·96 inches, which fell on 138 days. The heaviest fall in any 24 hours was on May 2, viz., 3·68 inches. No month had less than 4 inches of rain, while November had the heaviest, viz., 19·25 inches.

## BOTANIC GARDENS, HAKGALA.

The following is a report by the Curator, Mr. J. J. Nock:—

### "GENERAL.

"The shrubbery above the upper pond was overhauled during the early part of the year. The drives were picked over at the end of January, and through the courtesy of the Provincial Engineer, Nuwara Eliya, they were rolled with the steam roller. The paths were also seen to early in the year, and all side and cross drains put in order. The barbed wire fence round the Garden has been repaired, and new gates made at the various entrances to the jungle, &c.

### "THE PONDS.

"Several plants, such as *Exacum macranthum, Crinum album, C. giganteum, C. Moorei, Richardia,* and *Cyperus papyrus* have been planted round the upper pond. The Cyperus was obtained from Peradeniya and is growing very well.

"Early in November fifty-five small trout were received from the Honorary Secretary, Ceylon Fishing Club, and put in the upper pond.

"The *Alsophila crinita* planted along the banks of the lower pond three years ago are growing well.

### "SUCCULENT COLLECTION.

"The following plants have been added to the collection:—*Senecio ficoides, Phyllocactus* sp., *Echeveria metallica, Epiphyllum Russelianum,* and *Aloe saponaria.*

"The open drain running along the top of the collection is being rebuilt, and will be eventually covered over and room made for an extension of the collection.

### "ACACIA COLLECTION.

"A piece of ground above the path leading from the fernery to the nursery has been set aside for a collection of Acacias, and the following have been planted and are growing well:—*Acacia Baileyana, A. confusa, A. dealbata, A. decurrens, A. discolor, A. falcata, A. floribunda, A. juncifolia, A. juniperina, A. linifolia, A. longifolia, A. melanoxylon, A. mollissima, A. podalyriæfolia, A. prominens, A. pycnantha, A. Richii, A. saligna, A. spectabilis, A. crassinocula, A. prominens.* Of these, thirteen are new to the Gardens. Seeds of other kinds have been received, and the seedlings will be planted out as soon as possible.

### "ACACIA MOLLISSIMA.

"The trees in the three plots are growing well. The lower branches of the trees in plot A were lopped early in the year.

"Fluted scale made its appearance in small numbers in plots B and C in November, but this pest has been kept in control. A few trees in plot B were killed out by fungus, but they have been uprooted and the ground treated with lime.

### "THE NURSERY.

"The re-arrangement of this has been continued during the year. Most of the plants have been arranged alphabetically in their various groups.

### "THE FERNERY.

"A number of orchids, such as *Dendrobium aureum, Eria bicolor, Saccolabium niveum, S. roseum,* &c., have been placed on the trees and labelled. The labels used for these were written in ordinary ink and varnished over, and appear to last well.

"The Ceylon ferns in the collection are coming on well. A number of others have yet to be added to the collection.

### "OAK PLANTATION.

"The trees were thinned out during May. The stumps have been dug out and the plantation tidied up.

"GLASS HOUSES.

"The stages in the pits have been improved by building up with stone work. The stages of the glass house have been lowered, and the plants can now be arranged more effectively. The pits and orchid house are in need of repairs. Hanging pots containing *Asparagus plumosus, Impatiens repens, Linaria cymbalaria, Nephrolepis,* &c., have been placed in the glass house.

"NOCK MEMORIAL SUMMER ARBOUR.

"The old Duranta hedge in front of the arbour has been rooted out and a new one planted along the bank, which has been rounded off and re-sloped. The lawn in front has been re-laid and the verges rounded off. The trees between the present big lawn and the rubbish pit have been cut out, and also the old Duranta and Cryptomeria hedges. The levelling of this newly opened portion is being done as labour becomes available.

"STROBILANTHES GOSSYPINUS.

"A large number of self-sown seedlings of this have been planted in the nursery. Seeds have also been collected and sown.

"DIOSPYROS KAKI (PERSIMMON).

"Four plants of *Diospyros Kaki,* 'Twentieth Century' variety, were received from the Secretary, Ceylon Agricultural Society, in March.

"MUSA ENSETE (ABYSSINIAN BANANA).

"The *Musa Ensete* planted on the lawn near the rose garden in 1913 flowered during January, and thirteen seeds have been collected and sown.

"REVENUE.

"The amount realized by the sale of plants and seeds during the year was Rs. 462·55.

"The value of seeds and plants given gratis or in exchange to Government institutions was Rs. 957·39.

"CLIMATE.

"The number of inches of rain recorded during the year was 111·33, falling on 236 days, compared to 84·47 inches on 227 days for 1916. The wettest month was January, with a rainfall of 16·96 inches, and the driest April, with a fall of 2·99 inches. The highest temperature in the sun's rays was 153·4° on April 5 compared to 151·1° on April 2 of the previous year. The lowest temperature on the grass was 38·4° on January 25 compared to 38·3° on February 4 of the previous year."

## HENARATGODA GARDENS.

MR. D. F. DE S. GUNARATHNA, Conductor, Henaratgoda, has submitted notes on work carried out in those Gardens, of which the following is an elaboration:—

RUBBER.

Tapping experiments continue, and the results are controlled by the Botanist and Mycologist. The Hevea plantation, started in 1913, has made good progress, some of the trees measuring 25 inches at 3 feet from the base. Until September, 1917, the ground was covered with Boga medelloa (*Tephrosia candida*), which was periodically lopped, the loppings being used as a mulch round the trees. The ground is now clean weeded.

The Para rubber seed crop was rather shorter than usual, and all the seeds collected were sent to Peradeniya for sale and distribution. Pigs from the adjoining villages, which it was impossible to prevent from entering the Gardens at night, were very destructive to the seed crop, eating or destroying the fresh seeds as the latter fell to the grounds. Six pigs were killed during the year, and their carcases given back to their owners.

IPECACUANHA.

In consequence of the enhanced value acquired of late by this medicinal plant, special attention has been given to its propagation. Small trial plots made in virgin soil in thick jungle were not successful, but in raised and well-prepared beds of sandy soil and leaf mould, under the shade and shelter of trees, the plants are flourishing and increasing. There are now seven beds, each 24 feet long by 3 feet wide. Plants have been raised from cuttings as well as from the tuberous roots.

COCO-DE-MER, OR DOUBLE-COCONUT.

The female tree of the double coconut (*Lodoicea sechellarum*), which first flowered in 1914 and set four fruits, has flowered again each year since. Pollen from a male tree in Peradeniya Gardens has been sent from time to time to pollinate the flowers, and up to the end of 1916 there were twelve fruits on the tree in various stages of development. Three more fruits set during 1917, so that the tree is now bearing fifteen fruits. Those set in 1914 are now very large and apparently ripening, the largest being 19 inches long and 44 inches in circumference.

CENTRAL DRIVE.

A noticeable improvement has been effected by the removal of much of the superfluous growth, including some very large but useless trees on both sides of the entrance drive.

LAWNS, PLANT HOUSE, &C.

The lawns have been kept in as good a condition as funds permitted, the grass being cut periodically by sickles. The fernery has suffered from want of water, the present method of hauling water from a deep well at a distance being difficult and laborious. The plant house has been thoroughly overhauled, the floor concreted by the Public Works Department, and the plants re-potted and re-arranged. The store and the tool house was re-roofed by the Public Works Department and the floor concreted.

RAINFALL.

The total rainfall for the year was 91·61 inches, which was fairly evenly distributed. November was the wettest month with 13·24 inches, and July the driest with 2·73 inches.

### THE GOVERNOR'S AND COLONIAL SECRETARY'S GARDENS.

*The King's Pavilion Garden, Kandy*, has been kept in its usual attractive condition. A selection of fruit trees have been planted on the bank above the rose garden. Mauritius grass (*Panicum muticum*) has been planted on a plot of swampy ground to provide fodder for the Governor's horses, &c. An attempt made at growing mushrooms failed owing to want of the requisite conditions.

*The Lodge Garden, Kandy*, has been maintained in a condition consistent with the labour provided.

*Queen's House Garden, Colombo.*—The borders were generally overhauled and partly manured. A tall-growing hedge of the ornamental shrub *Panax filicifolia* has been planted along the boundary adjoining the Gordon Gardens of the Colombo Municipality.

*Temple Trees Garden, Colombo*, has been kept clean and tidy. A thick mixed hedge consisting of Acalypha, Pisonia, Panax, &c., has been planted along the eastern boundary in order to screen off the unattractive adjoining grounds.

The Curator, Hakgala, who supervises the Nuwara Eliya Gardens, reports:—

"*Queen's Cottage Garden, Nuwara Eliya.*—A great improvement has been effected by the Public Works Department in clearing the lower pond of the mass of water lily (*Nymphoea stellata*) and other weeds which covered the water surface. A considerable number of young plants of *Cupressus macrocarpa* have been planted out on the patana land above the drive. A portion of the patana between this and Cuddesdon has been absorbed by the Nuwara Eliya Golf Links. Several old trees of *Acacia melanoxylon*, which had become disfigured by the Loranthus parasite, were cut down and removed. Flower Garden: There was a good show of annuals during the season, February to May. Some alterations have been made in the borders with a view to a better effect and economy. A good deal of clearance was effected near the plant shed, the ground being levelled and turfed. Forty-eight rhododendron plants raised from seed imported from England in 1914 have been planted along both sides of the path leading from the corner of the flower garden to the public road. Vegetable Garden: The main paths in both the old and new vegetable gardens have been straightened and levelled, and reduced to a uniform width. Several of the banks and slopes have been smoothed down and planted with *Paspalum dilatatum* and other soil binding grasses. The lower swampy portion of the new garden has been drained and planted up with the beautiful Arum lily (*Richardia*), which has become naturalized in the vicinity of Nuwara Eliya. The club-root disease and the cut worm or black grub have both caused much damage to crops. Control experiments were begun and are still in progress. Heavy applications of lime are being tried against club-root disease, and poisoned baits against black grub. Cabbage plants propagated from suckers appear to resist club-root disease to a greater extent than seedlings, and trials to test this point thoroughly have been commenced."

The Curator, Hakgala, also reports:—

"*Cuddesdon Garden, Nuwara Eliya.*—The Colonial Secretary's new garden at Cuddesdon is gradually improving. The Cupressus hedge along the drive is growing well, and is being kept in shape. The entrance drive has been much improved by being levelled and turfed on both sides, with a concrete side drain made by the Public Works Department. The bank on the right-hand side at the entrance has been planted with conifers, flowering shrubs, &c., and the intervening spaces turfed."

Peradeniya, February 1, 1918. H. F. MACMILLAN, Superintendent of Botanic Gardens.

## VI.—REPORTS ON THE WORK OF EXPERIMENT STATIONS.

### PERADENIYA.

#### TEA.

THE output of green leaf for the year was 42,835 lb. from 11 acres, of which 6 acres were pruned in June and July after running two years. The Manipuri indigenous plots still continue to do well, twenty-three months after pruning. The plucking has been entirely to the whole leaf, which largely accounts for the satisfactory yields, and good wood development in the bushes generally. The highest yield was from plot 149 (dadaps) 6,761 lb. green leaf, equal to 1,632 lb. made tea per acre per year. The highest price paid for broken orange pekoe was 56 cents per lb., and the cost of the manufacture has risen to 11½ cents per lb. from July 1 and to 12 cents from December 1. The enhanced rate is attributed to the increase in the price of chests.

In plot 149 the dadaps have been pruned three times, yielding 8,693 lb. of mulch, an increase of 562 lb. over last year.

In plot 144 the dadaps have been pruned three times yielding 10,053 lb. of mulch, an increase of 1,535 lb. over last year.

In plot 150 the Albizzias were cut over, yielding 8,762 lb. of mulch, a decrease of 222 lb.

The dadaps in plots 144 and 149 and the Albizzias in plot 155 have been cut down to a height of 7 feet, as they were growing too high.

Plots 141–143, 146–148, and 155 have been divided into half-acre plots by planting at a short distance from each other jungle posts painted white. These plots have been manured with different mixtures.

Experiments to eradicate Cora grass by digging out the bulbs once a fortnight and also by sowing mustard have been started. It is too premature for any appreciable result.

A plot of jungle land, 2 acres in extent, next to the Manipuri plots, was cleared, lined, drained, and planted up with stumps from Huldubari Dooars tea seed kindly presented by Mr. G. H. Masefield, General Manager, Ceylon Tea Plantations Company. The majority of the stumps are coming on well. One acre has been planted with dadap cuttings 16 feet by 16 feet, and the other with Gliricidia. The two plots were interplanted with Mauritius sword bean, one seed being put in the centre of four stumps. The remaining 4 acres of jungle are being cleared for extending experiments with tea.

The plot of coconuts below the tea and adjoining the village has been uprooted for extending the tea experimental plots.

Goipani tea seeds received from Assam have been put out in nurseries.

## CACAO.

The crop for the year 1917 was an exceptionally good one. 18,080 lb. of cured cacao have been obtained during the year. The price realized for No. 1 cacao was low, Rs. 37 per cwt., owing to the unsettled state of the market.

The banks along all drains have been "backed," giving the plots a more finished appearance, and providing for better drainage. The old dadaps in all the cacao plots have had their tops lopped off to reduce again their height and density. Light pruning and removal of suckers have been continually in progress. The old stumps left in the cacao plots have all been uprooted and removed. Gliricidia cuttings have been planted out in poor patches of cacao to take the place of dadaps, which have frequently died out.

Squirrels caused considerable depradations, as percussion caps for shooting were not procurable.

## RUBBER.

All the tapping experiments as detailed in previous reports have been continued.

Plots 83 a, b, 83 d, 84 a, c, d, 85 d, 86 a, b, c, were manured with the various mixtures applied last year. The manures were applied in a central trench 6 inches deep and 2 feet wide, and were lightly forked in with leaves.

The acre plot planted in avenues 40 feet by 15 feet were limed and manured according to the scheme.

All *Tephrosia candida* on the hillside and hill top plantations were uprooted as they were considered to be too old. The stems were collected and burnt after the leaves had fallen, as most of the plants were attacked by the root disease (*Poria hypobrunnea*) and the scale insect (*Ceroplastodeo cajani*).

*Tephrosia candida* in the Henaratgoda No. 2 plots on the flat has also been uprooted. The stems and leaves from a portion of the area were heaped up 10 feet by 10 feet and 4 feet deep with a layer of cattle manure between to assist fermentation. This compost was after some months mulched round the young rubber at a distance of one foot from the base.

All dead branches of rubber trees have been cut out and burnt, the wounds being tarred.

All tapped surfaces have been painted with a five per cent. solution of Brunolinum, after the scrap rubber has been removed, as a preventive against bark rot and possibly other fungus diseases.

One tree in plot 152, found to be affected with *Fomes semitostus*, was uprooted, all lateral roots being traced and removed. A trench 2 feet by 2 feet was dug round the affected area, which was limed.

Three and a half acres behind the plantain plot have been cleared of wild timber and coconut trees and planted out 25 feet by 25 feet on the diagonal with one-year old stumps from the Peradeniya Botanic Gardens trees. The plantain plot adjoining this plot has also been cleared and similarly planted.

Short contour walls have been put up on the hillside rubber. This will help to build up broad terraces to prevent wash. The contours were first marked out with the aid of a road tracer.

Plots 11, 12, and 13 (young rubber) have been planted out with *Cajanus indicus* (dhall) 5 feet by 5 feet. The plants have all come up well.

## COCONUTS.

The highest priee obtained for nuts was Rs. 32 per 1,000 in the month of February, and the lowest Rs. 15 in the month of November.

Several varieties of coconuts were planted along the riverside, including fifty plants of the large Java nuts.

The necessity for improvement in the drying of copra has been pointed out by coconut planters, and a copra drying shed, similar to those used in Sumatra, and after the principle of the West Indian cacao "boucan," was erected for experimental purposes.

Maldive, Java, and ordinary coconuts were husked and broken to determine the weight of copra, &c., of each variety. The estimated number of nuts to the candy of copra worked out as follows :—Java 896, Maldive 2,240, and ordinary 1,378 nuts. All nuts of the Java variety are being planted in nurseries with the object of increasing the plantation of this promising variety.

A nursery of 100 Likir nuts from Lower Perak has been planted out. Many of the nuts sprouted well, but eventually died back.

## COFFEE.

The total quantity of Robusta berries picked and sold during the year was 249½ lb. from half an acre, as against 192½ lb. in the previous year.

The total quantity of Hybrid (Robusta or Canaphora type) berries picked and sold during the year was 398⅞ lb. from a quarter of an acre, as against 351 lb. in the previous year.

Several orders for seeds and plants from all parts of the Island have been executed.

The dadap and *Leucæna glauca* shade over all plots have been regularly lopped and mulched round the plants.

One hundred seeds of each of ten different strains of coffee received from the Department of Agriculture, Java, were planted out in bamboo pots. The plants are growing remarkably well, over 90 per cent. having germinated.

## PADDY.

The work on paddy consisted of the trial of new varieties. The following varieties were transplanted with single seedlings four weeks old at a distance of 6 inches by 6 inches. This distance gives the seedlings space to tiller and makes weeding easy : Mulan ay Manilla, Mada-el, Macan Pina Manilla, Swarna Wari, Kahara Mana, Sudaisamba, Handiram, Fino rice, Ein-en-bint, Philippine paddy, Mutusamba, Molagusamba, village strain of Hatial, and Dr. Lock's selected Hatial. Most of the plots are in ear, and some of them will be ready for harvesting in a month's time.

A selection of stools from the best varieties with 10 to 12 stalks and bearing good ears have been marked out for seed for next sowing.

The low-lying land near the meteorological station is being converted into a paddy field. It is proposed to build up a small reservoir to assist in the irrigation of this field.

A demonstration of the working of the rice-hulling machine, lent by the Ceylon Agricultural Society, was given on July 13 ; several interested planters were present.

### VANILLA.

The vines flowered freely in March and April, and were hand-fertilized. The fertilized flowers have set very well. The pods were thinned out in June, each bunch being limited to 8 or 10 pods. There is every promise of the crop exceeding that of last year.

The Plumeria and dadap shade over the vanilla was regularly lopped and the branches mulched round the vines.

### FOOD PRODUCTS AND CURRY STUFFS.

Two acres of land have been planted with the following crops :—Dhall, grams, beans (sword, French, Lima, and cow peas), aniseed, fennel, fenugreek, mustard, garlic, coriander, cummins (*sudu duru* and *maha duru*), chillies, onions (acclimatized giant red country and giant Spanish), ginger, and turmeric. The seeds all germinated well, except cummin, which did not come up to expectations.

Rooted cuttings of eighty varieties of sweet potatoes from Mauritius were planted early in June. Their growth is vigorous and healthy. Cuttings have been supplied to several applicants.

A quarter acre of seven varieties of cassava has been planted 5 feet by 5 feet behind the vanilla plot.

A further consignment of different varieties of maniocs received from Mauritius has been planted out in the nurseries. Most of them have come up well.

### GREEN MANURES.

The following new varieties of green manures were sown during the year :—*Crotalaria sericia, Crotalaria verrucosa, Indigofera Dosua, Sarawak bean, Centrosema Plumieri, Trifolium resupinatum,* and Florida Beggar Weed.

### GENERAL.

Plot No. 18 (1 acre) was planted in January with selected seed of Natal Java Indigo (*Indigofera arrecta*) received from the Behar Indigo Planters' Association. The crop has been gathered, and has yet to be weighed. Seeds have been supplied to several applicants.

The road between the young avenue rubber and the 5-acre cacao plot has been widened, straightened, and gravelled.

A quarter acre of Manilla hemp (*Musa textilis*) has been planted 10 feet by 10 feet, plants being of various sizes.

All castor oil plants growing on the station have been uprooted and burnt.

A packet of lime seed received from British Guiana was sown on July 4. In spite of the long voyage nearly 90 per cent. germinated, and the plants are now doing well.

Mr. K. Bandara-Beddewela carried out two experiments on the station : (1) For extermination of termites ; (2) for the eradication of Cora grass. It is too premature to judge the success or otherwise of these experiments.

### LABOUR.

The labour outturn was not sufficient to cope with the extra work undertaken during the period under review.

The general health of the coolies has been satisfactory. Nine latrines for coolies have been erected and are in use.

### VISITORS.

202 visitors have been shown round the station during the year.

### RAINFALL.

| | Inches. | Rainy Days. | | Inches. | Rainy Days. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| January .. | 5·83 | 12 | September .. | 15·04 | 19 |
| February .. | 6·12 | 13 | October .. | 9·63 | 13 |
| March .. | 6·49 | 17 | November .. | 16·49 | 18 |
| April .. | 2·15 | 6 | December .. | 6·49 | 13 |
| May .. | 4·63 | 3 | | | |
| June .. | 10·24 | 14 | Total .. | 99·46 | 156 |
| July .. | 6·40 | 13 | | | |
| August .. | 9·95 | 15 | | | |

## ANURADHAPURA.

### COCONUTS.

The 3-acre plot of coconuts planted in December, 1916, on unirrigable land is doing well. The plants are thriving, and withstanding the drought satisfactorily. The land between the paddy fields and buildings has been planted out with coconuts 25 feet by 25 feet on the quincunx system. The seed nuts were obtained from Franklands, Veyangoda, and were specially selected.

### PADDY.

An area of 3 acres 3 roods 38 perches in extent was freed of stumps, levelled, ploughed, and divided into eighteen blocks of one-fifth of an acre each. Ridges were made, and thirty-nine masonry sluices built for intake and for drainage.

In November the land was prepared and planted up by transplanting. The kinds of paddy used were Molagusamba, Mulan ay Manilla, the Philippine varieties, and Dr. Lock's Hatial, single plants being put out at a distance of 6 inches apart. All the varieties show a remarkably vigorous growth.

### COFFEE.

The Robusta coffee under dadap and Gliricidia shade planted in October, 1915, continues to make satisfactory growth.

### TEA.

Tea under irrigation has proved a failure. The plot has been replaced with betel cuttings from Jaffna.

### CACAO.

The Forastero variety under dadap shade is making moderate growth.

### FOOD PRODUCTS AND CURRY STUFFS.

Onions and chillies have given very satisfactory crops, and are showing promise of being highly profitable in this district. The returns per acre were 1,420 and 930 lb., respectively. A few chillie plants were affected with a fruit disease caused by *Vermicularia capsici* and by a root disease, producing a general wilt of the plants caused by *Sclerotum* sp.

Thefollowing food and curry stuffs were planted out towards the end of the year: Dhall, Lima beans, Mé (cow peas) beans, grams, maize, dura, manioc, sugar cane, yams, arrowroot, chillies, coriander, onions, ginger, turmeric, cummin, fennel, aniseed, fenugreek, mustard, and garlic.

Plots of different varieties of sweet potatos from Mauritius, sugar canes, plantains, Kew and Mauritius pineapples have also been planted out. Careful records are being kept regarding their growth, cultivation, treatment, &c.

### FRUITS.

The guavas, sour sops, and pomegranates planted in 1904 are all fruiting well. The Kew variety of pineapple weighing from 15 to 20 lb. each are readily sold on the spot, fetching good prices. Papaws are fruiting well, and are in great demand. Guavas are bearing well, and melons have made good growth.

### GROUND NUTS.

Two plots of ground nuts sown in January were harvested five months from sowing. The following was the result:—

| | Bushels per Acre. | Weight of Bushel. lb. |
|---|---|---|
| Spanish nuts .. .. .. | 37½ .. | 28 |
| Virginia bunch .. .. | 87½ .. | 20 |

### CEREALS.

Good crops of dura, maize, and kurakkan have also been harvested during the year. Parrots and monkeys made determined attacks on the crops.

### GENERAL.

A new road leading from the main Jaffna road to another cross road have been constructed. A 4-acre block of land has been cleared of *cheddy*, and is practically ready for planting Mauritius hemp. The jungle up to the railway line, excepting that portion set aside as an archæological reservation, is being felled and burnt. This area will be planted with limes and fibres. Divisions between plots have been re-established. The channels, drains, and numerous paths have been cleared and improved.

Several planters and others have visited the station.

The health of the coolies has been fairly good, I believe better than in previous years.

## MAHA ILUPPALLAMA.

### COCONUTS.

The plantations have made satisfactory progress during the year. All the trees are in a thriving and healthy condition. The number of nuts picked during the year was 36,042, an increase of 5,760 nuts over last year from an area of 23½ acres, composed of plot A irrigated, 17 acres of 9½-year old palms giving an average of 25·8 nuts per tree, and plot B not irrigated, 6½ acres of 10½-year old palms giving an average of 8 nuts per tree.

As regards cultivation, each plot has been ploughed three times, and the disc harrow applied six times in the course of the twelve months. This cultivation has undoubtedly been of immense value to the coconuts in the way of conserving moisture and aerating the soil. All young palms were forked round and mulched with either coconut husks or *cheddy* after the application of cattle manure.

### FIBRE.

Two samples of Sisal fibre extracted by hand beating, (1) after retting and (2) without retting, were prepared and exhibited at a meeting of the Committee of Agricultural Experiments.

### CHILLIES.

A part of the 9 acres, which were levelled for paddy cultivation, but which had been fallow since 1914, was ploughed and planted in ridges with the following varieties of chillies: Nagpur round, Nagpur long, American round, and the ordinary Jaffna chillie. The crop has been repeatedly damaged by stray cattle.

### GENERAL.

Irrigation channels have been cleaned and ridges repaired. The Mimosa weed which was spreading rapidly was uprooted and burnt. The fence has been patched up in the worst places. Herds of stray cattle have entered the estate and done serious damage to the crops.

A gang of coolies under a kangany has been transferred to Anuradhapura to carry on more urgent work there, consequently work has been cut down to a minimum.

The Medical Officer, who pays weekly visits to the estate, has reported favourably on the health of the coolies.

H. A. DEUTROM,
Acting Manager, Experiment Stations.

February 2, 1918.

## VII.—REPORT ON WORK OF TOBACCO PLANTER.

THE following brief report was furnished by the Tobacco Planter, Mr. B. F. Scherffius, prior to his departure from the Colony in June, 1917 :—

Any type of tobacco transferred to a new locality tends to show either improvement or deterioration in the third crop, thus indicating its adaptability or unsuitability to the soil or climate. Most of the foreign varieties tried in Jaffna have deteriorated. White Burley is the notable exception. It has not only attained more vigorous growth, but has improved in quality. We are now able to state definitely that this is by far the most profitable variety that can be grown in this locality. The trash grades of White Burley are well suited for the manufacture of cigarettes, being bright, mild, good in aroma and burning qualities. The leaf grades will, in my opinion, meet the requirements of the English market; it is of medium body, light in colour, sound, and of good flavour. White Burley grown by the native methods, using less cattle manure, should yield about 1,000 to 1,200 pounds per acre, and with proper curing should realize a rupee per pound. The harvesting should be by the whole plant method, and curing by the air method in a closed shed, as is done at the tobacco trial grounds. White Burley should not be fermented. One of the most economical methods of manuring is to grow a crop of Sunn-hemp during the rainy season, to be ploughed under, about ten days prior to transplanting the tobacco. This should be followed by a medium application of commercial manure containing 10 to 12 per cent. potash, 8 to 10 per cent. phosphoric acid, and 3 to 4 per cent. nitrogen, at the rate of about 300 to 400 pounds per acre. The Jaffna soil is unsuitable to the production of flue-curing tobacco.

It is seldom necessary to shade tobacco nurseries, or the young seedlings that are transplanted in December or January. It is better to mulch the ground after watering the young plants, and plants watered only once in three or four days, start growing more quickly than plants watered three times daily. When channel watering is begun, frequent shallow cultivations conserve the moisture, and the watering does not have to be done so often.

The manure experiments should be carried on for another year before we are able to state definitely the exact requirements of the soil.

Chlorine results will have to be stated later as reports on all the analyses have not yet been received.

B. F. SCHERFFIUS.

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*Note.*—Report on the seedlings analysed has just been received. Nos. 7 and 8 were the same in total chlorine in dry matter. No. 7 was grown in Jaffna soil from old ground, chemical manures and tulip leaves. No. 8 was grown in Peradeniya soil with no manures, but grown at my bungalow from seed. All the results tend to indicate that the chlorine is coming from the atmosphere. This may also account for the improvement in the burning qualities of this year's crop: being grown earlier, it had matured before the south-west began, which is our most direct wind from the sea.—B. F. S.

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## VIII.—REPORT ON WORK OF SCHOOL OF TROPICAL AGRICULTURE.

THERE were no changes on the staff during the year. The Vice-Principal was away on leave, except during the months June to August. The Registrar was away for a fortnight on military duty at Diyatalawa in June.

### 1916 COURSE.

The work of the year may conveniently be divided for review into two periods by the school vacation in April. The first period was occupied with a class of sixteen students of the previous year's class, who had failed to qualify at the final examination in December, 1916. These students were given a short revision course of nine weeks and a test examination, at which twelve qualified for the school certificate. Four other students, who had been admitted provisionally during the 1916 course, and of whom one withdrew at the end of January, also attended the course. Seven post-graduate students attended in January for further field and classroom work, four in February, and two in March.

On May 12, the first prize-giving of the school was held, and the following medals and certificates were awarded :—

*Class 1.*

C. W. Bibile (gold medal to best all-round student)
R. P. Fernando
J. Jackson (gold medal for practical work)
T. Kotani (silver medal for theory and practice)
E. K. Kurien (gold medal for theory)
M. S. Mendis (silver medal for theory)
H. C. Peiris (gold medal for theory and practice)

*Class 2.*

M. Amerasinghe
C. Aťton
R. E. de Silva
A. E. Dias
R. Fernando
P. A. Gooneratne
P. B. Kapuwatte (silver medal for practical work)
J. H. Ludowyke (silver medal for plots)
G. Madugalle
C. E. M. Orr
A. D. Paranavitane
A. S. Peiris
R. S. Pelpola
A. K. Perera
B. A. Pereira
G. D. Pereira
V. G. Pereira
H. S. de S. Piyasundara
W. F. Seneviratne
A. Wijewanta

*Pass.*

A. de S. Abeygoonewardene
E. N. Abeywardene
E. W. Atukorale
R. A. Cameron
A. V. Chelvanayagam
G. G. Don D. de Silva
K. T. E. de Silva
P. W. C. de Silva
S. H. F. de Silva
C. de Silva
C. de S. Goonesinghe
A. E. W. Goonewardene
A. C. W. Jayawardane
W. H. S. Peiris
W. D. C. Pereira
L. E. Rajaratnam
D. S. Ranesinghe
A. Seemampillai
R. Salgado
D. S. Senanayake
S. A. Silva (gold medal for plots)
N. Thambiah
B. E. van Reyk
R. S. Wickremasuriya
W. F. Abeyratne (July, 1917)
A. C. Palavinayagam

Partial certificates were given to two students who completed the course satisfactorily, but reached a low standard in the final examination : P. de Livera and L. S. Senanayaka.

The six Government vernacular school teachers who took the 1916 course were awarded medals and certificates as follows :—

*Pass.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| K. B. Ekanayaka | K. M. Piyadasa | V. D. C. de Sliva (silver medal) |
| D. J. Perera (gold medal) | H. M. D. B. Samarakoon (silver medal) | |
| K. A. J. Perera | | |

(N.B.—Names in above lists in alphabetical order.)

The six teachers have received appointments to schools to which gardens are attached.

Of the other 56 students enumerated above, 1 has been selected as a field assistant in Entomology in the Department, 2 have been appointed Instructors of the Agricultural Society, 2 are assisting as Secretaries of Co-operative Credit Societies, 18 have returned to their own lands, 23 have obtained planting billets, 9 are still serving apprenticeships on estates, and 1 has returned to the school for further work. The opportunities offered to students of the school at Peradeniya for the study of agricultural practices on a plantation scale being limited, the majority of students who passed out found it necessary to obtain further experience in estate practice and operations.

### PROVISIONAL AND POST-GRADUATE STUDENTS.

Three students admitted during the 1916 course will complete their course in March, 1918. These students took the lectures and field work of the 1917 class. One post-graduate student was re-admitted in May for further work till March, 1918.

### 1917–1919 COURSE.

Thirty students were admitted in May, 1917. One student died during the October vacation, one withdrew in October, and another was asked to withdraw in December for misconduct. The full course now covers two years. The school year commences in May each year and ends in the following March. The vacations are in April and October. The scheme of work followed that outlined in the report for 1916, and is summarized in the school prospectus reprinted in 1916.

### COURSE FOR HEADMEN.

In May, a short course for headmen was begun, and sixteen headmen in all, selected by Government Agents for the various Provinces, were admitted, as provided for in Sessional Paper XXXVII. of 1909, paragraphs (*q*) and (*t*). These headmen represented seven Provinces and nine districts of the Island, and in point of office ranged from Korala to Vel-Vidane. Sabaragamuwa and North-Central Provinces were unrepresented. This course was concluded in December, and a report of the course, with a summary of the instruction given, made to Governemnt. It is intended that vernacular teachers and headmen be admitted to a one year's course in alternate years. The following headmen qualified, names being in order of merit :—

H. B. Rambukwella, Korala, Kandy District.
K. U. Sinnetamby, Police Headman, Trincomalee District.
M. B. Wettewe, Additional Native Writer, Badulla Kachcheri.
D. M. Punchirala, Arachchi, Kandy District.
K. Subramaniam, Police Headman, Trincomalee.
G. M. D'Silva, Police Headman, Madampe.
T. B. Wijesuriya, Arachchi, Kurunegala District.
D. M. Kiribanda, Arachchi, Kurunegala District.
C. B. Galagoda, Korala and Inquirer, Badulla District.
M. A. Baron Perera, Police Vidane, Colombo District.
D. C. Abeywickrema, Vel-Vidane, Galle District.
P. C. Chandrasekera, Police Vidane, Colombo District.
G. Don Abilias, Police Vidane, Kalutara District.
A. Coomaraswamy, Police Vidane, Jaffna District.
S. B. Galagoda, Arachchi, Kandy District.

One headman failed to complete the course or take the final examination.

### AWARDS.

The six gold medals and six silver medals awarded on the results of the 1916 course were presented by leaders of the permanent planting community and by the Agricultural Society. Government has approved the award of two silver medals and three bronze medals on the results of the 1917 course for headmen.

### HOSTELS AND SPORTS.

All students continued to reside under adequate supervision. The smaller number of students enabled arrangements in the two Government hostels to reach a high standard of cleanliness and efficiency. There was no single case of serious illness during the year. The Visiting Medical Officer, Kandy, inspected the Government hostels weekly during session since May.

A house was rented and furnished for the accommodation of the headmen admitted for instruction. The average age of these men being thirty-four years, resident supervision was not found necessary. The house was regularly inspected by the school staff.

On prize day a tennis court was opened in the grounds of one of the Government hostels. Students have been admitted to membership of the Department Cricket Club. The school participated during the year in three tennis tournaments and two football and five cricket matches.

MISCELLANEOUS.

"The Peradeniyan," the organ of the students, past and present, has continued to serve a useful purpose. The second number was issued, and the third prepared for the press during the year. The monthly meetings of the staff have been held without intermission.

Under the auspices of the Students' Debating Society, nine lectures were arranged, among them being a lantern lecture on "The Life and Work of Pasteur," by Rev. Father M. J. Le Goc. Two papers were read before meetings of the Agricultural Society by members of the staff, who also contributed notes to the "Tropical Agriculturist."

ST. L. H. DE ZYLVA,
Registrar, School of Tropical Agriculture.

January 26, 1918.

## IX.—REPORT ON THE WORK OF CO-OPERATIVE CREDIT SOCIETIES.

SOCIETIES.

THE number of new societies registered during the year as shown below is 26, bringing the total of registered societies to 94. Four more applications for registration are under consideration of the Registrar :—

69. Kandyan Association
70. Unanwitiya
71. Panadure-Talpitibadda
72. Buttala
73. Welipenna
74. Ittapana
75. Meegambadda
76. Matugama
77. Waddubadda
78. Namuttuduwa
79. Dodangoda
80. Akuratiya
81. Kalmunai
82. Matara
83. Government Printing Office
84. Elpitiya
85. Mawarala
86. Kalutarabadda
87. Beligal Korale
88. Bentota
89. Trincomalee District
90. Uda Bulatgama
91. Pungudutivu
92. Pulmoddai
93. Kuchchaveli
94. Tiriyai

2. The registration of the following six societies, viz., Mannar East Co-operative Fish Supply and Mantai North (Mannar), Kadawatta and Meda Korale (Ratnapura), Harispattu (Kandy), Batticaloa District and Tampiluvillu (Batticaloa), having been cancelled during the year, the total number of societies working at end of December, 1917, was 88. The registration of the Fish Supply Society was cancelled, as its by-laws were not acceptable under the Ordinance, and the cancellation of the registration of the other societies was due to their not doing any satisfactory work.

MEMBERS.

3. The total number of members of the societies is 8,183, an increase of 1,695 over last year.

CAPITAL.

4. The paid-up capital of the working societies is Rs. 41,337 ; this is an increase of Rs. 12,297 over last year.

LOANS.

5. The working societies have given loans amounting to Rs. 43,368·14 within the year. Rs. 23,291·30 were recovered, and Rs. 37,944·57 were outstanding at the end of the year.

WORKING OF SOCIETIES.

6. *Western Province.*—There are 29 societies, as against 19 last year, an increase of 10. Colombo District has 15 and Kalutara 14. Five in Rayigam korale are continuing to make satisfactory progress. Six new societies were registered in Pasdun korale west. Three were registered from the Kalutara totamune, of which Panadure-Talpitibadda is working satisfactorily, and the other two have only begun work. Of the five societies in Hewagam korale, four are working satisfactorily. Alutkuru korale north has three societies, of which Minuwangoda society is not only working very satisfactorily, but also extending its usefulness as a co-operative society. There is one in each of the following three divisions, viz., Salpiti korale, Siyane korale east, and Siyane korale west. The first proposes to start work in January, and the other two have re-organized their work. Of the town societies, the Government Printing Office Society registered in October last has made a good beginning, but the Colombo Plumbago Employees' Society has made no progress.

7. *Southern Province.*—The number of societies is 15, being an increase of 6 over last year. Of these, 9 are in Galle District, 4 in Matara, and 2 in Hambantota. Of these, 3 are in Gangaboda pattu, of which Akuratiya and Unanwitiya are making rapid progress. There is one in each of the following divisions doing good work :—Four Gravets and Akmimana, Talpe pattu, Hinidum pattu, and Wellaboda pattu. The Weligam Korale and the Kumbuke Pattu Societies are showing considerable improvement over last year. Mawarala and Matara are new societies, and the latter has made a good start. The Magam Pattu Society is continuing its useful work, and the Giruwa Pattu Society is now a working society. Akmimana Society started a Sunday fair for vegetables, and Wellaboda pattu and Magam pattu propose to hold village shows.

8. *Central Province.*—Two new societies were registered, and the registration of one was cancelled, bringing the number of societies to eleven. Eight are working societies, of which the working of two is not yet satisfactory. The cancellation of the registration of two societies is under consideration by the Registrar. One of the new societies has not yet begun work. Walapane and Nagolla-Hulangamuwa Societies propose to hold village shows, and the Uda Hewaheta a Sunday market for vegetables.

9. *Northern Province.*—The number of societies is 16. One new society has been registered within the year. The registration of two societies was cancelled. Of these 16, 3 are in Mannar District and 13 in Jaffna. The progress of Udupiddi, Karaveddi, Pandatarippu, Valikamam West Headmen's, and Tellipalai are satisfactory. The Jaffna Central Society re-organized its work in October. Achchuveli started its work a long period after registration. Jaffna Industrial, Koppay, Anaikoddai, and American Mission Agents' should show better work. The other is a newly registered society. Nanaddan East is the only working society in Mannar, and the registration of Mantai North will be cancelled.

10. *North-Western Province.*—Of the two societies in the Province, the Hiriyala Hatpattu Society in the Kurunegala District is making better progress than the one at Puttalam.

11. *Province of Uva.*—With the registration of the Buttala Society this year, the number of societies has risen to five. The three societies in Wellassa continue to be of good service to the villagers. Uva Society is not regular in holding meetings. Buttala has started work.

12. *Eastern Province.*—Five new societies, four in Trincomalee and one in Batticaloa, were registered during the year, and the registration of two were cancelled. The new societies had not begun work at the end of the year.

13. *Province of Sabaragamuwa.*—One new society was registered, and the registration of one was cancelled. The number remains the same as last year, viz., three. All of these societies are in Kegalla District. Galboda and Kinigoda Korales Society is holding its meetings regularly and doing satisfactory work. It has proposed to hold two market shows early next year. Three Korales Society has re-organized its work. Three new societies—one in Ratnapura and two in Kegalla—have been formed, but not yet registered.

14. *North-Central Province.*—There is no increase of societies in this Province. The number remains at two. Anuradhapura Society is working on a small scale, and the registration of the Tamankaduwa Society will have to be cancelled, unless some improvement takes place.

## INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION.

15. The Registrar inspected and audited twenty-seven societies and attended their annual meetings. The Secretary and Inspector inspected the rest of the societies and audited the accounts. A new form of inspection of societies has been adopted, and the reports are now regularly sent to the Government Agents of the respective districts.

## GOVERNMENT LOANS.

16. Pandatarippu and Nannadan East Societies, in the Northern Province, received Rs. 1,000 and Rs. 500, respectively, as loans from Government in the year under review, and the Walapane, Kumbuke Pattu, Kalapaluwawa, and Hinidum Pattu Societies repaid instalments due to Government on account of loans. The total amount outstanding at the end of the year under this head was Rs. 3,213.

## CO-OPERATIVE SUPPLY OF MANURES.

17. The following comparative statement will show the usefulness of these societies as a medium of co-operative manure supply. The quantity of manure distributed in 1917 has nearly doubled that of the last year :—

| | Tons cwt. qrs. | Rs. c. |
|---|---|---|
| 1915 .. .. .. | 46 3 0 .. | 4,624 7 |
| 1916 .. .. .. | 79 1 2 .. | 8,380 60 |
| 1917 .. .. .. | 138 11 8 .. | 11,633 75 |
| Total | 263 17 2 | 24,638 42 |

## AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS AND INCREASE OF FOOD CROPS.

18. All the societies, excepting five (two of which are central and three industrial), are agricultural societies, and as such are mainly interested in the work of village agriculture. A number of societies have distributed seeds of vegetables, curry stuffs, and of food products among their members, and are interested in the increase of food crops. Two societies have started market fairs for the disposal of produce of members, four have arranged to hold market shows, and four others were making arrangements at the close of the year. Eleven societies have arranged to have garden competitions. The Ceylon Agricultural Society has offered financial assistance for awards. In localities where there are good working societies the activities in connection with the opening of vegetable gardens is most marked.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

19. The "Govikam Sangarawa" and the "Kamat Tolil Vilakkam," the Sinhalese and the Tamil magazines published by the Ceylon Agricultural Society, have been supplied to societies in the Sinhalese and Tamil districts respectively from the beginning of the year.

20. Mr. A. M. Muttukumaru, Inspector of Co-operative Credit Societies, has been stationed in Jaffna since October 1, so as to give close attention to the needs of the societies in the Northern Province and the District of Trincomalee.

21. The headmen who had a course of training at the School of Tropical Agriculture received a course of lectures on the working of Co-operative Credit Societies.

N. WICKRAMARATNE,
Secretary, Board of Control, Co-operative Credit Societies.

Peradeniya, March 11, 1918.

# CO-OPERATIVE CREDIT SOCIETIES.

## REPORT OF THE REGISTRAR OF CO-OPERATIVE CREDIT SOCIETIES FOR 1917–18.

I HAVE the honour to submit the following report on the working of Co-operative Credit Societies during the year 1917–18 (April 1, 1917, to March 31, 1918).

2. Satisfactory progress has been made during the period under review, and I am convinced that, with careful supervision and sympathetic encouragement, the movement will progress in the Colony and assist towards the improvement of the financial, industrial, and moral condition of the masses.

3. The Board of Control met for the first time during the period under review at the office of the Hon. the Colonial Treasurer in Colombo. At the meeting the following matters received consideration :—

(1) The principle to be adopted in granting Government loans to societies.
(2) The distribution of profits by societies.
(3) The investment of reserve funds.
(4) The amendment of the Co-operative Credit Societies' Ordinance and the rules and regulations made thereunder.

4. The Registrar during the year visited 31 societies. He inspected the books of societies on each occasion, and explained in detail the principles of co-operative credit to those who had assembled for these meetings. Twenty-six of these meetings were general annual meetings, at which all books were inspected, accounts audited, balance sheets prepared and explained. The Secretary of the Board of Control attended the general annual meetings of 66 societies, and the Inspector the general annual meetings of 19 societies in the Tamil districts. At these meetings books were inspected, and the other business conducted in accordance with the memorandum drawn up in 1916–17.

5. The proposal that all societies should be inspected once in every six months could not be carried out, except in the Tamil districts. The staff is not yet sufficient in numbers for this. As was pointed out in last year's report, there is much yet to be done in the education of the people of the Colony in the principles of co-operative credit. Until these principles are clearly understood and appreciated, progress can only be slow, and, if pushed too rapidly, will be based upon insecure foundations. It is most desirable that any movement concerned with finance and credit, whether of the agricultural and industrial classes of the Colony or otherwise, be based upon the soundest foundations, and therefore it is essential that the greatest care be taken at the beginning of the movement by the inspecting staff to see that the underlying principles are thoroughly understood. It would be an advantage if all working societies were inspected at least every six months, for at these inspections problems which have to be met by the managing committee can be solved and difficulties settled with the assistance of the inspecting officer. The personal element is likewise an important factor in the co-operative credit movement, and the closer the contact between the inspecting officers and the members of the various societies the better.

### SUMMARY OF PROGRESS.

6. The general progress that has been made during the year is shown in the following statement :—

| | Type of Societies. | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Agricultural. | Non-agricultural. | Total. |
| Number of societies :— | | | |
| 1916–17 | 68 | 3 | 71 |
| 1917–18 | 89 | 3 | 92 |
| Number of members :— | | | |
| 1916–17 | 5,966 | 61 | 6,027 |
| 1917–18 | 9,285 | 266 | 9,551 |

| | Type of Societies. | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Agricultural. | Non-agricultural. | Total. |
| Paid-up capital :— | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. |
| 1916–17 | 32,707 75 | 286 50 | 32,994 25 |
| 1917–18 | 46,181 25 | 2,367 75 | 48,549 0 |
| Reserve fund :— | | | |
| 1916–17 | 3,222 7 | 23 65 | 3,245 72 |
| 1917–18 | 6,452 74 | 222 26 | 6,675 0 |

The registration of 9 agricultural societies and 1 non-agricultural society was cancelled during the year for unsatisfactory working, and 30 new agricultural societies and 1 non-agricultural society have been formed and registered. The new societies are as follows : Buttala, Welipenna, Ittapana, Migambadda, Matugama, Waddubadda, Namuttuduwa, Dodangoda, Akuratiya, Kalmunai, Matara, Elpitiya, Mawarala, Kalutarabadda, Beligal Korale, Bentota, Trincomalee District, Uda Bulatgama, Punkudutivu, Pulmoddai, Kuchchaveli, Tiriyai, Ratnapura, Kanduaha Pattu, Mawata Pattu, Tolpuram-Mulai, Bintenna North, Kendangamuwa, Ganegama, Udugama, and the Government Printing Office Co-operative Credit Society.

No society that is not working, or which does not show satisfactory progress, will be allowed to remain upon the register. There are still 7 societies that are not considered to be satisfactory, and the managing committees of these are being given every assistance with the object of improvement. If with this assistance progress is not made, these societies will be warned that their registration will

be cancelled, and given further time in which to show improvement, if such is possible. No new societies are registered until an inspecting officer has visited them and reported that the principles of the movement are understood by the proposed office bearers.

7. Of the 89 agricultural societies, 11 which were formed in the earlier years of the movement are of limited liability. This question has been gone into with their members at general meetings, and it is proposed to amend the constitution of such societies so as to make them of unlimited liability. All agricultural societies, as primary societies, are now being registered with unlimited liability.

8. The classification of the existing 92 societies is this year as follows: A = good, 49; B = fair, 28; C = bad, 4; D = recently formed, 8; E = not working, 3; total, 92. This shows that the conditions of societies can be considered to be far more satisfactory than at the end of last year.

9. The distribution of societies is as follows:—

| District. | Societies formed from 1913–17. | Societies formed in 1917–18. | Total. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Western Province.* | | | | |
| Colombo | 12 | 1 | 13 | |
| Kalutara | 8 | 8 | 16 | |
| | | | | 29 |
| *Central Province.* | | | | |
| Kandy | 7* | 1 | 7 | |
| Matale | 2* | — | 1 | |
| Nuwara Eliya | 2 | — | 2 | |
| | | | | 10 |
| *Southern Province.* | | | | |
| Galle | 6 | 5 | 11 | |
| Matara | 2 | 2 | 4 | |
| Hambantota | 2 | — | 2 | |
| | | | | 17 |
| *Northern Province.* | | | | |
| Jaffna | 12 | 2 | 14 | |
| Mannar | 5† | — | 1 | |
| | | | | 15 |
| *Eastern Province.* | | | | |
| Batticaloa | 2‡ | 2 | 2 | |
| Trincomalee | — | 4 | 4 | |
| | | | | 6 |
| *North-Western Province.* | | | | |
| Kurunegala | 1 | — | 1 | |
| Puttalam / Chilaw | 1 | — | 1 | |
| | | | | 2 |
| *North-Central Province.* | | | | |
| Anuradhapura | 2* | — | — | 1 |
| *Province of Uva.* | | | | |
| Badulla | 4 | 1 | — | 5 |
| *Province of Sabaragamuwa.* | | | | |
| Ratnapura | 1* | 2 | 2 | |
| Kegalla | 2 | 3 | 5 | |
| | | | | 7 |
| | | Total | | 92 |

* 1 cancelled. † 4 cancelled. ‡ 2 cancelled.

As will be seen from the detailed statements given in the balance sheet and in the summaries furnished by the Secretary, Board of Control, some of the most satisfactory societies are to be found in the Western Province. During the year considerable activity has taken place in the formation of new societies in the Kalutara District. The satisfactory working of societies in the Rayigam korale under the presidency of Gate Mudaliyar J. A. Wirasingha has resulted in other chief headmen in the district making a beginning, and the sympathetic assistance rendered by the Assistant Government Agent of the district has gone far towards popularizing the movement with the people.

In the Colombo District there are also some good societies; while the progress that has been made in the Southern Province, in spite of the hardships suffered in some parts of the Province by difficulties in connection with the coconut industry, is most encouraging. In Uva progress is being made considering the limited funds that are available. In the Northern Province some societies continue to make good progress, and a good beginning has been made in the Kegalla District. Beginnings were made during the year in the Ratnapura and Trincomalee Districts. The records of societies in the Central Province are disappointing, but it is hoped that the Central Society which has been formed by the Kandyan Association will go far towards assisting the formation and financing of small village societies. Progress at Mannar has been unsatisfactory, and it has been found necessary to cancel and to liquidate four out of the five societies formed in that district.

## AGRICULTURAL WORK OF SOCIETIES.

10. The supply of manures through societies is steadily increasing, as shown by the following table:—

| Period. | Quantity. Tons cwt. qr. lb. | Cost. Rs. c. |
|---|---|---|
| 1915–16 | 81 12 0 0 | 6,844 15 |
| 1916–17 | 99 13 2 0 | 7,528 45 |
| 1917–18 | 160 2 2 8 | 13,591 85 |

Arrangements have been made with the Colombo Commercial Company for the supply of these manures on liberal terms of credit, and there is no doubt that this part of societies' operations is appreciated by members. Some societies which were finding it difficult to commence operations found that by handling manures new members were easily secured, and that their business improved and became popular. The manures have been supplied for paddy, coconut, and vegetable cultivations. Members have been enabled to secure such manures at reasonable rates on easy terms of repayment. There has been difficulty with some societies on the question of payments of instalments for manures on due dates. No manures are now allowed to be ordered by societies, except through and with the sanction of the Registrar. The quantities allowed to each society at any one time is judged by the known working methods of the particular society and by its financial position at time of ordering. Societies that are efficiently managed are allowed liberal supplies of manures for their members, while others whose managements are not so efficient are allowed smaller quantities.

Societies have been supplied free with liberal quantities of seeds of food products, vegetables, and curry stuffs, both by Government and by the Agricultural Society. They have taken steps to increase the food production in their respective spheres, and some have been able to establish useful gardens. Arrangements were made with the Agricultural Society for the organization of agricultural shows and garden competitions under the auspices of Co-operative Credit Societies.

The following agricultural shows have been held: Galboda and Kinigoda Korales, at Beligammana; Mawata Pattu, at Mawatagoda; Three Korales, at Ruwanwella; Beligal Korale, at Dedigama; and Walapane, at Nildandahinna. These shows have been, on the whole, very satisfactory, and should serve as an encouragement towards increased food production.

The following shows have been arranged: Matugama, Maha Pattu, Weligam Korale, Magam Pattu, Adikari Pattu, Galle-Wellaboda Pattu, and Galboda and Kinigoda Korales (second show).

The following garden competitions have been arranged: Akmimana, Talpe Pattu, Minuwangoda, Kumbuke Pattu, Akuratiya, Pandatarippu, Uddupiddi, Handapangoda, Makulla, and Hiriyala Hatpattu.

## FINANCE OF SOCIETIES.

11. The balance sheet which is appended gives details of the financial position of societies on March 31, 1918.

12. *Members.*—The number of members of societies is 9,551. This shows a very satisfactory increase over the 6,027 contributing members at the end of 1916–17, but as this year's total includes members of new societies recently formed who have not yet contributed fully for shares, it is undesirable to calculate the percentage increase for the year. The ten societies that have been cancelled included 154 members who had paid-up shares to their credit. These shares have been returned. Some of the older societies have been able to increase their membership during the period under review, but more can be done in this direction.

13. *Capital.*—The paid-up capital is now Rs. 48,549, as compared with Rs. 32,994·25 in 1916–17. This increase of Rs. 15,554·75 must be looked upon as satisfactory, especially when the conditions of coconut and other industries is taken into consideration. The capital of the ten cancelled societies refunded during the year amounted to Rs. 563. I am glad to be able to report that many of the older societies have responded well to the appeal for an increase of capital issued early in the year.

14. *Deposits.*—The amount of money on deposit was Rs. 2,646·10, as against Rs. 486·84 in the preceding year. This increase is due to the American Mission Agents' Society in the Northern Province. I am looking for an improvement in deposits from all societies.

15. *Loans.*—The position in regard to loans is shown in the following statement:—

| | Loans given. | | Loans recovered. | | Loans outstanding. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | No. | Amount. Rs. c. | No. | Amount. Rs. c. | No. | Amount. Rs. c. |
| 1916–17 | 956 | 28,381 36 | 504 | 15,222 37 | 680 | 27,818 60 |
| 1917–18 | 1,127 | 41,407 77 | 764 | 31,205 40 | 1,316 | 50,209 44 |

This gives an indication of the increased volume of work done by societies. The repayment of loans has been, on the whole, satisfactory. An improvement has taken place during the year. The amount of loans which are overdue is Rs. 7,743·56. There are still a few societies, the members of which are slack in the matter of repayment of loans. These are receiving careful attention, and prosecutions of defaulting members have been authorized in some instances. Managing committees are being constantly urged to see that overdue loans do not amount to considerable sums, and sureties in a few cases have been called upon to liquidate the debts of members. By this means it is hoped to impress upon sureties their obligations to the society of which they are members.

The majority of loans issued are for cultivation purposes, but loans have also been issued for the following purposes: Purchase and lease of land; purchase of seed, cattle, carts, and manure; carpentry and furniture manufacture; gold and silver work; pottery manufacture; purchase of sewing machines; purchase of materials for basket-making; sewing and dress-making; dealing in vegetable products; and the redemption of old debts. From such a list the magnitude of the assistance that the Co-operative Credit Societies' movement renders to the poorer classes can be judged. The loans are given on personal security; sureties from other members of the same society are demanded. No reliable member in difficulties is refused a loan when funds are available, but, as is natural at the beginning of the movement, funds are often insufficient to meet all demands.

16. *Government Loans to Societies.*—Two societies, Galboda and Kinigoda Korales and Nanaddan East Societies, received loans of Rs. 750 and Rs. 500, respectively, during the year, and loans to six other societies have been recommended. A total of Rs. 388·80 was refunded to Government during the year as instalments of loans and interest thereon. The position on March 31 is shown by the following table:—

| Name of Society. | Amount received. Rs. | Amount repaid. Rs. | Balance outstanding. Rs. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Walapane .. | 660 | 198 | 462 |
| Hinidum Pattu | 225 | 90 | 135 |
| Kalapaluwawa | 250 | 100 | 150 |
| Kumbuke Pattu | 1,000 | 100 | 900 |
| Pandatarippu | 1,000 | — | 1,000 |
| Galboda and Kinigoda Korales | 750 | — | 750 |
| Nanaddan East | 500 | — | 500 |
| | 4,385 | 488 | 3,897 |

| Name of Society. | Rs. | |
|---|---|---|
| Adikari Pattu | 1,000 | Recommended |
| Haltota .. | 1,000 | do. |
| Handapangoda | 500 | do. |
| Dakunu-Talangafna | 1,000 | do. |
| Unanwitiya | 500 | do. |
| Valikamam West Headmen's | 500 | do. |
| | 4,500 | |

All loans to societies are now made at an interest of 5 per cent. per annum, and repayments of instalments has been sanctioned to begin two years from the date of receipt of loans.

17. *Interest.*—The general tendency of societies is to reduce the rate of interest as far as such a policy is consistent with their business operations. The rates range from 6 to 12 per cent., and the rates of interest on deposits from 2 to 5 per cent.

18. *Profits.*—The total profits realized by all societies during the year amounted to Rs. 4,772·18, and the expenditure for stationery and postage was Rs. 749·23. The nett profit was, therefore, Rs. 4,022·95, as compared with Rs. 2,025·65 in 1916–17. These profits, after providing for items carried forward, have all been credited to the reserve fund, except in the case of one society, which has credited in the pass books of all members a small distribution of profits. The question of the distribution of profits is at present being considered, and general rules are being drafted.

19. *Reserve Funds.*—The reserve funds of all working societies now amount to a total of Rs. 6,675·00. This is an increase of Rs. 3,429·28 over last year, and shows the satisfactory progress being made.

GENERAL.

20. The Government has been pleased to sanction an amendment to the Post Office Savings Bank rules, so that Co-operative Credit Societies may withdraw on demand amounts up to Rs. 50. The rules on this subject are now as follows :—

*Withdrawals of Small Sums on Demand.*

To Rule 14 A (1) add "Provided further that in the case of Co-operative Credit Societies registered under Ordinance No. 7 of 1911 the maximum which may be withdrawn on demand at any one time shall be Rs. 50 instead of Rs. 10."

In Rule 14 A (3) after "Societies" insert "other than Co-operative Credit Societies registered under Ordinance No. 7 of 1911."

This concession has been appreciated by many societies, for it makes it unnecessary for societies to hold large sums in cash to meet urgent demands.

21. In the "Tropical Agriculturist" articles on co-operative credit have regularly appeared throughout the year, as also in the vernacular journals of the Agricultural Society, "Govikam Sangarawa" and "Kamattolil Vilakkam." These vernacular journals are distributed free of cost to all working societies.

22. Arrangements have been made for the issue of simple leaflets on co-operative credit, with a view to spreading information in regard to the objects and benefits of the movement. Lectures on Co-operative Credit Societies have been given to all students at the School of Tropical Agriculture, Peradeniya, and proposals for short courses of training for office bearers of societies are under consideration.

23. In conclusion, it may be stated that the year 1917–18 has seen a satisfactory improvement in the Co-operative Credit Societies' movement. Societies are being kept upon safe lines of business until the principles of the movement have been more fully understood. Some societies have a good grasp of the business that can be undertaken, and realize the benefits that are bound eventually to accrue. The Secretary of the Board of Control was on tour 125 days, and the Inspector for Tamil districts 40 days, in addition to four months' residence in the Northern Province. The closer the touch between societies and inspecting officers, the greater the progress that will be recorded. It is also most desirable that these officers should be familiar with the detailed working of the societies, for the time is not far distant when some societies with large spheres of operation can, with advantage, be broken up into smaller units. This cannot take place until suitable office bearers are forthcoming, but with the spread of knowledge of co-operative credit this difficulty will be overcome. In India much assistance to Co-operative Credit Societies has been given to the movement by unofficial workers and enthusiasts, and I would strongly recommend co-operative credit to the attention of those members of the community who are interested in the material and social welfare of the masses. The agriculture and industry of the villager can be advanced by the co-operative credit movement more rapidly than by other means, and the experience of our neighbour, India, should serve as an object lesson in this direction. There are difficulties, but they can be overcome by steady work.

24. It is with pleasure that I again record the assistance that has been given to me from time to time by the Registrars of Co-operative Credit Societies in India. The present report covers the fifth year of Co-operative Credit Societies in Ceylon, and the progress made has been greater than during any previous yearly period. This has been brought about by the steady work of the Co-operative Credit Officers of the Department, and by the praiseworthy efforts of the majority of office bearers of working societies. These office bearers work throughout the whole year without any hope of remuneration. The efforts of some of these office bearers, so ungrudgingly given, is most praiseworthy. The results of their work are, however, attracting attention, and they have the satisfaction of knowing that to them the co-operative credit movement in the Colony owes the greatest debt. It is upon the efforts of the societies' office bearers that success depends, and the brief records provided by the Secretary of the Board of Control, on the working of the various societies, should be scrutinized by all office bearers with care.

F. A. STOCKDALE,
Director of Agriculture, and
Registrar of Co-operative Credit Societies.

June 15, 1918.

## APPENDIX.—WORKING OF SOCIETIES.

### WESTERN PROVINCE.

*Colombo District.*

*Minuwangoda Society* maintains its reputation as the most successful society in the district. In spite of the depressed state of the coconut market, the society has been able to increase its membership, capital, and profit during the year. It is offering a free scholarship tenable for four years at the Minuwangoda Anglo-Vernacular School. The necessary funds will be forthcoming from the reserves of the society, and the proposal has received the sanction of the Registrar. This society handled 22 tons of manures for coconut and paddy cultivation during the year. The same office bearers continue to hold the responsible offices.

*Siduwa Society* is beginning to make progress. The Organizing Secretary, Rev. Mr. Mendis, resigned his office as he had to leave the district on transfer, and in his place another enthusiastic worker in the person of Mr. D. J. Jayawardena, Notary Public, was appointed. Rev. Mr. Pieris, Vice-President, presides at meetings in the absence of Mudaliyar C. H. A. Samarakkody, and takes an interest in its work.

*Godakahapalata Society* has interested itself in the distribution of paddy manures amongst its members, and if not for the unsatisfactory state of the coconut market, the society would have made better progress.

All the above societies are in Alutkuru korale north, and Mudaliyar C. H. A. Samarakkody is their President.

*Henaratgoda Society* was re-organized at the beginning of the year, and the office bearers are now taking a keener interest in its working. It has secured the services of a good Secretary, and it is hoped that the society will make progress.

*Kalapaluwawa Society* is working successfully, and holds its meetings regularly. It has increased its capital. Members take a better interest in the agricultural pursuits, and the Treasurer was successful in securing 12 bushels of seed paddy from Matara suitable for flood areas for distribution among members.

*Udugaha-Meda Depattu Society* is progressing under its new Vice-President. It has increased its membership and its capital. The Secretary, who took a keen interest in the society's work for over two years, tendered his resignation at the last annual meeting, and a new Secretary has been appointed. Members are now taking a keener interest in the work. This society, with support from its President, will become a prominent one.

*Aturugiriya-Kottawa Society* has made better progress this year. The members continue to deal in manure with profit. The society holds its meetings more regularly under the presidency of Mudaliyar G. A. Dias Bandaranayaka.

*Dakunu Talangama Society* continues to make rapid progress. The society raised its nominal capital from Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,500, and, having sold all the shares, raised it again to Rs. 2,500. This society is a pure village society, and is doing quite good work. It has been recommended for a loan of Rs. 1,000 from Government.

*Jayawardanapura-Kotte Society* was re-organized at the end of the year, and it is hoped that the society will now become a useful working society.

*Gangaboda Pattu of Siyane Korale East Society* has again come to a standstill. It has been decided to approach the Mudaliyar of the korale for his active support.

*Colombo Plumbago Employees Society* has not realized expectations. Those responsible for its working are not taking sufficient interest in the society. It may again be stated that the society has before it a great and useful field of work for the betterment of a very deserving class of people.

*The Government Printing Office Society* is one of the new societies started in the district. The society, which was started in October last, has made very satisfactory progress. The first annual meeting was held in May, when the Registrar and the Secretary of the Board of Control were present. Mr. H. C. Cottle, the Government Printer, was elected President, and Mr. H. M. Richards, Vice-President. Thanks are due to the latter for the initiation of the society, and the former for the interest he takes in its affairs. This society has a laudable object to perform, that is, of rescuing a number of men from the usurious money lender, and the society has made a good beginning in this direction. Similar societies are a great necessity in the city of Colombo, and it is hoped that this is only a forerunner of others. The society raised its capital from Rs. 2,500 to Rs. 5,000 at the annual meeting, and proposes to amend the by-laws as a result of experience gained. The Secretary and the Treasurer have done their work well.

*Kosgama-Kaluagala Society* has made a very poor effort to start its work. The cancellation of the registration of the society is under consideration, but has not yet been definitely decided upon.

*Kalutara District.*

The number of societies in this district has doubled during the year, as the result of enthusiastic efforts of the chief headmen of the various subdivisions of the district.

*Kumbuke Pattu Society* is continuing to do very useful and good work. It holds a record for punctual repayment of loans. Its work is methodical. The office bearers and the members co-operate for the successful working of the society. Meetings are held regularly, and members attend meetings regularly. The society is doing its work satisfactorily.

*Adikari Pattu Society* has a good Secretary, and its work is being carried out satisfactorily. The repayment of loans on due dates is not rigidly enforced. This is a very undesirable practice, and the Secretary has the sanction of the Registrar to sue the defaulters, so that they may realize the necessity of punctuality of repayment.

*Haltota Society* has become a good working society. It has made rapid progress, and has increased its capital, membership, and profits. The society transact considerable business in cash loans and loans of manures. This society has been recommended for a loan from Government.

*Handapangoda Society* is continuing to make good progress, and the number of new members is increasing. It is earning substantial profits year after year, and the affairs of the society are quite satisfactory. The Assistant Government Agent, Kalutara, on the recommendation of the Mudaliyar and at the request of the Registrar, has recognized the good work done by the society by the grant of two tracts of paddy fields on lease to the society. This society has been recommended for a loan from Government.

*Galpata Society* has not made sufficient progress. The work of the Secretary leaves much to be desired. With the appointment of a new Secretary the society should make better progress.

These five societies have done much useful work in the Korale, and the thanks of the members are due to Gate Mudaliyar J. A. Wirasinghe, Mudaliyar of Rayigam korale, for the continued interest he has taken in their work from their inception.

*Maha Pattu North Society* is making fairly good progress since the appointment of the new Secretary, who loyally assists Mudaliyar F. D. Samarasingha, the President of the society, to make the society a useful one. The Assistant Government Agent, Kalutara, and the Registrar attended its last annual general meeting and addressed the members in an effort to popularize the society.

*Mahagama Society* is a village society in the Pasdun korale east, and has made a start in lending money and manures to members. The society has secured the services of the schoolmaster of the village as Secretary.

*Panadure-Talpitibadda Society* has made a good beginning, and it is hoped that the society will expand its scope of work.

*Waddubadda Society* is a new society started under the presidency of the Totamune Mudaliyar and has an enthusiastic Secretary. The society would be advised to hold its meetings more frequently for the conduct of business.

*Kalutarabadda Society* is the third society in the Totamune started by its Mudaliyar. Another enthusiast who took a deal of interest in the initiation of the society has offered his services as Secretary. This society, too, should hold its meetings more frequently.

*Matugama Society* is the first society to be started in the Pasdun korale west under the presidency of Mudaliyar D. T. Perera, who has organized five other societies in the korale. This society has made a good start. The Assistant Government Agent, Kalutara, and the Registrar attended its first annual meeting and addressed the members.

*Dodangoda Society* took a long time to start work, and the appointment of new office bearers will, it is hoped, help the society to show good work.

*Welipenna Society*, too, started work very late in the year, and new office bearers were appointed at the first annual meeting.

*Ittapana Society* has secured the services of the schoolmaster as Secretary. He is taking an interest in the work. It has already begun to distribute manures for paddy. Its annual meeting was held in April under the presidency of the Registrar.

*Migambadda Society* is the fifth society in the korale, and is working very successfully. The members take a keen interest in the society, which is becoming popular. It is lending manure and money to members.

*Namutuduwa Society*, the sixth society in the korale, had not begun work at the end of the year.

### CENTRAL PROVINCE.

#### *Kandy District.*

*The Kandyan Association Society* has started its work and has made some progress. The Government Agent, Central Province, attended the annual meeting of the society and gave an interesting address, which was full of encouragement and sympathy. This will go a great way to facilitate the future work of the society.

*Udagampaha Society* has not made any progress, but with the promised support of the chief headman it should be able to make some.

*Uda Dumbara Society's* state of affairs is still in the same condition, and a change towards progress is very much desired.

*Galagedara Society* is also at a standstill. The Ratemahatmaya of Tumpane has promised his support for the revival of the society's work.

*Hataraliyadda Society's* work has suffered a little, but the present Secretary and President have promised to attempt to improve its position.

*Harispattu Society's* registration has been cancelled, and the share money has been refunded to members through the Government Agent, Central Province.

*Uduwawala Society's* registration will be cancelled as soon as the money paid for shares has been refunded to members.

*Uda Bulatgama Society*, started at the end of the year, has made a small beginning.

#### *Matale District.*

*Nagolla-Hulangamuwa Society* suffered a relapse, and the work is again not satisfactory. A few members are, however, taking steps to bring the society into good working order.

*Udugama-Dombawala Society's* registration has been cancelled.

#### *Nuwara Eliya District.*

*Walapane Society's* rate of progress is not so satisfactory this year. There are still many loans overdue. Members should realize the necessity of paying back their instalments punctually, otherwise the society is bound to suffer. The third instalment of the Government loan was repaid with the interest due. The society, as was resolved at the last annual meeting, held a village show in May. This was the first show in Walapane, and was a great success. The Assistant Government Agent, Nuwara Eliya, opened the show and distributed prizes. The society now proposes to hold a show annually. An experimental garden has been started at Harasbedda, and an Agricultural Instructor has been stationed there. The members of this society now have the services of an agricultural officer within their reach.

*Uda Hewaheta Society* is showing signs of progress, and the new Secretary, Mr. J. Girihagama, President, Village Tribunal, takes an interest in the work. The society proposes to start a Sunday market for the sale of produce of members at Padiyapelella.

### SOUTHERN PROVINCE.

#### *Galle District.*

*Talpe Pattu Society* has suffered as a result of the depression of the coconut and coir industries, and a number of loans given was not repaid on the due dates. The society has, however, maintained its progress, and a large number of members have started gardens with food and vegetable crops. The Secretary's effort in this direction and in the establishment of a vegetable garden at the Gansabhawa premises at Ahangama is very creditable.

*Wellaboda Pattu Society*, as was expected, has made some progress in the enrolment of new members, collection of share money, and in the distribution of manures since the appointment of the new Secretary. The members have started a number of fairly large vegetable gardens, which give them a good return. There are still a few overdue loans to be recovered. The books of the society require to be kept in better order.

*Akmimana Society* has made better progress this year, and the President of the society, Mudaliyar E. V. Gunaratne, continues to take an interest in its work. A Sunday market was organized under the auspices of the society, and the Government Agent, Southern Province, was present at its inauguration.

*Galle-Gangaboda Pattu Society* has done a service to the cause of co-operation in arousing an interest in the spread of co-operation in the pattu. Three more village societies were started within the year in the pattu, and there are prospects of others being organized. This society is continuing its work satisfactorily.

*Hinidum Pattu Society* has done better work this year than in the previous year. There is still much work to be done by this society.

*Unanwitiya Society* is one of the most promising village societies. It has become very popular among the village population. All are keen about the work, and are actively engaged in the promotion of the work of the society. The annual meeting was presided over by the Registrar. This society has been recommended for a loan from Government. The society has submitted a scheme for erecting a bund to protect the paddy fields from periodical floods, and this matter is under consideration by the Government Agent, Southern Province.

*Akuratiya Society*, which was organized by the efforts of its Secretary, Mr. Gunawardena, has already shown its usefulness to members. It has lent money and manures, and has supplied those members who are in want with provisions at cost price.

*Ganegama Society* was established in the latter end of the year, and has already begun to do business. This is another society started by the efforts of the villagers themselves. It is under the patronage of the priest of the village temple.

*Udugama Society* begun its work after the close of the year. This society was organized by the two headmen of the village.

*Bentota Society* was organized by the Mudaliyar of Bentota-Walallawiti korale in the latter part of the year and has started work. Mr. R. F. D. Bandaranayaka was elected as Secretary and Treasurer, and the society has already begun to be useful to members by loans of manure and money.

*Elpitiya Society* is the second society in the korale, and the same Mudaliyar has been appointed its President. The society is established in a purely agricultural district, and has a future before it. The society distributed 5 tons of manure during the last season to its members. The Secretary is enthusiastic, and takes an interest in the work.

*Matara District.*

*Kandaboda Pattu Society* is receiving the undiminished attention of the Mudaliyar, its President, and is doing quite good work. The Secretary has kept the society's books in excellent order, and the Registrar at the general annual meeting complimented the Secretary upon the condition of his books. This society is gradually extending its operations.

*Weligam Korale Society* has already borne fruits of its good work. The number of members, paid-up capital, and the volume of business have been increased. The society has established an experimental garden, and proposes to hold an agricultural show within the next year. The Treasurer of the society, who has been doing useful work since its inception, was appointed a Vidane Muhandiram by His Excellency the Officer Administering the Government on the occasion of His Majesty's Birthday.

*Matara Society* was initiated and organized by the new Gravets Mudaliyar, Mr. W. A. Amarasekara, who was once the Secretary of the Uva society. The society has made a good beginning.

*Mawarala Society* was organized at the instance of Dr. C. A. Hewawitarana of Colombo, who has interests in the locality. The first inaugural meeting was held at the Mawarala estate, at which Mudaliyar P. F. de Livera was present. This society had not begun work at the close of the year.

*Hambantota District.*

*Magam Pattu Society* continues to do good work, and the loans are used by members solely for agricultural purposes. There is still a vast field of work in an important centre of paddy cultivation like Tissa, and more support is wanted. The society proposes to hold an agricultural show in January next.

*Giruwa Pattu Society* has transacted some business and shown signs of progress. The newly appointed Muhandiram of the pattu has been appointed Secretary of the society.

NORTHERN PROVINCE.

*Jaffna District.*

*Uduppiddi Society* has completed another good year's work, with satisfactory results.

*Tellippalai Society* shows marked progress since the appointment of the new President and Secretary. Its useful work is now appreciated by members.

*The Jaffna Industrial Society* is making slow progress. The society could not advance owing to the scarcity of gold. This society deserves better support.

*Koppay Society* did not realize expectations, and, in spite of the appointment of the new President, the progress of the society is slow.

*Jaffna Central Society* has at last started work this year, and it is hoped that the members will realize their responsibility and make the society a useful institution.

*Pandatarippu Society* has come to be one of the best working societies in the Province, and has made very satisfactory progress in all directions. The President of the society, Maniagar J. N. Sandrasegra, was included among the recipients of Birthday Honours. He was appointed a Justice of the Peace.

*Karaveddi Society* continues to prosper under the presidentship of the Maniagar, and the funds of the society are utilized to the best advantage of members. The committee should give more support to the President.

*Puloli Society* has been slow in the initiation of its business, but at the present time the meetings are being held more regularly.

*Valikamam West Headmen's Society* has made satisfactory progress, and has been recommended for a loan from Government.

*Anaikoddai Society* is doing some business, but its affairs should be brought to a more satisfactory condition.

*American Mission Agents' Society* is doing good work among its members. Its membership was increased during the year, and the deposits made by members go to show the utility of the institution as a medium of encouraging thrift.

*Punkudutivu Society* was registered only recently, and has not started work.

*Tolpuram-Mulai Society* is also a new society which has started work. Its beginning is quite satisfactory, and the members should continue to take an intelligent interest in the society.

*Achchuvely Society* has passed its by-laws and after two years made a start. The new Secretary is taking an interest in the society.

*Pooneryn-Kolumputturai Society* is a new society awaiting registration. When registered it will prove a useful institution for the welfare of the people of the place. This society proposes to have a paddy bank, and to ply a boat between the peninsula and the mainland under the management of definite sub-committees.

*Mannar District.*

*Nanaddan East Society* received a loan from Government, and is the only society working in the district. In spite of discouragement, the President continues to run the society on sound lines for the good of the people.

*Mantai South and Mantai North Societies* have failed to carry on the good work started by them, and the registration of the societies was cancelled and the funds have been liquidated.

*Nanaddan West Society* did not start work at all, and the registration has been cancelled.

*Mannar Fish Supply Society's* by-laws were not acceptable under the Ordinance, hence the registration of the society was cancelled.

EASTERN PROVINCE.

*Batticaloa District.*

*Batticaloa District Society* failed to work satisfactorily, and the registration was cancelled.

*Tampiluvillu Society* did not start work, and its registration was cancelled.

*Kalmunai Society* is a new society organized by the efforts of the Agricultural Instructor, K. Chinnasamypillai, of Batticaloa. It has begun work.

*Bintenna North Society* was started by the Ratemahatmaya of Bintenna North. The society can be of great service to the poor cultivators in the remote part of the country if properly worked. The society has not begun work as yet.

*Trincomalee District.*

*Trincomalee District Society* was organized at a public meeting held at the Kachcheri under the presidentship of the Assistant Government Agent, Trincomalee, and supported by the general public. The society has before it some spade work to do in the district in the matter of co-operation.

*Tiriyai, Kuchcheveli, and Pulmoddai Societies* were organized by the Police Headmen of Kumpurupiddi, who had a training at the School of Tropical Agriculture. The Assistant Government Agent has promised his support to these societies through his other minor headmen, and it is hoped their combined effort will go to make the societies quite useful to the people of these villages.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCE.

*Kurunegala District.*

*Hiriyala Hatpattu Society* continues to do good work among the members. The Registrar attended a special meeting of the society in October last, when a number of new members joined the society.

*Puttalam District.*

*Puttalam Society* is again affected by the transfer of its President. This society should be revived, and its area of operation reduced. A little change in the constitution of the society will help the society to work on sound lines.

NORTH-CENTRAL PROVINCE.

*Anuradhapura Society* is not making satisfactory progress. This society should have the support of the leading residents, official and unofficial, of the place if it is to be really a useful institution for the poor people of the locality.

*Tamankaduwa Society's* registration was cancelled as the society did not start work.

PROVINCE OF UVA.

*Badulla District.*

*Uva Society* is doing its business in a small way. The members of the society, especially those of the committee, should give more support to its President and Secretary to make the society a useful one.

*Makulla Society* is making satisfactory progress. It has increased its usefulness, and has enrolled more members and augmented its capital. The Treasurer of the society, Mr. Bakmigahawela, Korala, takes an interest in the society.

*Medagama Society* has also made fairly good progress. The newly appointed Secretary and the Treasurer are expecting to make the society more useful to its members.

*Bibile-Nilgala Society* has done very useful work in the last year. Mr. C. W. Bibile is Secretary of the society. He is Agricultural Instructor of the district, and his knowledge of the country and his education have been of great use to the society.

These are pioneer societies in the Province, and the work of Ratemahatmaya Bibile in the organization of these societies has begun to bear fruit. Two other Ratemahatmayas have started societies in their respective divisions.

*Buttala Society* was started by the Ratemahatmaya of Buttala at a meeting held at the office of the Ratemahatmaya, when the Secretary of the Board of Control was present. The transfer of the organizing Ratemahatmaya has affected the working of the society. The new Ratemahatmaya of Buttala was subsequently appointed President, and the society has started work.

PROVINCE OF SABARAGAMUWA.

*Ratnapura District.*

*Kadawatta Korale Society's* registration was cancelled as the society did not work.

*Ratnapura Society* was started in December last at a meeting held in the Roman Catholic schoolroom. A number of young men are taking an interest in the society, and they have shown good work within a short time. Mr. D. T. de S. Amarasekera took the initiative in the establishment of the society, and he was subsequently appointed Secretary. The first annual meeting was held in May, when the Government Agent Province of Sabaragamuwa, attended the meeting and addressed the members. This has already helped to popularize the society among the people. Mr. D. C. Wijesinha, Notary Public, is the President of the society.

*Kendangamuwa Society* was organized at a meeting held at Kendangamuwa, at which the Registrar presided. The Ratemahatmaya of Kuruwiti korale, Mr. J. W. Ekneligoda, was elected President of the society. The society has started work.

*Kegalla District.*

*Galboda and Kinigoda Korales Society* has already shown the fruits of the perseverance of the President and Secretary in the management of the society. It has increased its capital, membership, and transactions, with much benefit to members. The society received a loan from Government, and the money was utilized for loans to members who took a special interest in the growing of food crops and vegetable and curry stuffs. The society held the first agricultural show organized by Co-operative Credit Societies, and it was quite successful. Locally grown curry stuffs, such as coriander and aniseed, were exhibited at this show, and it is believed that this was the first time that such produce was exhibited in Ceylon.

*Three Korales Society* revived its work in December last at a meeting held at Ruwanwella presided over by the Registrar. The new Ratemahatmaya of the Three Korales and Lower Bulatgama, Mr. J. H. Meedeniya, Junior, was appointed President. The society is making progress, and held a very successful agricultural show in March last, at which locally grown products were exhibited. The President has the assistance of the new Secretary in the working of the society.

*Mawata Pattu Society* is a new society started recently. This has started work. An agricultural show was held at Mawatagoda in March last under the auspices of the society. The show was a decided success. These shows go to popularize the movement among the people. The Ratemahatmaya, Paranakuru korale, is the President of the society.

*Kanduaha Pattu Society* is another new society started in the Paranakuru korale under the presidentship of the Ratemahatmaya, and it has just made a start.

*Beligal Korale Society* is the latest new society to be started in the Kegalla District. The Ratemahatmaya of the Beligal korale, Mr. L. B. Nugawela, Justice of the Peace, organized the society and became its first President. An agricultural show was held in the month of May at Dedigama, and was attended with success. The society is making some progress.

Peradeniya, June 15, 1918.

N. WICKRAMARATNE,
Secretary, Board of Control, Co-operative Credit Societies.

## BALANCE SHEET FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1918.

| Registered Number of Society. | Name of Society | Type of Society. | Assets. | | | | | | | Liabilities. | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Cash in Hand. | Cash in Bank. | Loans due by Members. | Reserve Fund in Bank. | Value of Stock in Hand. | Other Items. | Total. | Loans from Government and Others. | Deposits from Members. | Share Capital. | Interest and Bonus due by Society. | Reserve Fund. Due to | Reserve Fund. In Bank. | Other Items. | Total. |
| | WESTERN PROVINCE. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | *Colombo District.* | | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. |
| 33 | Miṅuwangoda .. | Limited .. | 373 68 | 49 45 | 2,234 22 | 420 34 | 25 0 | 1088 38 | 4,191 7 | 1,016 27 | — | 2,357 0 | — | 372 46 | 420 34 | 25 0 | 4,191 7 |
| 46 | Kalapaluwawa .. | Unlimited .. | 177 38 | — | 1,025 25 | 69 44 | 40 0 | — | 1,312 7 | 150 0 | 7 0 | 1,004 25 | 40 0 | 21 38 | 69 44 | 20 0 | 1,312 7 |
| 41 | Udugaha-Meda Depattu .. | Limited .. | 21 30 | 2 50 | 1,362 50 | — | — | — | 1,386 30 | — | — | 1,250 0 | — | 136 30 | — | — | 1,386 30 |
| 59 | Dakunu Talangama .. | Unlimited .. | 0 98 | 6 0 | 1,672 50 | — | 8 0 | 30 0 | 1,717 48 | — | 5 0 | 1,500 0 | — | 165 62 | — | 46 86 | 1,717 48 |
| 35 | Aturugiriya-Kottawa .. | Limited .. | 25 59 | 38 16 | 429 53 | — | — | — | 493 28 | — | — | 387 0 | — | 106 28 | — | — | 493 28 |
| 14 | Henaratgoda .. | do. .. | 74 84 | 67 58 | 655 0 | — | — | — | 797 42 | — | — | 739 0 | — | 58 42 | — | — | 797 42 |
| 55 | Godakaha Palata .. | Unlimited .. | 77 94 | — | 561 25 | — | — | — | 639 19 | — | — | 581 0 | — | 58 19 | — | — | 639 19 |
| 56 | Siduwa .. .. | do. .. | 350 62 | — | 50 0 | — | — | — | 400 62 | — | — | 395 0 | — | 5 62 | — | — | 400 62 |
| 58 | ColomboPlumbagoEmployés | Limited .. | — | 81 25 | — | — | — | — | 81 25 | — | 15 0 | 66 25 | — | — | — | — | 81 25 |
| 39 | Gangaboda Pattu (of S.K.E.) | Unlimited .. | 10 10 | 549 45 | — | — | — | — | 559 55 | — | — | 540 0 | — | 19 55 | — | — | 559 55 |
| 54 | Jayawardanapura-Kotte .. | do. .. | 20 0 | — | — | — | — | — | 20 0 | — | — | 20 0 | — | — | — | — | 20 0 |
| 53 | Kosgama-Kaluaggala .. | do. .. | 15 0 | — | — | — | — | — | 15 0 | — | — | 15 0 | — | — | — | — | 15 0 |
| 83 | Government Printing Office | Limited .. | 0 98 | 512 9 | 1,687 50 | — | — | — | 2,200 57 | — | — | 2,017 0 | — | 183 57 | — | — | 2,200 57 |
| | *Kalutara District.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 37 | Kumbukke Pattu .. | Unlimited .. | 42 74 | — | 2,937 0 | 30 0 | 7 50 | — | 3,017 24 | 900 0 | — | 1,740 0 | — | 319 74 | 30 0 | 27 50 | 3,017 24 |
| 38 | Adikari Pattu .. | do. .. | 67 65 | — | 1,908 50 | — | — | — | 1,976 15 | — | 263 40 | 1,457 0 | — | 255 75 | — | — | 1,976 15 |
| 23 | Handapangoda .. | do. .. | 175 63 | 3 0 | 1,101 35 | 217 64 | — | 28 0 | 1,525 62 | — | 154 75 | 893 0 | 178 60 | 64 63 | 217 64 | 17 0 | 1,525 62 |
| 36 | Galpata .. .. | do. .. | 148 24 | — | 845 0 | — | 40 0 | — | 1,033 24 | — | — | 901 0 | — | 132 24 | — | — | 1,033 24 |
| 57 | Haltota .. .. | do. .. | 12 72 | — | 2,118 0 | — | — | 4 74 | 2,135 46 | — | — | 1,948 0 | — | 182 72 | — | 4 74 | 2,135 46 |
| 67 | Maha Pattu North .. | do. .. | 9 82 | 237 18 | 450 0 | — | — | — | 697 0 | — | — | 676 0 | — | 20 0 | — | 1 0 | 697 0 |
| 71 | Panadure-Talpitibadda .. | do. .. | 46 20 | 22 32 | 416 25 | — | — | — | 484 77 | — | — | 484 0 | — | 0 77 | — | — | 484 77 |
| 66 | Mahagama .. | do. .. | 0 20 | 149 75 | — | — | — | — | 149 95 | — | — | 134 0 | — | 15 95 | — | — | 149 95 |
| 73 | Welipenna .. | do. .. | 2 0 | 74 25 | — | — | — | — | 76 25 | — | — | 76 25 | — | — | — | — | 76 25 |
| 74 | Ittapana .. .. | do. .. | 3 85 | 26 20 | 416 0 | — | 110 0 | — | 556 5 | 90 65 | — | 458 0 | — | 7 40 | — | — | 556 5 |
| 75 | Migambadda .. | do. .. | 120 0 | 0 6 | 300 0 | — | — | — | 420 6 | — | — | 418 0 | — | — | — | 2 6 | 420 6 |
| 76 | Matugama .. | do. .. | 10 0 | 19 20 | 370 0 | — | — | — | 399 20 | — | — | 397 0 | — | — | — | 2 20 | 399 20 |
| 77 | Waddubadda .. | do. .. | 0 9 | 63 18 | 48 51 | — | — | — | 111 78 | — | — | 109 0 | — | 2 78 | — | — | 111 78 |
| 78 | Namuttuduwa .. | do. .. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 79 | Dodangoda .. | do. .. | — | 98 0 | — | — | — | — | 98 0 | — | — | 98 0 | — | — | — | — | 98 0 |
| 86 | Kalutarabadda .. | do. .. | 24 80 | 160 0 | — | — | — | — | 184 80 | — | — | 182 0 | — | — | — | 2 80 | 184 80 |
| | | Total .. | 1,812 35 | 2,159 62 | 20,588 36 | 737 42 | 230 50 | 1151 12 | 26,679 37 | 2,156 92 | 445 15 | 20,842 75 | 218 60 | 2,129 37 | 737 42 | 149 16 | 26,679 37 |

Balance Sheet for the Year ended March 31, 1918—*contd.*

| Registered Number of Society. | Name of Society. | Type of Society. | Assets. | | | | | | | Liabilities. | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Cash in Hand. | Cash in Bank. | Loans due by Members. | Reserve Fund in Bank. | Value of Stock in Hand. | Other Items. | Total. | Loans from Government and Others. | Deposits from Members. | Share Capital. | Interest and Bonus due by Society. | Reserve Fund. Due to | Reserve Fund. In Bank. | Other Items. | Total. |
| | CENTRAL PROVINCE. | | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. |
| | *Kandy District.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 42 | Uda Dumbara .. | Limited .. | 60 7 | — | 84 0 | — | — | — | 144 7 | — | 1 0 | 122 0 | — | 21 7 | — | — | 144 7 |
| 45 | Hataraliyadda .. | Unlimited .. | 75 20 | — | 467 99 | — | — | 26 90 | 570 9 | 22 50 | — | 514 0 | — | 33 59 | — | — | 570 9 |
| 69 | Kandyan Association .. | Limited .. | 235 0 | — | 690 0 | — | — | — | 925 0 | — | 475 0 | 412 0 | 12 35 | — | — | 25 65 | 925 0 |
| 28 | Galagedara .. | Unlimited .. | 0 6 | 213 32 | — | — | — | — | 213 38 | — | — | 203 0 | — | 10 38 | — | — | 213 38 |
| 34 | Udagampaha .. | do. .. | — | 74 80 | — | — | — | — | 74 80 | — | — | 68 0 | — | 6 80 | — | — | 74 80 |
| 47 | Uduwawela .. | Limited .. | 22 0 | — | 35 0 | — | — | — | 57 0 | — | — | 57 0 | — | — | — | — | 57 0 |
| 90 | Uda Bulatgama .. | Unlimited .. | — | 16 0 | — | — | — | — | 16 0 | — | — | 16 0 | — | — | — | — | 16 0 |
| | *Nuwara Eliya District.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 17 | Walapane .. .. | Unlimited .. | 205 38 | — | 1,290 0 | 104 91 | 120 0 | — | 1,720 29 | 528 0 | 61 95 | 885 0 | 26 40 | 114 3 | 104 91 | — | 1,720 29 |
| 27 | Udahewaheta .. | do. .. | 124 0 | 296 84 | 250 0 | — | — | — | 670 84 | — | — | 614 0 | — | 56 84 | — | — | 670 84 |
| | *Matale District.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 44 | Nagolla-Hulangamuwa .. | Unlimited .. | 24 0 | 3 40 | 305 40 | — | — | — | 332 80 | — | — | 306 0 | — | 26 80 | — | — | 332 80 |
| | | Total .. | 745 71 | 604 36 | 3,122 39 | 104 91 | 120 0 | 26 90 | 4,724 27 | 550 50 | 537 95 | 3,197 0 | 38 75 | 269 51 | 104 91 | 25 65 | 4,724 27 |
| | SOUTHERN PROVINCE. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | *Galle District.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 20 | Talpe Pattu .. | Limited .. | 36 97 | 202 0 | 1,103 0 | 208 12 | — | — | 1,550 9 | — | — | 1,204 0 | — | 137 97 | 208 12 | — | 1,550 9 |
| 6 | Akmimana .. | Unlimited .. | 36 6 | 10 4 | 828 50 | 51 93 | — | — | 926 53 | — | 7 0 | 813 75 | 1 4 | 45 81 | 51 93 | 7 0 | 926 53 |
| 1 | Wellaboda Pattu .. | Limited .. | 180 87 | 142 50 | 1,309 75 | 73 84 | 405 50 | — | 2,112 46 | 1,003 93 | — | 907 50 | — | 127 19 | 73 84 | — | 2,112 46 |
| 70 | Unanwitiya .. | Unlimited .. | 19 6 | — | 1,055 0 | — | — | — | 1,074 6 | — | — | 998 0 | — | 76 6 | — | — | 1,074 6 |
| 7 | Galle-Gangaboda Pattu .. | Limited .. | 0 20 | 68 28 | 450 0 | 105 37 | — | — | 623 85 | — | — | 495 0 | — | 23 30 | 105 37 | 0 18 | 623 85 |
| 2 | Hinidum Pattu .. | Unlimited .. | 13 67 | — | 455 0 | — | — | — | 468 67 | 135 0 | — | 258 0 | — | 75 67 | — | — | 458 67 |
| 80 | Akuratiya .. | do. .. | 25 90 | 85 0 | 1,285 18 | — | 75 0 | — | 1,471 8 | 429 51 | — | 1,000 0 | — | 29 49 | — | 12 8 | 1,471 8 |
| 84 | Elpitiya .. .. | do. .. | 34 24 | 370 0 | 525 0 | — | — | — | 929 24 | 450 35 | — | 420 0 | — | 51 9 | — | 7 80 | 929 24 |
| 88 | Bentota .. .. | do. .. | 74 20 | 105 0 | 135 0 | — | — | — | 314 20 | — | — | 308 0 | — | — | — | 6 20 | 314 20 |
| 101 | Ganegama-Siriyasiri .. | do. .. | 73 73 | 130 0 | — | — | — | — | 203 73 | — | — | 201 0 | — | — | — | 2 73 | 203 73 |
| 102 | Udugama .. .. | do. .. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | *Matara District.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 22 | Kandaboda Pattu .. | Limited .. | — | 132 25 | 762 50 | 122 22 | — | — | 1,016 97 | — | — | 824 0 | — | 70 75 | 122 22 | — | 1,016 97 |
| 3 | Weligam Korale .. | Unlimited .. | 50 0 | 147 6 | 1,595 0 | 196 80 | — | — | 1,988 86 | — | — | 1,742 0 | — | — | 196 80 | 50 6 | 1,988 86 |
| 82 | Matara .. | do. ... | 22 0 | 101 0 | 50 0 | — | — | — | 173 0 | — | — | 173 0 | — | — | — | — | 173 0 |
| 85 | Mawarala .. .. | do. .. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| | *Hambantota District.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 8 | Magam Pattu .. | Unlimited .. | 95 22 | 169 67 | 910 0 | 94 64 | — | — | 1,269 53 | — | — | 1,002 0 | — | 172 89 | 94 64 | — | 1,269 53 |
| 48 | Giruwa Pattu West .. | Limited .. | 1 12 | 12 56 | 300 0 | — | — | — | 313 68 | — | — | 305 0 | — | 3 68 | — | 5 0 | 313 68 |
| | | Total .. | 663 24 | 1,675 36 | 10,763 93 | 852 92 | 480 50 | — | 14,435 95 | 2,018 79 | 7 0 | 10,651 25 | 1 4 | 813 90 | 852 92 | 91 5 | 14,435 95 |
| | NORTHERN PROVINCE. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | *Jaffna District.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 29 | Uduppiddi Parish .. | Unlimited .. | 11 13 | 5 0 | 1,055 0 | — | — | — | 1,071 13 | — | — | 830 0 | 79 65 | 155 48 | — | 6 0 | 1,071 13 |
| 61 | Pandatarippu .. | do. .. | 17 9 | 7 0 | 2,938 0 | — | — | — | 2,962 9 | 1,000 0 | — | 1,601 0 | — | 361 9 | — | — | 2,962 9 |
| 62 | Karaveddi .. | do. .. | 3 30 | — | 1,355 0 | — | — | 53 85 | 1,412 23 | — | 308 75 | 978 50 | 9 95 | 105 3 | — | 10 0 | 1,412 23 |
| 13 | Tellippalai .. | do. .. | 2 20 | 35 62 | 802 0 | — | 5 0 | — | 844 82 | — | — | 738 0 | 28 2 | 73 80 | — | 5 0 | 844 82 |
| 64 | Valikamam West Headmen's | do. .. | 90 40 | — | 725 0 | — | — | — | 815 40 | — | — | 805 0 | — | 5 0 | — | 5 40 | 815 40 |
| 40 | Jaffna Industrial .. | Limited .. | 212 1 | — | 202 50 | — | — | — | 414 51 | 100 0 | — | 274 50 | 1 32 | 38 69 | — | — | 414 51 |
| 65 | Anaikoddai .. | Unlimited .. | 27 0 | — | 270 40 | — | — | — | 297 40 | — | — | 290 0 | — | 4 90 | — | 2 50 | 297 40 |
| 68 | American Mission Agents' .. | do. .. | 382 37 | — | 1,631 80 | — | — | 23 48 | 2,037 65 | — | 1,626 50 | 391 0 | 14 89 | 5 26 | — | — | 2,037 65 |
| 63 | Puloli .. .. | do. .. | 6 0 | — | 270 0 | — | — | — | 276 0 | — | — | 267 6 | — | 9 0 | — | — | 276 0 |
| 18 | Koppay .. .. | do. .. | 21 6 | 30 0 | 15 0 | 4 0 | — | — | 70 6 | — | — | 57 80 | — | 8 26 | 4 0 | — | 70 6 |
| 43 | Jaffna Central .. | Limited .. | 152 72 | — | 100 0 | — | — | — | 252 72 | — | — | 245 0 | — | — | — | 7 72 | 252 72 |
| 49 | Achchuveli .. | Unlimited .. | 94 25 | — | — | — | — | — | 94 25 | — | — | 87 0 | — | — | — | 7 25 | 94 25 |
| 91 | Punkudutivu .. | do. .. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 98 | Tolpuram-Mulai .. | do. .. | 135 25 | — | 100 0 | — | — | — | 235 25 | — | — | 235 0 | — | — | — | 0 25 | 235 25 |
| | *Mannar District.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 11 | Nanaddan East .. | Unlimited .. | 98 2 | — | 1,050 0 | 44 50 | — | — | 1,192 52 | 500 0 | — | 606 0 | — | 42 2 | 44 50 | — | 1,192 52 |
| | | Total .. | 1,252 88 | 77 62 | 10,514 70 | 48 50 | 5 0 | 77 33 | 11,976 3 | 1,600 0 | 1,935 25 | 7,405 80 | 133 83 | 808 53 | 48 50 | 44 12 | 11,976 3 |
| | EASTERN PROVINCE. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | *Batticaloa District.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 81 | Kalmunai .. | Unlimited .. | 90 0 | — | — | — | — | — | 90 0 | — | — | 90 0 | — | — | — | — | 90 0 |
| 99 | Bintenne North .. | do. .. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| | *Trincomalee District.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 89 | Trincomalee District Society | Unlimited .. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 92 | Pulmoddai .. | do. .. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 93 | Kuchcheveli .. | do. .. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 94 | Tiriyai .. .. | do. .. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| | | Total .. | 90 0 | — | — | — | — | — | 90 0 | — | — | 90 0 | — | — | — | — | 90 0 |

Balance Sheet for the Year ended March 31, 1918—*contd.*

| Registered Number of Society. | Name of Society. | Type of Society. | Assets. | | | | | | | Liabilities. | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Cash in Hand. | Cash in Bank. | Loans due by Members. | Reserve Fund in Bank. | Value of Stock in Hand. | Other Items. | Total. | Loans from Government and Others. | Deposits from Members. | Share Capital. | Interest and Bonus due by Society. | Reserve Fund. | | Other Items. | Total. |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Due to | In Bank. | | |
| | NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCE. | | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. |
| | *Kurunegala District.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 26 | Hiriyala Hatpattu .. | Unlimited .. | 488 70 | 137 70 | 150 0 | — | — | — | 776 40 | — | — | 589 0 | — | 52 70 | 134 70 | — | 776 40 |
| | *Puttalam District.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 5 | Puttalam .. .. | Unlimited .. | 2 34 | 441 40 | 314 78 | — | — | — | 758 52 | — | 14 50 | 705 0 | — | 39 2 | — | — | 758 52 |
| | NORTH-CENTRAL PROVINCE. | Total .. | 491 4 | 579 10 | 464 78 | — | — | — | 1,534 92 | — | 14 50 | 1,294 0 | — | 91 72 | 134 70 | — | 1,534 92 |
| | *Anuradhapura District.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 52 | Anuradhapura .. | Limited .. | 5 15 | — | 264 50 | — | — | — | 269 65 | — | — | 245 0 | — | 24 65 | — | — | 269 65 |
| | PROVINCE OF UVA. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | *Badulla District.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 31 | Makulla .. .. | Unlimited .. | 200 24 | 79 36 | 595 0 | — | — | — | 874 60 | — | — | 758 0 | — | 116 60 | — | — | 874 60 |
| 30 | Medagama .. | do. .. | 84 89 | 221 90 | 445 0 | — | — | — | 751 79 | — | 15 0 | 649 0 | — | 76 87 | — | 10 92 | 751 79 |
| 50 | Bibile-Nilgala .. | do. .. | 31 38 | 48 36 | 616 0 | — | — | — | 695 74 | — | — | 622 0 | — | 73 74 | — | — | 695 74 |
| 15 | Uva .. .. | Limited .. | 0 95 | 49 26 | 333 0 | — | — | — | 383 21 | — | — | 311 0 | — | 25 51 | — | 46 70 | 383 21 |
| 72 | Buttala .. .. | Unlimited .. | 49 30 | — | 80 0 | — | — | — | 129 30 | — | — | 129 30 | — | — | — | — | 129 30 |
| | PROVINCE OF SABARAGAMUWA | Total .. | 366 76 | 398 88 | 2,069 0 | — | — | — | 2,834 64 | — | 15 0 | 2,469 30 | — | 292 72 | — | 57 60 | 2,834 64 |
| | *Ratnapura District.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 95 | Ratnapura .. | Unlimited .. | 4 0 | 504 75 | — | — | — | — | 508 75 | — | — | 494 0 | — | — | — | 14 75 | 508 75 |
| 100 | Kendangamuwa .. | do. .. | 98 0 | — | — | — | — | — | 98 0 | — | — | 98 0 | — | — | — | — | 98 0 |
| | *Kegalla District.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 4 | Galboda and Kinigoda Korales .. | Unlimited .. | 52 55 | — | 1,921 78 | 106 32 | — | — | 2,080 65 | 750 0 | — | 997 0 | — | 227 33 | 106 32 | — | 2,080 65 |
| 16 | Three Korales .. | do. .. | 5 0 | 189 50 | 500 0 | — | — | — | 694 50 | — | — | 662 0 | — | 32 50 | — | — | 694 50 |
| 87 | Beligal Korale .. | do. .. | 35 0 | — | — | — | — | — | 35 0 | — | — | 35 0 | — | — | — | — | 35 0 |
| 96 | Kanduaha Pattu .. | do. .. | 33 0 | — | — | — | — | — | 33 0 | — | — | 33 0 | — | — | — | — | 33 0 |
| 97 | Mawata Pattu .. | do. .. | 35 0 | — | — | — | — | — | 35 0 | — | — | 35 0 | — | — | — | — | 35 0 |
| | | Total .. | 262 55 | 694 25 | 2,421 78 | 106 32 | — | — | 3,484 90 | 750 0 | — | 2,354 0 | — | 259 83 | 106 32 | 14 75 | 3,484 90 |
| | | Grand Total .. | 5,689 68 | 6,189 19 | 50,209 44 | 1,850 7 | 836 0 | 1,255 35 | 66,029 73 | 7,076 21 | 2,954 85 | 48,549 10 | 392 22 | 4,690 23 | 1,984 77 | 382 33 | 66,029 73 |

June 15, 1918.

F. A. STOCKDALE, Registrar.

# THE COLOMBO MUSEUM.

## REPORT OF THE ACTING DIRECTOR FOR 1917.

DR. J. PEARSON, the Director of the Museum, left in January on war service, and his departure has naturally affected the institution. Since his departure I have been doing the dual duties of Acting Director and Secretary and Librarian.

### ADDITIONS TO THE COLLECTIONS.

The illustrations accompanying this report depict the more valuable additions that have been made to the collections.

### CIRCUITS.

During the year the following circuits were made by officers of the Department :—

In March the Acting Director, accompanied by Mr. A. E. Jayasinha, visited the Kandy District to inspect certain ethnographical collections with a view to purchase.

In February Mr. W. M. Fernando, Assistant to the Archæological Commissioner, presently attached to the Colombo Museum, accompanied Sir John Marshall, the Director-General of Archæology, India, to Polonnaruwa. He again went to Polonnaruwa on July 19 and remained there till August 23, in connection with the copying of certain of the Demala Maha Seya and Gal Vihare frescoes.

The Acting Assistant in Systematic Entomology made the following tours :—January : Lake Tamblegam—window-pane oyster investigation. February : Kegalla District—collecting butterflies. May : Lake Tamblegam—window-pane oyster investigation. July : Kandy and Maskeliya—collecting butterflies. September : Lake Tamblegam—window-pane oyster investigation. October : Lake Tamblegam—window-pane oyster investigation. October : Kotagala—transport of gourami to Kandy lake.

The Taxidermist and the Additional Assistant Taxidermist made the following tours :—February : Puttalam—collecting birds. August : Hambantota—collecting large mammals.

The Assistant Taxidermist made the following tours :—August : Kalutara—collecting mammals. December : Horton Plains—collecting birds.

### VISITORS.

There has been a substantial decrease of visitors from the time the war began, except in 1916. In 1914 the total number of visitors was 192,877 ; in 1915 145,691 ; in 1916 154,622 ; and in 1917 123,204, as follows :—Ceylonese, 117,215 ; European residents, 704 ; strangers, 5,285.

### DEPARTMENTAL REPORTS.

I annex the reports of (1) the Secretary and Librarian, (2) the Acting Assistant in Systematic Entomology, and (3) the Taxidermist.

### (1) REPORT OF THE SECRETARY AND LIBRARIAN.

Detailed statistics of accessions, donations, &c., have been omitted this year.

*Purchase and Binding of Books.*—Rs. 742·06 was spent under this head.

*Readers.*—219 tickets were issued to readers for the year.

*Accessions.*—The number of volumes, serials, and pamphlets added to the Museum library was 763.

*Cataloguing and Press-marking.*—Owing to re-classification and alterations many books had to be transferred to other sections, and press-marks altered and new catalogue slips written out. The serials also had to be press-marked, and a start made to catalogue them.

The card catalogue had to be arranged alphabetically: the slips numbered about 8,448. In this connection Mr. E. M. J. Abeysingha did excellent work, helped by Messrs. M. M. Salim and A. E. Jayasinha.

GERARD A. JOSEPH, Secretary and Librarian.

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### (2) REPORT OF THE ACTING ASSISTANT IN SYSTEMATIC ENTOMOLOGY.

During the year the collection of insects was cleaned and constantly attended to. All damaged specimens were repaired, and many new specimens identified. A few insects were presented in the course of the year, all of which received attention. Circuits have been few and limited, but a great deal of material was added to the collection during these short expeditions. The principal additions to the collection have been specimens of butterflies presented by Mr. W. Ormiston, whose practical help has been of the greatest assistance to the Museum. The Entomologist of the Royal Botanical Gardens presented the Museum with a collection of insects. The want of more show cases and store boxes is greatly felt. The old method of spraying the insects with a spray diffuser, literally washing them, has given place to methods more scientific and less likely to damage specimens. Mr. Henry, now working at the Royal Botanical Gardens, inspected the collection monthly, and seemed quite satisfied that the cases were free from mould and mites, and he was also pleased with the systematic indexing of the contents of the cases, which was found very valuable. In January, May, and September I inspected the window-pane oyster beds in Lake Tamblegam, besides making analysis of the water at various stations and tabulating the measurements of the oysters for the Marine Biological report. In October I paid a surprise visit in the night to Lake Tamblegam, consequent on various reports received, so as to be able to catch any poachers on the very valuable bank at Paryaddy. The visit was uneventful, as there were two Moor weddings, and the whole village of Kinniyai, from where the poachers usually hail, was present at the functions. In connection with the introduction of gourami to the Kandy lake, I visited Kotagala and successfully transported ten fish, averaging in weight seven pounds each.

Mr. W. Ormiston and Mr. F. M. Mackwood made use of the collection. The catalogue of moths up to the end of 1917, which I expected to bring out some time back, has been delayed for want of time to type the names of specimens and localities, which an ordinary clerk would find most difficult to do. The services of a boy to be trained to attend to the insects are greatly needed. Since the services of the boy who attended to the collection were dispended with, I have had to devote much of my time to re-naphthalening the cases, &c. I have found that formalin used judiciously keeps the specimens free from mould and mites.

C. SOLOMONS, Acting Assistant in Systematic Entomology.

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(3) REPORT OF THE TAXIDERMIST.

*Field Work.*—During the year, accompanied by the Additional Assistant Taxidermist and two collectors, I made two trips, one to Puttalam on February 20 for three weeks, returning on March 12, to collect birds, and the other on August 21 for three weeks, returning on September 12 to Hambantota and Katagamuwa, to collect large mammals. The Assistant Taxidermist and Head Collector John Singho made two trips to Kalutara District and Horton Plains for one week each trip, the former to collect mammals and the latter for birds.

*Work of the Staff.*—My staff was wholly engaged this year in assisting me in mounting two large mammal groups. One group sambur (*Rusa unicolor*), secured last year at Buttuwe, Southern Province, consists of a buck, doe, and fawn. The other consists of three panthers (*Felis pardus*) secured this year at Katagamuwa. Another panther from last year's collection was also mounted and exhibited in the latter group.

The Additional Assistant Taxidermist was instrumental in securing all the bigger mammals, and was responsible for mounting them. Mr. W. M. Fernando, Assistant to the Archæological Commissioner, who is at present attached to the Museum, helped me greatly by colouring and painting the back scenes and miniature rock of the panther and sambur group cases. This new method of mounting is intended to depict the natural aspect of these animals' abodes. A rare specimen of the common jungle cat (*Felis affinis*) was presented by Mr. J. B. M. Kelaart, of Ja-ela, and will be mounted later.

*Mammalia.*—The following specimens were added this year to the duplicate collection :—Three bear monkeys (*Presbytis ursinus*), two Madras langurs (*Presbytis priamus*), and four Ceylon dusky striped squirrels (*Funambulus kathaleenea*). These were collected by my staff, and an albino of the Indian chevrotain (*Tragulus meminna*) was acquired by purchase.

*Birds.*—Seventy birds (forty species) were collected at Puttalam and Horton Plains. An albino of the Indian gray crow (*Corvus splendens*) was presented by Dr. C. Sittampalam, of Kalmunai. A fine and rare specimen of the peregrine falcon (*Falco peregrinus*), presented by Mr. W. E. Wait, was mounted and exhibited.

*Reptiles.*—The two large lead troughs containing reptiles were re-painted and re-mounted and fresh formalin put in. A chameleon (*Chamæleon calcaratus*) from Puttalam was presented by Mr. W. E. Wait.

In consequence of retrenchment owing to the war a great part of the pre-arranged programme for securing specimens for the Museum had to be abandoned, but despite this the collections made during the year by the Additional Assistant Taxidermist were extremely good.

In addition to other work, my assistants and I surpervised the opening and cleaning of cases and the cleaning of all the exhibited specimens in them.

H. F. FERNANDO, Taxidermist.

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DONATIONS.

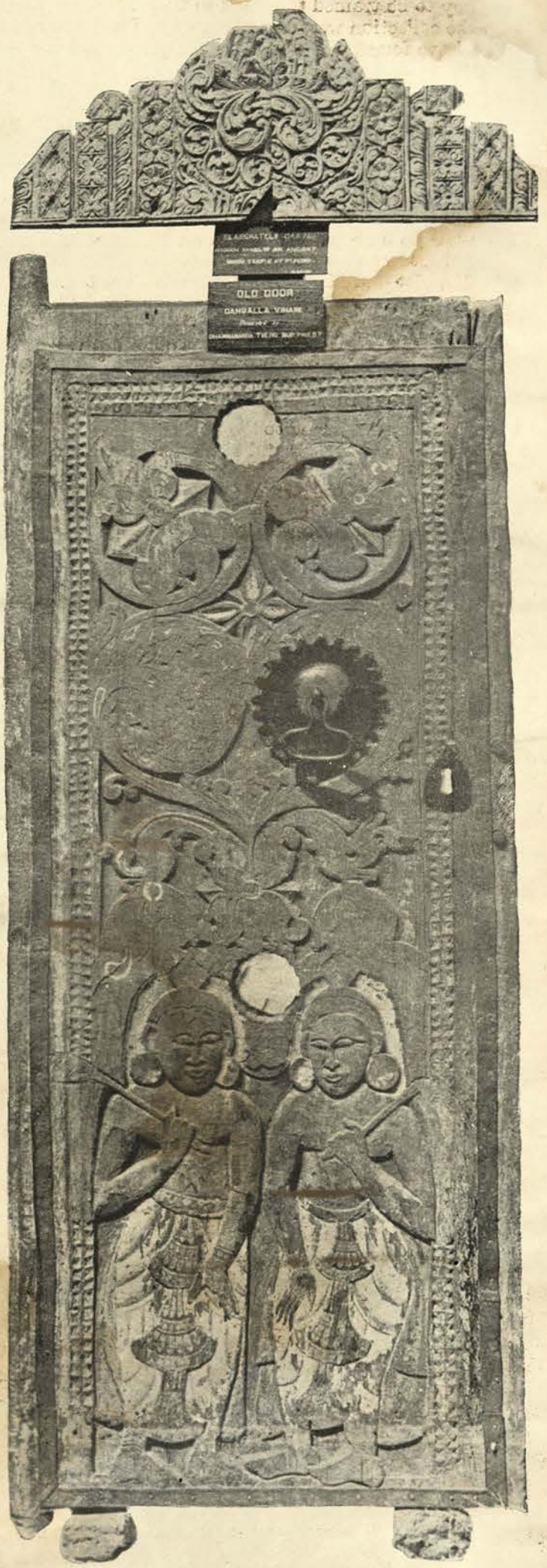
1. Fifteen Sinhalese coins, by the Government Agent, North-Western Province.
2. An ancient door from the Purana Dangala Viharaya. The door is sawn out of one block, 7 feet by 3 feet, and 3½ inches thick. The front of the door is carved and painted. The lower part has two figures holding "Chamaras," and the upper part floral carvings. Presented by Dhammananda Thero, Incumbent of Dangalla Vihare.
3. One old cannon, found under the roadway at the junction of St. John's road-Reclamation road, Pettah, at a depth of 3 feet 6 inches below the surface, by Mr. M. R. Atkins, Resident Engineer, Colombo Drainage Works.
4. One stone inscribed "Stads Wagt Ao. 1702," by Mr. R. W. Byrde, Chairman, Municipal Council, Colombo; brought from "Elie House" reservoir, Mutwal. The stone marked the site of the old Dutch Guard House (City Guard) put up by Governor Gerrit de Heer.
5. One carved coconut pill case, by Mr. C. E. E. Fernando, Moratuwa.
6. Two brick Makara Toranas with Buddha in the middle, and one stone with figure of Buddha and two male figures, from Ramba Vihare at Ambalantota, by Mrs. Simon Hewavitarana, Kollupitiya.
7. 538 Sinhalese copper coins, by Mr. F. R. Bisset, Epplawatta estate, Dolosbage.
8. Eight Egyptian (six silver and two copper) current coins, by Mr. T. Sathasivam, Colombo.

PURCHASES.

1. One old "murunga" plate.
2. One old china willow-pattern bath.
3. One carved brass Dutch tobacco box, with inscriptions and a picture of King Frederick the Great, dated 1757.
4. One ancient carved ivory panel.
5. One antique Kandyan brass box, with signs of the zodiac and an inscription.
6. One ancient Kandyan brass incense burner, with lion and wooden handle.
7. One brass lamp, with a female figure.
8. One old Kandyan saw.
9. One old brass cobra lamp and two figures.
10. One Kandyan silver earpick.
11. One toothpick, one earpick, and a key cut out of bone.
12. One tortoise-shell box with silver mountings.
13. One old carved red sandalwood chair.
14. Two old brass hanging lamps (lion pattern).
15. Two elaborately carved panels of ancient wooden Kandyan doorway.
16. One gold sheet "Ratana Yantaraya," used for warding off evil spirits.
17. One gold "Panchayuda" charm, to protect children from evil spirits.
18. One ancient bronze statue of Mahinda (?).
19. One small statue of Krishna.
20. One antique bronze image, "Maitri Bodhisatwa" (?). Height, 1 foot 8 inches.
21. One elaborately carved ivory box ("liyapata" design), supported on three ivory elephants.
22. Two gold-plated brass lions, "kesarasinha" pattern.
23. Old eight-branched brass lamp, with bo-leaf droppings and cock on top.
24. One old "kindura" figure lamp, in brass.
25. One Asiatic Banking Corporation note, Colombo Branch, for £1, dated May 1, 1866.
26. One carved ivory pill box.
27. One large specimen of crystal of beryl formation in quartz, weighing about 50 pounds.
28. One large specimen of amethyst, weighing about 50 pounds.
29. One carved coconut shell.
30. Two wooden carvings, tops of doorways.
31. One old bronze figure of a Hindu god.
32. One old Sinhalese doorway (Dutch period), 12 feet 4 inches high, 7 feet 5 inches wide, from Maha Vidana Walawwa, Welitara.
33. One large piece of quartz crystal, weighing about 80 pounds.

ANCIENT CARVED WOODEN PANEL. HINDU TEMPLE, POINT PEDRO.

MAITREYA BODHISATIVA ? KURUNEGALA.




OLD TEMPLE DOOR. DANGALLA VIHARE, SIYANE KORALE.

OLD EIGHT-BRANCHED KANDYAN LAMP, WITH BO-LEAF DROPPINGS AND COCK

ROMAWANA, KURUNEGALA.

ELABORATELY CARVED IVORY BOX, SUPPORTED ON THREE ELEPHANTS.

...-PLATED BR..SS LION..., "KESARASINGHA" PA... ...N ...HADAWALA, DUMBARA.

TWO OLD BRASS HANGING LAMPS, LION PATTERN. WAKKANUWALA, KURUNEGALA.

ANCIENT BRICK, WITH MAKARA TORANA AND BUDDHA IN THE MIDDLE. RAMBA VIHARAYA, AMBALANTOTA.

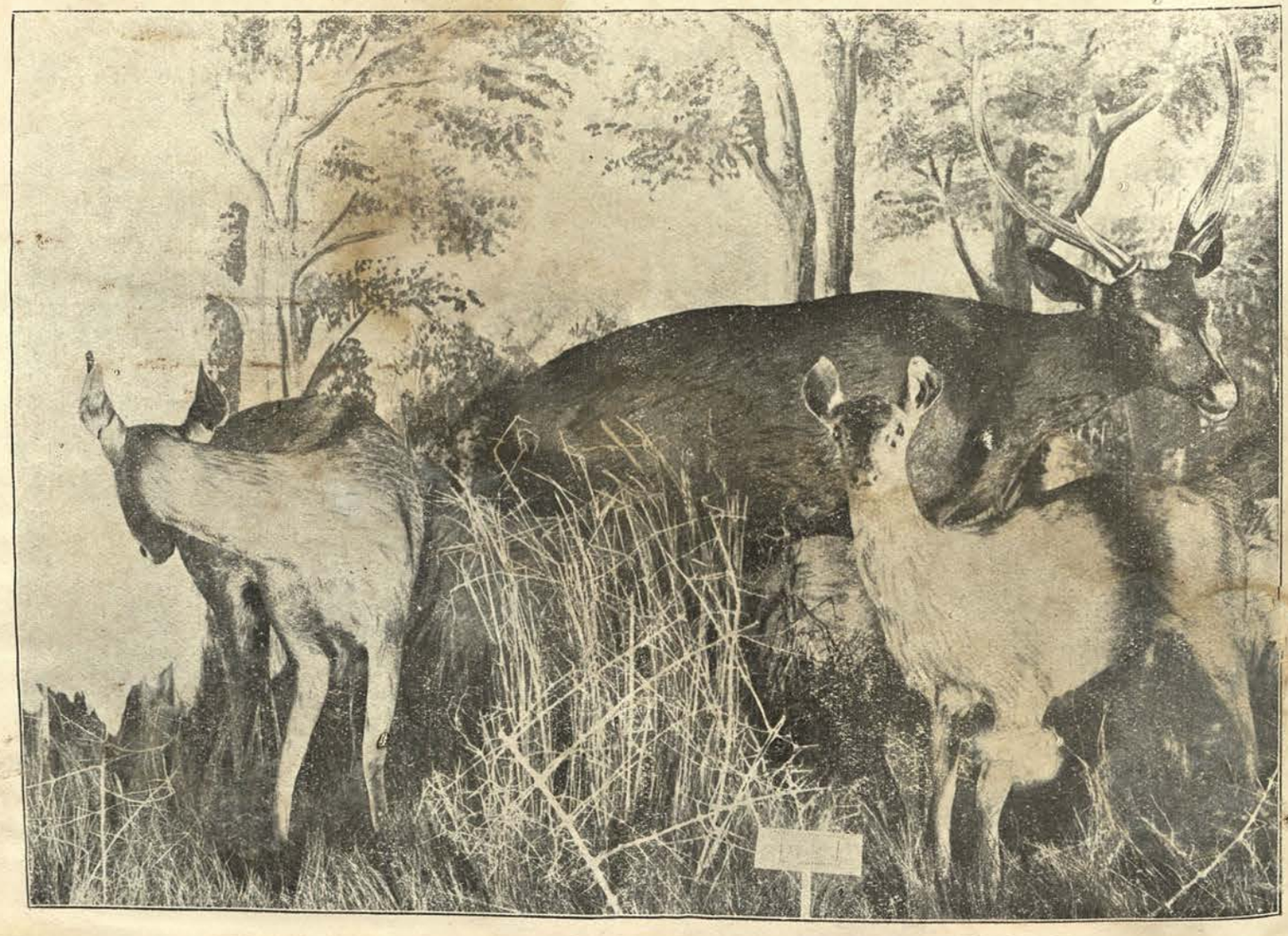
ANCIENT STONE, WITH FIGURE OF BUDDHA AND TWO MALE FIGURES. RAMBA VIHARAYA, AMBALANTOTA.

ANCIENT BRICK, WITH MAKARA TORANA AND BUDDHA IN THE MIDDLE. RAMBA VIHARAYA, AMBALANTOTA.

ANCIENT CARVED IVORY PANEL. RATNAPURA.

ORWAY. FROM MAHA VIDANA WALAUWA, WELITARA, BALAPITIYA.

LEOPARD GROUP.



SAMBHUR GROUP.

### ZOOLOGICAL DONATIONS.

2 panther fœtus (*Felis pardus*). Mr. O. R. D. S. Jayawardena, Patabendi Arachchi, Ambalangoda.
2 submontane Ceylon palm squirrels (*Funambulus palmarum javonica*), Mr. W. Ormiston, Haldummulla.
1 jungle cat (*Felis affinis*). Mr. J. B. M. Kelaart, Ja-ela.
1 Malay bittern (*Gorsachus melanolophus*). Mr. John Marks, Moneragala.
1 peregrine falcon (*Falco peregrinus*). Mr. W. E. Wait, C.C.S., Puttalam.
1 cora, or watercock (*Gallicrex cinerea*). Mr. E. E. Davidson, Education Department, Colombo.
1 barn owl (*Strix flammea*). Master Justin F. Pieris, Jaffna.
1 brown fish owl (*Ketupa zeylonicus*). Mr. W. Poyntz Spurway, Kandapola.
1 South Indian babbler (*Crateropus striatus*). Mr. J. H. Spedding, Pundalu-oya.
1 albino Indian gray crow (*Corvus splendens*). Dr. C. Sittampalam, Kalmunai.
1 Indian pitta (*Pitta brachyura*). Mr. W. A. Cave, Colombo.
1 common Indian night jar (*Caprimulgus asiaticus*). Mr. W. A. Cave, Colombo.
1 crocodile (*Crocodilus porosus*). Mr. Henry L. de Mel, Colombo.
1 crocodile (*Crocodilus palustris*). Mr. Henry L. de Mel, Colombo.
1 chameleon (*Chamæleon calcaratus*). Mr. C. J. Fernando, Bambalapitiya.
1 chameleon (*Chamæleon calcaratus*). Mr. W. E. Wait, C.C.S., Puttalam.
Snakes:—
*Lycodon aulicus*. Lieut.-Col. P. J. Harris, Army Pay Department, Colombo.
*Dipsas ceylonensis*. Mrs. R. H. Cooper, Bogawantalawa.
*Polyodontophis subpunctatus*. Mr. Leigh Smith, Training College, Colombo.
*Lyriocephalus scutatus*. Mr. J. N. Thomas, Trinity College, Kandy.
*Hydrophis spiralis*. Mr. Percy O. Janz, Ceylon Government Railway, Ragama.
*Chrysopelea ornata*. Mr. S. D. G. Gunasekera, Waga.
*Zamenis mucosus*. Mr. H. C. P. Bell, Kandy.
*Lycodon aulicus*. Mr. John Rudd, Kandy.
*Chrysopelea ornata*. Mr. T. A. Pitfield, Matale.
Tic polonga (*Vipera russellii*). Mr. H. S. de Livera, Proctor, Colombo.

### TREASURE TROVE.

One lot of plaque copper coins, found during an excavation in Chilaw, were sent to the Museum by the Hon. the Colonial Secretary, in terms of section 6 of Ordinance No. 17 of 1887. The design, which is practically identical in all, consists of the goddess Lakshmi standing upon a lotus and grasping in her hand stalks of the same plant, which terminate in small flowers, supporting two small elephants with water pots in their trunks. On the reverse is the railed Svastika between two symbols. The metal is copper and very brittle. Mr. H. W. Codrington, C.C.S., thinks that in all probability these coins date from before the commencement of the Christian era.

### "SPOLIA ZEYLANICA."

During the year Vol. X., Part 39, of "Spolia Zeylanica," edited by Messrs. C. T. Symons and W. A. Cave, Honorary Secretaries of the Ceylon Natural History Society, was published. The following papers and notes appeared in it:—Wait, W. E.: Notes on Ceylon Water-Birds. Wait, W. E.: Rough Draft of Ceylon Pigeons and Game Birds: Records of Ceylon Species. Petch, T.: Note on the Emergence of Winged Termites. Symons, C. T.: Note on the Breeding Habits of the "Did-he-do-it" (*Sarcogrammus indicus*). Cave, W. A.: Note on Wilson's Stormy Petrel (*O. oceanicus*) at Colombo. Proceedings of the Ceylon Natural History Society.

### DEMALA MAHA SEYA AND GAL VIHARE FRESCOES.

Three large paintings of the Demala Maha Séya frescoes, prepared by Mr. D. A. L. Perera, of the Archæological Survey, were suitably framed, labelled, and hung. They are:—

(*a*) *The Sankisa Ladder*.—The descent of Buddha to Sankisa from the *Trayatrinsa* heaven, after preaching *bana* to the Devas and his mother *Maya Devi*.
(*b*) *Boat Scene*.—Buddha seated on a platform under a canopy, with a disciple on either side and an additional attendant. The boat (Sinhalese *angula*) is propelled by rowers at bow and stern.
(*c*) Buddha in the *Dharmachakra Mudra*, or attitude of teaching, on an ornamented *Padmasana*, with large aureole of rays (*Budu-res*) encircling the whole figure and a nimbus round the head.

In regard to (*a*), the Museum is greatly indebted to Dr. C. A. Hewavitarana for having the picture (15 ft. 7 in. long, 7 ft. wide) mounted and suitably framed and hung: it faces the main staircase.

In March, 1917, Sir John Marshall, Director-General of Archæology in India, in a semi-official letter to me, desired to have two frescoes copied in the Gal Vihare, which, he stated, greatly impressed him, more especially one of the heads in this cave temple, in the right hand front corner, which he characterized as a "singularly beautiful piece of work and of exceptional value for the history of art in the later mediæval epoch." Sir John Marshall also suggested that the remaining frescoes at Demala Maha Seya be copied by the Ceylon Government before further deterioration takes place. He stated: "We have scarcely any paintings in India of the period to which the Ceylon frescoes belong, and their reproduction therefore would be an immense service to us."

I addressed Government on the subject, and was able to send Mr. W. M. Fernando, of the Archæological Survey, and presently attached to the Colombo Museum, to take copies of the two Gal Vihare frescoes for Sir John Marshall, which were re-copied here for the Colombo Museum. The opportunity was also taken to copy six frescoes of the Demala Maha Seya. The frescoes copied were:—

(*d*) *Sasa Jataka*.—Indra sketching the couchant hare on the face of the moon.
(*e*) *Chulla Paduma Jataka*.—A wicked wife, who tried to murder her husband, and finally, with her paramour, was brought before her husband, then king.
(*f*) *Tundil[illegible] Jataka*.—An old woman reared, as children, two young pigs deserted by the sow, nami[illegible] *Maha Tundila* and *Chulla Tundila*.
(*g*) *Guttila [illegible]taka*.—How a great musician played, by aid of *Sakra*, to the delight of all who heard.
(*h*) *Vidhura Pandita Jataka*.—Dispute by four kings for the hand of Princess Irandati (daughter of King Viruna).
(*i*) *Maitribala Jataka*.—King Maitribala (Bodhisatva) offering his own flesh and blood to the five *yakshas* exiled by *Kubera*.

(*j*) *Gal Vihare: North-east Corner: Vessantara Jataka.*—King Vessantara (Bodhisatva), as ascetic, with his Queen Maddi, Prince Jali, and Princess Kanhajina going to Vamka-giri (mountain).

(*k*) *South-east Corner: Vessantara Jataka.*—King Vessantara, as ascetic, on his way to Vamka-giri with his Queen Maddi, Prince Jali, and Princess Kanhajina.

On receipt of the two frescoes of Gal Vihare, sent to Sir John Marshall as a donation from the Ceylon Government, Sir John wrote : " The copies have been made with the greatest skill and care, and will be much appreciated in the Imperial Museum at Calcutta, where I propose to exhibit them. We are much indebted to you for the interest you have taken in the matter."

I, through Dr. C. A. Hewavitarana, appealed to leading Buddhist gentlemen, and secured the sum of Rs. 1,400 towards copying the remaining frescoes at Demala Maha Seya before it is too late to do so. Besides Dr. Hewavitarana, Messrs. D. C., F. R., and D. S. Senanayaka, W. A. de Silva, J.P., and D. M. Samaraweera, Muhandiram, subscribed and raised the sum mentioned; which has been placed in my hands. This sum will be supplemented by money from the Museum votes to carry on this work, which will be done by Mr. W. M. Fernando. The work will take about three months: it will be gratifying, when finished, and the pictures are hung in the Colombo Museum, to know that these fast-disappearing unique twelfth-century paintings of Buddhist art have been copied. I thank the gentlemen who subscribed so willingly, and made it possible for me to have the work done.

### MUSEUM FOR THE COLOMBO TRAINING COLLEGE.

Mr. Leigh Smith solicited the help of the Museum in starting a school museum. Special cases, designed by the Taxidermist of the Colombo Museum, were made and some specimens supplied. It is hoped that the Training College will soon have a good collection of exhibits properly shown and labelled.

### CLASSIFICATION OF STONE ANTIQUITIES.

The services of Mr. W. M. Fernando, of the Archæological Survey Department, were loaned to this Department for four months, but on my recommendation he was transferred to this Department for work here indefinitely, till his services are required in the Archæological Survey. He has done most excellent work. He has catalogued, numbered, and labelled all the stone antiquities, and opened a register, giving full particulars of each exhibit, with references to literature and correspondence referring to them. Printed descriptive labels in English and Sinhalese have been affixed in frames with glass, and placed opposite each specimen. Hitherto many specimens were not labelled, and there was no register. The numbering of the specimens and the cataloguing of them in the register give all desired information in regard to each exhibit. The ancient inscriptions have also been suitably labelled in English and Sinhalese, giving date, description, and references to literature.

### LABELLING OF TREES IN THE MUSEUM.

The Director of Agriculture, at my request, had the more prominent trees in the grounds labelled by Mr. H. F. MacMillan, Curator of the Royal Botanic Gardens. Visitors often wish to be enlightened in regard to names, so it was necessary to have labels for the trees, similar to those at Peradeniya.

### VERIFICATION, NUMBERING, AND CATALOGUING OF THE COLLECTIONS.

The archæological and ethnographical collections were all verified, numbered, re-labelled, and a new register opened. The Audit desired to have a departmental verification and enumeration of all exhibits in each case, so in this connection the opportunity was taken to number the specimens and re-label all of them. This work took practically the whole year, and was done by Mr. A. E. Jayasinha, Inspector of Watchers, assisted by Mr. M. M. Salim, the Draughtsman.

Mr. H. F. Fernando, the Taxidermist, had suitable compartments in almirahs made for all the skins of birds and mammals, which are now arranged, numbered, and catalogued. It is not, perhaps, generally known that all types are placed separately for purposes of study.

### EXPENDITURE.

The cost of the Colombo Museum from January 1 to December 31, 1917, was as follows :—

| | Rs. | c. |
|---|---|---|
| Personal emoluments .. .. | 22,870 | 60 |
| Other charges :— | | |
| Purchase, collection, preparation, &c. | 3,609 | 42 |
| Travelling .. .. | 2,281 | 76 |
| Publications, &c. .. .. | 314 | 29 |
| Maintenance .. .. | 1,321 | 30 |
| Cultural operations .. .. | 903 | 8 |
| Fresh-water fishery investigation .. | 21 | 80 |
| Incidental expenses .. .. | 2,140 | 3 |
| Total .. | 33,462 | 28 |

### CONCLUSION.

The war has affected the development and use of the institution in many ways. The growth of the collections has been retarded, and there has necessarily been a great diminution in the attendance. In short, economies necessitated by war conditions interfered with the full expansion and development of the institution. In spite of the conditions that prevailed, I am glad to be able to state that a great deal of administrative and other work was done during the year.

The congestion in the Museum is seriously felt, especially in the Library. It is hoped, when normal conditions prevail, that the much-needed western wing will be taken in hand to afford the necessary relief.

The chief drawback in the Colombo Museum is that it lacks outside help by workers in special branches, such as is afforded to other large institutions in other parts of the world. To mention one instance in connection with the purchase of objects for the Museum on the ethnographical side, questions of quality and age are necessary in estimating the value of any article. In large institutions such responsibilities are distributed among the members of the staff, and especially outside experts who have specialized and generously help. They have a knowledge of their subjects, and are able to assess objects according to their proper artistic value; the Colombo Museum lacks such help.

The institution is concerned with the (1) acquisition, (2) conservation, and (3) preservation of the collections, and under all these heads good work has been done for many years. The institution has, moreover, secured the confidence of the people, judging from the many donations, loan exhibits, annual visits, and letters soliciting information.

GERARD A. JOSEPH,
Acting Director.

January 26, 1918.

# MARINE BIOLOGY.

## REPORT OF THE GOVERNMENT MARINE BIOLOGIST FOR 1917.

### WINDOW-PANE OYSTER INVESTIGATIONS AT LAKE TAMBLEGAM.

THE January inspection, which included the examination of 143 stations, revealed a new bed of oysters between Periyattumunai (Pataiddaimunai) and Sallimunai (Sallaimunai). This bed was found mature for fishing. Constant poaching occurred in this area. This bed, being within the leased area, was demarcated during the year, and a successful fishery was held. In May a further inspection was made, and 184 stations were inspected systematically. A large bed of young oysters was found extending from Kodippoddamuntal (Kodaipota) to Kakkaymunai (Kakamunai). A spatfall had evidently taken place since the January inspection. Directly after the inspection an area was demarcated to the lessee, and a very successful fishery was held. The Assistant Government Agent's return for June shows the following average per day, viz., 91 boats, 354 men, and 23,351 oysters. This return is usually furnished to the Assistant Government Agent by the lessee, under conditions of lease. In September a further inspection was made, and 147 stations were examined. The new bed between Periyattumunai (Pataiddaimunai) and Sallimunai (Sallaimunai) was fished after this inspection. A new method of transplanting oysters from area to area was adopted. The oysters were carried in a dugout containing mud and water. This method shows promise of good results, judging from later examination of the transplanted oysters. The gut contents of a large number of predaceous fishes were examined at each inspection, and showed that these fish are responsible for at least a certain amount of the mortality amongst the oysters. The fishes found with the remains of oysters were chiefly skates. The watchers have been instructed to take tow-nettings systematically at various stations on the banks, to find out the actual spawning period of the oysters. Water samples were examined monthly from the different stations on the banks. The tables and charts in this report were prepared by Mr. C. C. Solomons, Acting Assistant in Systematic Entomology.

GERARD A. JOSEPH,
Acting Director of the Colombo Museum, for Marine Biologist.

NOTE.—Where two forms of spelling of names of places occur, the form which has hitherto been in use in these reports, and which will hereafter be discontinued, is shown within brackets, while the other (and correct) form will be used in future reports.

### WINDOW-PANE OYSTER INVESTIGATIONS AT LAKE TAMBLEGAM.

(*a*) Measurement of (Sixth-Year) 1912 Oysters in 1917.

| JANUARY. | | | | MAY. | | | | | | SEPTEMBER. | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Area. | Number examined. | Average Size in Millimetres. | Average Weight in Grammes. | Area. | Number examined. | Average Size in Millimetres. | Average Weight in Grammes. | Ratio of Increase in Size. | Ratio of Increase in Weight. | Area. | Number examined. | Average Size in Millimetres. | Average Weight in Grammes. | Ratio of Increase in Size. | Ratio of Increase in Weight. |
| A | 5 | 142×155 | 236 | A | 6 | 148×162 | 230 | ·04 | Decrease* | C | 2 | 92×103 | 235 | Decrease* | Decrease* |
| B | 13 | 154×159 | 218 | C | 9 | 157×165 | 254 | ·07 | ·08 | D | 59 | 141×148 | 233 | Decrease* | ·02 |
| C | 3 | 146×160 | 234 | D | 37 | 146×153 | 228 | Decrease* | ·01 | E | 24 | 156×163 | 248 | ·01 | ·04 |
| D | 12 | 148×156 | 224 | E | 21 | 153×157 | 237 | — | — | F | 21 | 151×164 | 244 | — | — |
| G | 18 | 164×150 | 236 | G | 11 | 149×155 | 234 | Decrease* | Decrease* | G | 7 | 155×164 | 251 | ·04 | ·07 |
| H | 15 | 144×153 | 223 | H | 91 | 149×162 | 240 | ·03 | ·07 | H | 9 | 149×155 | 244 | No increase | ·01 |
| J | 15 | 151×162 | 249 | J | 65 | 153×163 | 250 | ·01 | ·004 | J | 1 | 140×150 | 256 | Decrease* | ·02 |
| M | 5 | 148×158 | 242 | L | 9 | 149×155 | 235 | — | — | L | 4 | 143×150 | 244 | Decrease* | ·03 |
| T | 2 | 141×152 | 228 | M | 7 | 146×161 | 236 | Decrease* | Decrease* | | | | | | |
| | 88 | 151×155 | 231 | | 256 | 149×160 | 237 | Decrease* | ·02 | | 127 | 146×154 | 239 | Decrease* | ·004 |

* It is evident that the same oysters were not measured on the two occasions when the comparisons were made.

(*b*) Measurement of (Fifth-Year) 1913 Oysters in 1917.

| JANUARY. | | | | MAY. | | | | | | SEPTEMBER. | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Area. | Number examined. | Average Size in Millimetres. | Average Weight in Grammes. | Area. | Number examined. | Average Size in Millimetres. | Average Weight in Grammes. | Ratio of Increase in Size. | Ratio of Increase in Weight. | Area. | Number examined. | Average Size in Millimetres. | Average Weight in Grammes. | Ratio of Increase in Size. | Ratio of Increase in Weight. |
| A | 28 | 136×145 | 176 | A | 28 | 135×148 | 177 | —* | ·005 | A | 6 | 130×139 | 164 | Decrease* | Decrease* |
| B | 7 | 136×142 | 193 | C | 28 | 136×138 | 175 | —* | —* | C | 4 | 114×120 | 177 | Decrease* | ·01 |
| C | 7 | 138×144 | 181 | D | 122 | 133×139 | 177 | Decrease* | —* | D | 52 | 130×134 | 174 | Decrease* | Decrease* |
| D | 63 | 137×143 | 179 | E | 14 | 140×146 | 185 | — | — | E | 9 | 136×143 | 174 | Decrease* | Decrease* |
| G | 12 | 130×138 | 171 | G | 19 | 135×144 | 183 | ·03 | ·07 | F | 4 | 142×151 | 199 | — | — |
| H | 45 | 134×141 | 178 | H | 16 | 133×141 | 179 | Decrease* | ·005 | O | 11 | 136×139 | 182 | — | |
| J | 5 | 136×147 | 193 | J | 6 | 133×146 | 199 | Decrease* | — | P | 8 | 135×141 | 170 | — | — |
| L | 1 | 135×150 | 185 | K | 3 | 138×155 | 187 | — | — | S | 10 | 135×140 | 174 | Decrease* | ·03 |
| M | 5 | 140×142 | 191 | L | 39 | 131×143 | 186 | Decrease* | ·005 | | | | | | |
| P | 1 | 140×150 | 171 | M | 3 | 133×146 | 194 | Decrease* | ·01 | | 104 | 131×136 | 175 | Decrease* | Decrease* |
| Q | 1 | 130×130 | 156 | Q | 6 | 145×149 | 176 | ·11 | — | | | | | | |
| R | 1 | 142×150 | 178 | R | 13 | 146×153 | 185 | ·02 | ·03 | | | | | | |
| S | 1 | 130×143 | 156 | S | 20 | 138×145 | 168 | ·06 | — | | | | | | |
| T | 6 | 131×140 | 183 | T | 1 | 128×150 | 192 | Decrease* | ·04 | | | | | | |
| | 183 | 135×142 | 178 | | 318 | 134×142 | 179 | Decrease* | ·005 | | | | | | |

* It is evident that the same oysters were not measured on the two occasions when the comparisons were made.

(*c*) Measurement of (Fourth-Year) 1914 Oysters in 1917.

| Area. | JANUARY. Number examined. | Average Size in Millimetres. | Average Weight in Grammes. | MAY. Number examined. | Average Size in Millimetres. | Average Weight in Grammes. | Ratio of Increase in Size. | Ratio of Increase in Weight. | SEPTEMBER. Number examined. | Average Size in Millimetres. | Average Weight in Grammes. | Ratio of Increase in Size. | Ratio of Increase in Weight. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| C | 10 | 115×123 | 111 | A | 6 | 123×135 | 126 | — | C | 17 | 119×125 | 110 | No increase |
| D | 45 | 118×124 | 117 | C | 33 | 119×124 | 122 | ·03 | D | 51 | 118×125 | 120 | ·01 | ·06 |
| P | 9 | 118×125 | 112 | D | 133 | 116×120 | 113 | Decrease* | E | 3 | 138×139 | 143 | ·12 | ·05 |
| Q | 19 | 116×125 | 102 | E | 3 | 123×134 | 135 | — | P | 12 | 128×131 | 130 | ·07 | ·16 |
| R | 29 | 118×126 | 114 | H | 8 | 127×132 | 139 | — | R | 20 | 131×132 | 128 | ·05 | ·11 |
| S | 9 | 110×119 | 107 | P | 10 | 119×126 | 112 | ·008 | S | 16 | 128×128 | 141 | ·05 | ·27 |
| | 121 | 116×124 | 112 | Q | 13 | 126×131 | 130 | ·08 | | 119 | 123×128 | 124 | ·04 | ·06 |
| | | | | R | 15 | 124×126 | 115 | ·05 | | | | | | |
| | | | | S | 10 | 121×127 | 111 | ·1 | | | | | | |
| | | | | | 231 | 118×123 | 116 | ·01 | | | | | | |

| Area. | SEPTEMBER. Number examined. | Average Size in Millimetres. | Average Weight in Grammes. | Ratio of Increase in Size. | Ratio of Increase in Weight. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| A | 72 | 101×108 | 37 | — | — |
| F | 10 | 99×104 | 40 | — | — |
| O | 10 | 108×115 | 47 | — | — |
| P | 10 | 89×95 | 25 | — | — |
| S | 20 | 101×106 | 40 | — | — |
| T | 20 | 104×112 | 48 | — | — |
| V | 1 | 85×90 | 35 | — | — |
| | 143 | 100×107 | 39 | — | — |

* It is evident that the same oysters were not measured on the two occasions when the comparisons were made.

(*d*) Measurement of (Second-Year) 1917 Oysters in 1917.

(*e*) Measurement of (First-Year) Oysters in 1917.

| MAY. | | | | | | SEPTEMBER. | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| B | 34 | 19×20 | — | — | — | B | 20 | 75×77 | 20 | ·29 | — |
| J | 58 | 16×16 | — | — | — | J | 30 | 74×77 | 15 | ·36 | — |
| K | 30 | 17×19 | — | — | — | K | 35 | 74×77 | 17 | 3·35 | — |
| L | 20 | 17×18 | — | — | — | O | 10 | 61×64 | 9 | — | — |
| | 132 | 18×19 | — | — | — | P | 40 | 70×76 | 15 | — | — |
| | | | | | | R | 10 | 79×83 | 18 | — | — |
| | | | | | | S | 12 | 83×90 | 15 | — | — |
| | | | | | | | 157 | 73×77 | 15 | 3·05 | — |

(*f*) Measurement of 1912 Oysters in Jan., 1917.

| Size (Hinge Diameter) in Millimetres. | Number of Specimens measured. | Size (Hinge Diameter) in Millimetres. | Number of Specimens measured. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 123 | 1 | 154 | 2 |
| 130 | 2 | 155 | 9 |
| 135 | 6 | 156 | 1 |
| 140 | 9 | 157 | 3 |
| 142 | 1 | 158 | 2 |
| 143 | 1 | 160 | 6 |
| 144 | 1 | 162 | 2 |
| 145 | 16 | 163 | 3 |
| 147 | 2 | 165 | 3 |
| 148 | 1 | 170 | 1 |
| 149 | 1 | 175 | 2 |
| 150 | 12 | | |
| 152 | 1 | | 92 |
| 153 | 3 | | |

(*g*) Weight of 1912 Oysters in Jan., 1917.

| Weight in Grammes. | Number of Specimens weighed. | Weight in Grammes. | Number of Specimens weighed. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 213 | 3 | 260 | 1 |
| 217 | 5 | 263 | 1 |
| 220 | 4 | 270 | 6 |
| 228 | 32 | 285 | 3 |
| 231 | 1 | 299 | 1 |
| 242 | 7 | | |
| 250 | 1 | | 91 |
| 256 | 16 | | |

(*h*) Measurement of 1913 Oysters in Jan., 1917.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 109 | 1 | 138 | 6 |
| 110 | 2 | 139 | 1 |
| 115 | 4 | 140 | 25 |
| 118 | 1 | 142 | 7 |
| 120 | 10 | 143 | 7 |
| 121 | 1 | 144 | 3 |
| 122 | 2 | 145 | 16 |
| 123 | 1 | 146 | 2 |
| 125 | 13 | 147 | 3 |
| 126 | 1 | 148 | 4 |
| 127 | 3 | 149 | 5 |
| 128 | 3 | 150 | 5 |
| 130 | 23 | 152 | 2 |
| 131 | 1 | 155 | 1 |
| 132 | 3 | 158 | 1 |
| 133 | 5 | | |
| 136 | 4 | | 185 |
| 137 | 4 | | |

(*i*) Weight of 1913 Oysters in Jan., 1917.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 128 | 2 | 181 | 2 |
| 135 | 2 | 185 | 25 |
| 138 | 1 | 189 | 2 |
| 142 | 5 | 192 | 10 |
| 149 | 2 | 193 | 1 |
| 156 | 12 | 195 | 1 |
| 160 | 2 | 199 | 46 |
| 163 | 11 | 203 | 3 |
| 166 | 1 | 206 | 6 |
| 171 | 37 | | |
| 178 | 10 | | 182 |
| 179 | 1 | | |

(*j*) Measurement of 1914 Oysters in Jan., 1917.

| Size (Hinge Diameter) in Millimetres. | Number of Specimens measured. | Size (Hinge Diameter) in Millimetres. | Number of Specimens measured. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 89 | 1 | 117 | 1 |
| 92 | 1 | 118 | 2 |
| 95 | 1 | 119 | 3 |
| 98 | 2 | 120 | 13 |
| 100 | 2 | 122 | 5 |
| 104 | 1 | 123 | 2 |
| 105 | 12 | 125 | 17 |
| 106 | 2 | 126 | 5 |
| 108 | 3 | 127 | 3 |
| 109 | 2 | 128 | 1 |
| 110 | 10 | 130 | 3 |
| 112 | 3 | 132 | 2 |
| 113 | 3 | 135 | 4 |
| 114 | 1 | 138 | 2 |
| 115 | 9 | 142 | 1 |
| 116 | 4 | | 121 |

(*k*) Weight of 1914 Oysters in Jan., 1917.

| Weight in Grammes. | Number of Specimens weighed. | Weight in Grammes. | Number Specime weighed |
|---|---|---|---|
| 57 | 1 | 117 | 7 |
| 60 | 1 | 121 | 8 |
| 71 | 1 | 124 | 1 |
| 78 | 1 | 128 | 10 |
| 85 | 6 | 131 | 1 |
| 89 | 2 | 135 | 5 |
| 93 | 8 | 138 | 1 |
| 96 | 1 | 139 | 1 |
| 100 | 9 | 142 | 18 |
| 103 | 4 | 145 | 1 |
| 107 | 4 | | |
| 110 | 1 | | 124 |
| 114 | 32 | | |

(*l*) Measurement of 1912 Oysters in May, 1917.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 113 | 1 | 149 | 1 |
| 115 | 1 | 150 | 48 |
| 120 | 1 | 151 | 2 |
| 125 | 1 | 152 | 11 |
| 129 | 1 | 153 | 13 |
| 130 | 5 | 154 | 3 |
| 132 | 2 | 155 | 34 |
| 133 | 1 | 156 | 3 |
| 134 | 2 | 157 | 2 |
| 135 | 5 | 158 | 5 |
| 137 | 1 | 159 | 2 |
| 138 | 1 | 160 | 27 |
| 139 | 1 | 161 | 1 |
| 140 | 26 | 162 | 6 |
| 141 | 1 | 163 | 6 |
| 142 | 5 | 164 | 2 |
| 143 | 5 | 165 | 13 |
| 144 | 3 | 167 | 3 |
| 145 | 15 | 168 | 1 |
| 146 | 4 | 170 | 4 |
| 147 | 6 | | 278 |
| 148 | 4 | | |

(*m*) Weight of 1912 Oysters in May, 1917.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 210 | 1 | 242 | 25 |
| 213 | 35 | 249 | 8 |
| 220 | 15 | 256 | 125 |
| 228 | 55 | | |
| 231 | 1 | | 278 |
| 235 | 13 | | |

(*n*) Measurement of 1913 Oysters in May, 1917.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 105 | 1 | 136 | 5 |
| 110 | 3 | 137 | 8 |
| 115 | 4 | 138 | 12 |
| 116 | 1 | 140 | 46 |
| 118 | 2 | 141 | 5 |
| 119 | 2 | 142 | 5 |
| 120 | 18 | 143 | 6 |
| 122 | 4 | 144 | 4 |
| 123 | 3 | 145 | 18 |
| 124 | 2 | 146 | 5 |
| 125 | 9 | 148 | 4 |
| 126 | 6 | 149 | 1 |
| 127 | 5 | 150 | 10 |
| 128 | 6 | 152 | 6 |
| 129 | 4 | 155 | 1 |
| 130 | 32 | 156 | 2 |
| 132 | 13 | 157 | 2 |
| 133 | 10 | 160 | 1 |
| 134 | 8 | 175 | 1 |
| 135 | 30 | | 305 |

(*o*) Weight of 1913 Oysters in May, 1917.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 138 | 1 | 185 | 45 |
| 142 | 11 | 192 | 18 |
| 145 | 2 | 195 | 1 |
| 149 | 5 | 199 | 67 |
| 156 | 25 | 203 | 1 |
| 160 | 2 | 206 | 17 |
| 163 | 14 | 213 | 1 |
| 166 | 1 | 220 | 3 |
| 171 | 71 | 228 | 1 |
| 174 | 1 | | |
| 175 | 1 | | 305 |
| 178 | 15 | | |
| 181 | 2 | | |

(*p*) Measurement of 1914 Oysters in May, 1917.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 78 | 1 | 120 | 31 |
| 90 | 1 | 122 | 6 |
| 95 | 1 | 123 | 4 |
| 98 | 2 | 124 | 3 |
| 100 | 4 | 125 | 14 |
| 102 | 2 | 126 | 6 |
| 103 | 1 | 127 | 5 |
| 104 | 1 | 128 | 5 |
| 105 | 5 | 130 | 23 |
| 106 | 1 | 131 | 1 |
| 108 | 3 | 132 | 4 |
| 109 | 2 | 133 | 4 |
| 110 | 18 | 135 | 6 |
| 112 | 11 | 136 | 1 |
| 113 | 8 | 137 | 1 |
| 114 | 3 | 138 | 1 |
| 115 | 19 | 140 | 3 |
| 116 | 6 | 142 | 2 |
| 117 | 2 | 145 | 1 |
| 118 | 16 | | 231 |
| 119 | 4 | | |

(*q*) Weight of 1914 Oysters in May, 1917.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 56 | 1 | 117 | 1 |
| 57 | 1 | 121 | 12 |
| 64 | 1 | 128 | 23 |
| 71 | 4 | 135 | 15 |
| 78 | 3 | 142 | 41 |
| 85 | 23 | 145 | 2 |
| 93 | 10 | 149 | 16 |
| 100 | 21 | | |
| 107 | 13 | | 231 |
| 114 | 44 | | |

(*r*) Measurement of 1917 Oysters in May, 1917.

| Size (Hinge Diameter) in Millimetres. | Number of Specimens measured. | Size (Hinge Diameter) in Millimetres. | Number of Specimens measured. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 12 | 6 | 21 | 10 |
| 13 | 6 | 24 | 2 |
| 14 | 5 | 25 | 4 |
| 15 | 15 | 27 | 1 |
| 16 | 26 | 28 | 1 |
| 17 | 17 | | |
| 18 | 5 | | 129 |
| 19 | 7 | | |
| 20 | 24 | | |

(*s*) Measurement of 1912 Oysters in Sept., 1917.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 90 | 1 | 150 | 26 |
| 95 | 1 | 151 | 2 |
| 118 | 1 | 155 | 11 |
| 120 | 2 | 157 | 3 |
| 125 | 3 | 160 | 11 |
| 130 | 9 | 162 | 2 |
| 132 | 3 | 163 | 3 |
| 135 | 11 | 165 | 7 |
| 139 | 1 | 168 | 2 |
| 140 | 16 | 169 | 1 |
| 142 | 4 | 170 | 6 |
| 143 | 2 | 175 | 2 |
| 145 | 10 | | |
| 146 | 2 | | 145 |
| 148 | 3 | | |

(*t*) Weight of 1912 Oysters in Sept., 1917.

| Weight in Grammes. | Number of Specimens weighed. | Weight in Grammes. | Number of Specimens weighed. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 206 | 2 | 245 | 2 |
| 213 | 8 | 249 | 5 |
| 217 | 1 | 256 | 69 |
| 220 | 5 | 270 | 2 |
| 228 | 30 | 277 | 1 |
| 231 | 1 | | |
| 235 | 2 | | 145 |
| 238 | 3 | | |
| 242 | 14 | | |

(*u*) Measurement of 1913 Oysters in Sept., 1917.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 115 | 4 | 138 | 3 |
| 119 | 1 | 139 | 1 |
| 120 | 3 | 140 | 20 |
| 122 | 1 | 141 | 1 |
| 123 | 1 | 142 | 3 |
| 124 | 2 | 143 | 3 |
| 125 | 10 | 145 | 4 |
| 126 | 3 | 146 | 1 |
| 128 | 1 | 147 | 1 |
| 129 | 3 | 148 | 1 |
| 130 | 11 | 150 | 7 |
| 132 | 2 | 155 | 2 |
| 133 | 1 | | |
| 134 | 2 | | 104 |
| 135 | 12 | | |

(*v*) Weight of 1913 Oysters in Sept., 1917.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 153 | 2 | 191 | 2 |
| 156 | 12 | 192 | 6 |
| 160 | 1 | 199 | 21 |
| 163 | 2 | 206 | 3 |
| 166 | 3 | 220 | 1 |
| 171 | 26 | 228 | 3 |
| 174 | 2 | | |
| 178 | 8 | | 104 |
| 185 | 11 | | |
| 189 | 1 | | |

(*w*) Measurement of 1914 Oysters in Sept., 1917.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 90 | 2 | 128 | 2 |
| 95 | 1 | 129 | 2 |
| 98 | 2 | 130 | 16 |
| 100 | 2 | 132 | 1 |
| 102 | 1 | 133 | 1 |
| 103 | 2 | 134 | 2 |
| 105 | 3 | 135 | 6 |
| 108 | 2 | 136 | 2 |
| 110 | 13 | 137 | 1 |
| 111 | 1 | 138 | 1 |
| 112 | 2 | 140 | 10 |
| 113 | 1 | 142 | 2 |
| 115 | 8 | 144 | 1 |
| 117 | 3 | 145 | 2 |
| 118 | 1 | 147 | 1 |
| 120 | 7 | 150 | 1 |
| 121 | 2 | 155 | 1 |
| 122 | 2 | | |
| 123 | 4 | | 120 |
| 125 | 8 | | |
| 127 | 1 | | |

(*x*) Weight of 1914 Oysters in Sept., 1917.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 60 | 1 | 121 | 7 |
| 67 | 4 | 124 | 4 |
| 74 | 1 | 128 | 10 |
| 81 | 1 | 131 | 5 |
| 85 | 5 | 135 | 8 |
| 93 | 6 | 138 | 5 |
| 96 | 2 | 142 | 31 |
| 100 | 2 | 145 | 8 |
| 107 | 2 | | |
| 110 | 3 | | 120 |
| 114 | 15 | | |

(*y*) Measurement of 1917 Oysters in Sept., 1917.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 57 | 1 | 77 | 7 |
| 59 | 1 | 78 | 6 |
| 60 | 7 | 80 | 18 |
| 62 | 2 | 81 | 1 |
| 63 | 3 | 82 | 3 |
| 65 | 15 | 83 | 6 |
| 66 | 1 | 84 | 1 |
| 67 | 2 | 85 | 7 |
| 68 | 7 | 86 | 1 |
| 70 | 26 | 87 | 1 |
| 72 | 4 | 90 | 5 |
| 73 | 5 | 110 | 1 |
| 74 | 3 | | |
| 75 | 10 | | 146 |
| 76 | 2 | | |

(*z*) Weight of 1917 Oysters in Sept., 1917.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 7 | 4 | 24 | 7 |
| 10 | 19 | 28 | 5 |
| 14 | 55 | | |
| 17 | 29 | | 146 |
| 21 | 27 | | |

(*a*1) Measurement of 1916 Oysters in Sept., 1917.

| Size (Hinge Diameter) in Millimetres. | Number of Specimens measured. | Size (Hinge Diameter) in Millimetres. | Number of Specimens measured. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 70 | 1 | 97 | 4 |
| 72 | 1 | 98 | 4 |
| 75 | 2 | 100 | 16 |
| 77 | 1 | 102 | 1 |
| 78 | 1 | 103 | 7 |
| 80 | 14 | 104 | 4 |
| 81 | 1 | 105 | 7 |
| 83 | 1 | 107 | 1 |
| 85 | 18 | 108 | 4 |
| 86 | 3 | 110 | 7 |
| 87 | 3 | 112 | 4 |
| 88 | 2 | 115 | 4 |
| 89 | 2 | 120 | 2 |
| 90 | 17 | | 151 |
| 92 | 4 | | |
| 93 | 4 | | |
| 95 | 11 | | |

(*a*2) Weight of 1916 Oysters in Sept., 1917.

| Weight in Grammes. | Number of Specimens weighed. | Weight in Grammes. | Number of Specimens weighed. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 14 | 1 | 49 | 13 |
| 17 | 1 | 53 | 2 |
| 21 | 3 | 57 | 17 |
| 24 | 5 | 60 | 3 |
| 28 | 54 | 71 | 2 |
| 31 | 5 | | 151 |
| 35 | 24 | | |
| 38 | 2 | | |
| 42 | 19 | | |

(*a*3) Pearls in Third- and Fourth-Year Oysters.

| Area. | Size in Millimetres. | Weight in Grammes. | Pearls. |
|---|---|---|---|
| D | 127×138 | 163 | 1 small pearl |
| D | 135×138 | 171 | — |
| D | 143×145 | 199 | 1 rough pearl |
| D | 133×134 | 156 | 5 minute pearls |
| D | 144×148 | 163 | — |
| D | 143×145 | 171 | — |
| D | 140×143 | 199 | 1 small pearl |
| D | 150×155 | 192 | — |
| D | 120×126 | 142 | 4 minute pearls |
| D | 162×173 | 250 | 1 pearl |
| B | 110×140 | 185 | 1 small pearl |
| B | 136×140 | 199 | — |
| B | 150×150 | 199 | 3 small pearls |
| B | 144×150 | 256 | — |
| B | 132×136 | 171 | — |
| B | 140×150 | 199 | 2 small pearls |
| B | 152×155 | 199 | — |
| B | 140×150 | 256 | 1 rough pearl |
| B | 155×166 | 228 | do. |
| B | 140×142 | 199 | — |
| B | 160×168 | 256 | 2 minute pearls |
| B | 155×170 | 228 | 4 small pearls |
| B | 170×170 | 270 | 1 large pearl |
| B | 157×166 | 270 | do. |
| B | 163×165 | 256 | 2 minute pearls |
| B | 175×185 | 280 | 1 rough pearl |
| B | 155×163 | 242 | — |
| B | 160×135 | 256 | 1 rough pearl |
| A | 137×135 | 171 | — |
| A | 142×140 | 185 | — |
| A | 135×149 | 171 | — |
| A | 145×145 | 185 | 2 small pearls |
| A | 145×135 | 142 | — |
| A | 118×125 | 156 | 1 round pearl in mantle |
| A | 135×140 | 171 | — |
| A | 115×120 | 135 | — |
| A | 140×145 | 185 | — |
| A | 120×125 | 149 | 1 small pearl |

(*a*4) Return of Statistics showing the Average Number of Boats, Men, and Oysters during the Fishery.

| Month. | Average Number of Boats per Day. | Average Number of Men per Day. | Average Number of Oysters per Day. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1917. | | | |
| June | 91 | 354 | 23,551 |
| July | 75 | 276 | 9,082 |
| August | 53 | 198 | 2,050 |
| September | 10 | 48 | 354 |

(*a*5) Rainfall in the Tamblegam District.

**November.**

| | 1911. | | 1912. | | 1913. | | 1914. | | 1915. | | 1916. | | 1917. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Inches. | Days. | Inches. | Days. | Inches. | Days. | Inches. | Days. | Inches. | Days. | Inches. | Days. | Inches. | Days. |
| Trincomalee | 12·74 | 21 | 12·01 | 17 | 14·12 | 19 | 14·80 | 23 | 9·77 | 16 | 10·89 | 15 | 16·46 | 17 |
| Kantalai | 14·26 | 19 | 12·78 | 18 | 12·69 | 13 | 17·47 | 22 | 7·37 | 12 | 17·07 | 18 | 12·45 | 18 |
| Allai Tank | 28·50 | 21 | 12·32 | 16 | 13·88 | 14 | 16·09 | 25 | 8·44 | 14 | 8·74 | 12 | 8·99 | 18 |
| Minneriya | 37·88 | 23 | 12·82 | 21 | 13·61 | 16 | 31·86 | 23 | 3·06 | 10 | 7·84 | 13 | 11·29 | 18 |
| Topawewa | 25·43 | 17 | 11·50 | 20 | 10·94 | 12 | 18·10 | 17 | 9·10 | 12 | 9·10 | 16 | 10·25 | 17 |
| Vakaneri | 31·23 | 21 | 13·16 | 19 | 12·66 | 15 | 19·61 | 19 | 9·16 | 11 | 10·59 | 14 | 10·87 | 13 |

**December.**

| | 1911. | | 1912. | | 1913. | | 1914. | | 1915. | | 1916. | | 1917. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Inches. | Days. | Inches. | Days. | Inches. | Days. | Inches. | Days. | Inches. | Days. | Inches. | Days. | Inches. | Days. |
| Trincomalee | 24·76 | 23 | 5·72 | 20 | 14·37 | 19 | 15·26 | 22 | 9·13 | 16 | 4·53 | 11 | 10·55 | 12 |
| Kantalai | 25·03 | 22 | 10·80 | 20 | 15·53 | 14 | 12·44 | 26 | 10·81 | 11 | 5·66 | 11 | 10·93 | 11 |
| Allai Tank | 28·67 | 23 | 8·16 | 17 | 19·81 | 15 | 16·69 | 21 | 15·14 | 13 | 4·50 | 8 | 13·92 | 11 |
| Minneriya | 53·52 | 21 | 16·22 | 26 | 16·15 | 16 | 47·09 | 20 | 6·93 | 11 | 4·29 | 9 | 8·87 | 12 |
| Topawewa | 51·00 | 16 | 16·88 | 17 | 15·53 | 14 | 15·10 | 20 | 12·40 | 13 | 6·25 | 11 | 9·00 | 11 |
| Vakaneri | 34·23 | 27 | 17·19 | 27 | 16·73 | 18 | 34·13 | 23 | 16·67 | 11 | 6·39 | 13 | 17·39 | 19 |

**January.**

| | 1912. | | 1913. | | 1914. | | 1915. | | 1916. | | 1917. | | 1918. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Inches. | Days. | Inches. | Days. | Inches. | Days. | Inches. | Days. | Inches. | Days. | Inches. | Days. | Inches. | Days. |
| Trincomalee | 0·61 | 4 | 29·12 | 25 | 5·92 | 11 | 6·72 | 12 | 0·08 | 3 | 8·50 | 16 | 13·49 | 20 |
| Kantalai | 0·50 | 2 | 29·69 | 25 | 6·85 | 8 | 10·84 | 14 | 0·00 | 0 | 15·26 | 15 | 15·80 | 19 |
| Allai Tank | 0·35 | 3 | 34·02 | 24 | 7·95 | 8 | 7·27 | 16 | 0·04 | 2 | 16·19 | 16 | 15·09 | 16 |
| Minneriya | 4·33 | 6 | 51·06 | 30 | 10·16 | 11 | 27·39 | 16 | 0·00 | 0 | 17·63 | 16 | 15·13 | 19 |
| Topawewa | — | — | 32·94 | 24 | — | — | 16·10 | 11 | 0·40 | 3 | 22·15 | 16 | 19·55 | 18 |
| Vakaneri | 2·22 | 6 | 43·71 | 29 | 11·24 | 14 | 27·37 | 13 | 2·28 | 8 | 23·72 | 15 | 26·01 | 17 |

**February.**

| | 1912. | | 1913. | | 1914. | | 1915. | | 1916. | | 1917. | | 1918. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Inches. | Days. | Inches. | Days. | Inches. | Days. | Inches. | Days. | Inches. | Days. | Inches. | Days. | Inches. | Days. |
| Trincomalee | 0·01 | 1 | 1·72 | 8 | 2·10 | 4 | 1·77 | 2 | 0·13 | 3 | 6·01 | 5 | 1·57 | 5 |
| Kantalai | 0·00 | 0 | 6·11 | 3 | 2·43 | 3 | 0·60 | 2 | 0·00 | 0 | 8·20 | 9 | 1·55 | 3 |
| Allai Tank | 0·00 | 0 | 1·40 | 7 | 2·53 | 3 | 0·68 | 1 | 0·40 | 2 | 7·66 | 5 | 1·22 | 3 |
| Minneriya | 0·00 | 0 | 6·50 | 7 | 3·58 | 5 | 0·46 | 2 | 1·60 | 2 | 8·50 | 7 | 0·43 | 3 |
| Topawewa | — | — | 3·37 | 11 | — | — | 1·35 | 3 | 2·10 | 2 | 10·45 | 14 | 0·25 | 3 |
| Vakaneri | 0·05 | 1 | 6·08 | 13 | 3·32 | 5 | 0·60 | 5 | 0·69 | 1 | 11·33 | 10 | 0·18 | 2 |

(*a6*) Records of Water Samples.

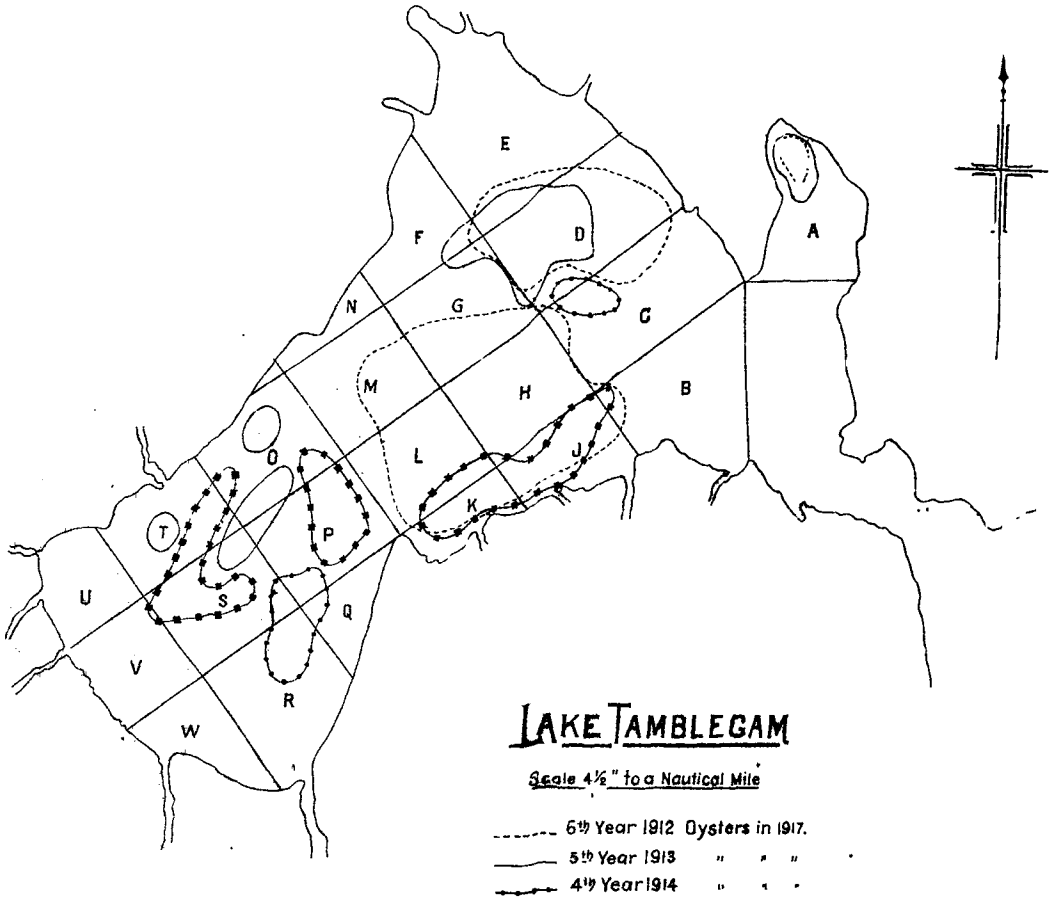
Water samples were taken at eight stations in Lake Tamblegam during 1917. The stations were as follows :—

Station 1 : Off the mouth of the Tamblegam-aar (area W).
Station 2 : Halfway between Kakkaymunai (Kakamunai) and Peyaddimuntal (Peyaddinamai) (area P).
Station 3 : One-third mile north-east of Kakkaymunai (Kakamunai) (area L).
Station 4 : Halfway between Periya Kalmunai and Sallimunai (Sallaimunai) (area D).
Station 5 : Settukkuda (area E).
Station 6 : One-third mile north-west of Kodippoddamuntal (Kodaipota) (area B).
Station 7 : The centre of Nachchikkuda (Nachchikuda) (area A).
Station 8 : In the narrow channel near Semmalai leading into the main portion of the bay.

The water samples were not examined chemically, but Knudsen's hydrometers were used, and corrections were made by means of Knudsen's hydrographical tables. The following are the records for 1917 :—

| Station. | Date. | Cl. | S. | ℊ |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Jan., 1917 | 9·42 | 17·03 | 13·68 |
| 2 | Do. | 9·82 | 17·76 | 14·26 |
| 3 | Do. | 10·16 | 18·37 | 14·75 |
| 4 | Do. | 10·19 | 18·42 | 14·80 |
| 5 | Do. | 12·04 | 21·76 | 17·48 |
| 6 | Do. | 10·86 | 19·63 | 15·77 |
| 7 | Do. | 12·31 | 22·25 | 17·87 |
| 8 | Do. | 12·38 | 22·38 | 17·97 |
| 1 | Feb., 1917 | 7·64 | 13·82 | 11·09 |
| 2 | Do. | 7·78 | 14·07 | 11·30 |
| 3 | Do. | 8·15 | 14·74 | 11·84 |
| 4 | Do. | 8·82 | 15·95 | 12·81 |
| 5 | Do. | 10·31 | 18·64 | 14·97 |
| 6 | Do. | 10·28 | 18·59 | 14·93 |
| 7 | Do. | 10·95 | 19·79 | 15·90 |
| 8 | Do. | 11·77 | 21·27 | 17·09 |
| 1 | Mar., 1917 | 9·89 | 17·88 | 14·36 |
| 2 | Do. | 9·22 | 16·67 | 13·39 |
| 3 | Do. | 11·30 | 20·43 | 16·41 |
| 4 | Do. | 12·57 | 22·72 | 18·25 |
| 5 | Do. | 12·65 | 22·86 | 18·37 |
| 6 | Do. | 12·79 | 23·12 | 18·57 |
| 7 | Do. | 11·68 | 21·11 | 16·96 |
| 8 | Do. | 11·61 | 20·99 | 16·86 |
| 1 | April, 1917 | 15·59 | 28·17 | 22·63 |
| 2 | Do. | 15·14 | 27·36 | 21·98 |
| 3 | Do. | 16·19 | 29·25 | 23·50 |
| 4 | Do. | 17·15 | 30·99 | 24·89 |
| 5 | Do. | 17·37 | 31·38 | 25·22 |
| 6 | Do. | 17·75 | 32·07 | 25·77 |
| 7 | Do. | 17·44 | 31·51 | 25·32 |
| 8 | Do. | 16·94 | 30·61 | 24·59 |
| 1 | May, 1917 | 15·74 | 28·44 | 22·85 |
| 2 | Do. | 14·63 | 26·44 | 21·24 |
| 3 | Do. | 14·87 | 26·87 | 21·59 |
| 4 | Do. | 16·77 | 30·30 | 24·34 |
| 5 | Do. | 16·67 | 30·12 | 24·20 |
| 6 | Do. | 16·59 | 29·27 | 24·08 |
| 7 | Do. | 16·34 | 29·52 | 23·72 |
| 8 | Do. | 16·29 | 29·43 | 23·65 |
| 1 | June, 1917 | 19·44 | 35·12 | 28·22 |
| 2 | Do. | 19·30 | 34·87 | 28·02 |
| 3 | Do. | 19·10 | 34·51 | 27·73 |
| 4 | Do. | 19·30 | 34·87 | 28·02 |
| 5 | Do. | 19·46 | 35·16 | 28·25 |
| 6 | Do. | 18·92 | 34·18 | 27·47 |
| 7 | Do. | 19·18 | 34·65 | 27·84 |
| 8 | Do. | 19·14 | 34·58 | 27·79 |
| 1 | July, 1917 | 20·03 | 36·18 | 29·08 |
| 2 | Do. | 19·90 | 35·95 | 28·89 |
| 3* | Do. | — | — | — |
| 4 | Do. | 19·75 | 35·68 | 28·67 |
| 5 | Do. | 19·68 | 35·55 | 28·57 |
| 6 | Do. | 19·65 | 35·50 | 28·53 |
| 7 | Do. | 19·29 | 34·85 | 28·00 |
| 8 | Do. | 19·29 | 34·85 | 28·00 |
| 1 | Aug., 1917 | 15·94 | 28·80 | 23·14 |
| 2 | Do. | 16·23 | 29·33 | 23·56 |
| 3 | Do. | 16·01 | 28·78 | 23·24 |
| 4 | Do. | 16·93 | 30·59 | 24·57 |
| 5 | Do. | 17·66 | 31·91 | 25·64 |
| 6 | Do. | 17·15 | 30·99 | 24·89 |
| 7 | Do. | 17·39 | 31·38 | 25·21 |
| 8* | Do. | — | — | — |
| 1 | Sept., 1917 | 16·86 | 30·46 | 24·47 |
| 2 | Do. | 17·15 | 30·99 | 24·89 |
| 3 | Do. | 14·78 | 26·71 | 21·45 |
| 4 | Do. | 17·29 | 31·24 | 25·10 |
| 5 | Do. | 17·52 | 31·65 | 25·43 |
| 6 | Do. | 17·07 | 30·84 | 24·78 |
| 7 | Do. | 17·60 | 31·80 | 25·55 |
| 8 | Do. | 17·52 | 31·65 | 25·43 |
| 1 | Oct., 1917 | 19·48 | 35·19 | 28·28 |
| 2 | Do. | 19·29 | 34·85 | 28·00 |
| 3 | Do. | 19·18 | 34·65 | 27·84 |
| 4 | Do. | 19·14 | 34·58 | 27·79 |
| 5 | Do. | 18·92 | 34·18 | 27·47 |
| 6 | Do. | 18·99 | 34·31 | 27·57 |
| 7 | Do. | 19·07 | 34·45 | 27·68 |
| 8 | Do. | 19·07 | 34·45 | 27·68 |
| 1 | Nov., 1917 | 12·93 | 23·37 | 18·77 |
| 2 | Do. | 12·93 | 23·37 | 18·77 |
| 3 | Do. | 13·00 | 23·50 | 18·87 |
| 4 | Do. | 13·00 | 23·50 | 18·87 |
| 5 | Do. | 13·03 | 23·55 | 18·92 |
| 6 | Do. | 13·03 | 23·55 | 18·92 |
| 7 | Do. | 12·44 | 22·48 | 18·06 |
| 8 | Do. | 12·71 | 22·97 | 18·45 |
| 1 | Dec., 1917 | 1·36 | 2·48 | 1·93 |
| 2 | Do. | 1·43 | 2·61 | 2·03 |
| 3 | Do. | 2·91 | 5·28 | 4·20 |
| 4 | Do. | 6·52 | 11·80 | 9·46 |
| 5 | Do. | 6·51 | 11·78 | 9·45 |
| 6 | Do. | 5·17 | 9·36 | 7·50 |
| 7 | Do. | 6·51 | 11·78 | 9·45 |
| 8 | Do. | 6·73 | 12·18 | 9·77 |

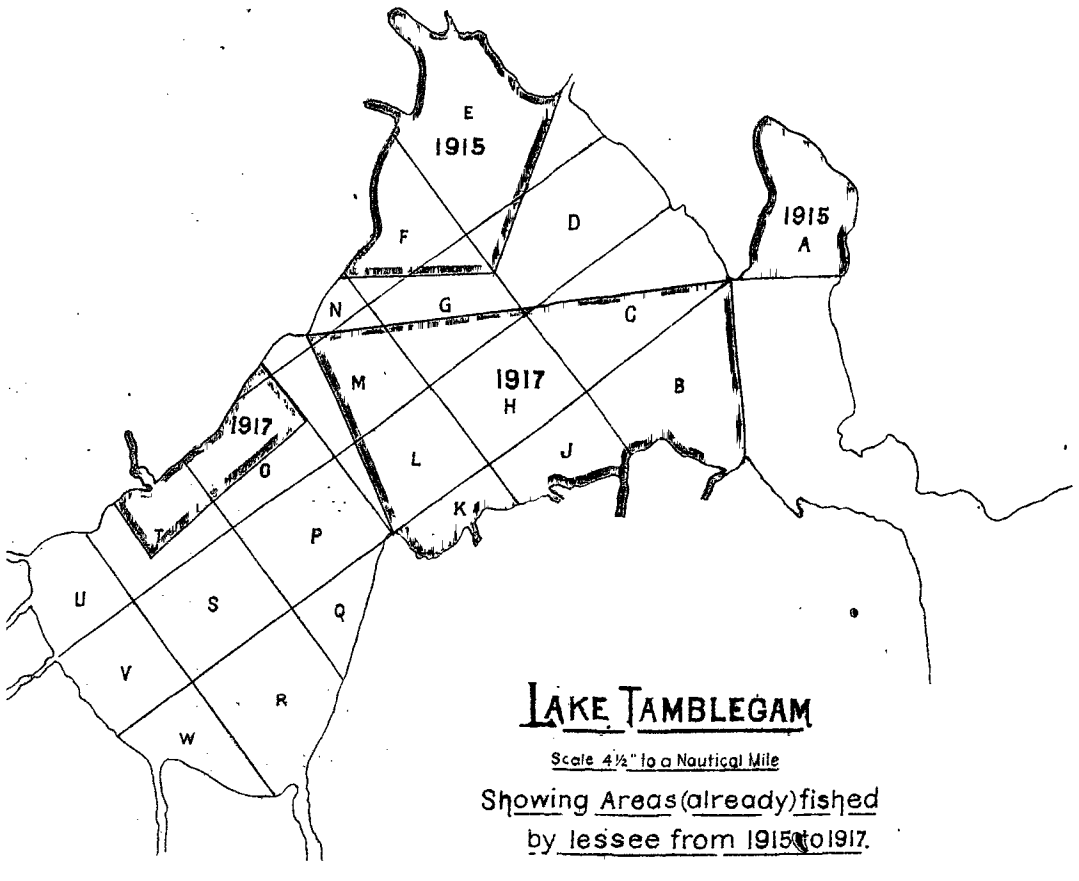
*Denotes water bottle accidentally broken in transit.
Cl. = Weight of chlorine in grs. found in 1000 grs. of sea water.
S. = Weight of salt in grs. found in 1000 grs. of sea water.
ℊ = Specific gravity of the sea water at 0° C. compared with an equal volume of pure water at 4° C. A specific gravity of, say, 1·02824 is expressed as 28·24.




## LAKE TAMBLEGAM

Scale 4½" to a Nautical Mile

6th Year 1912 Oysters in 1917.
5th Year 1913 " " "
4th Year 1914 " " "
1st Year 1917 " " "



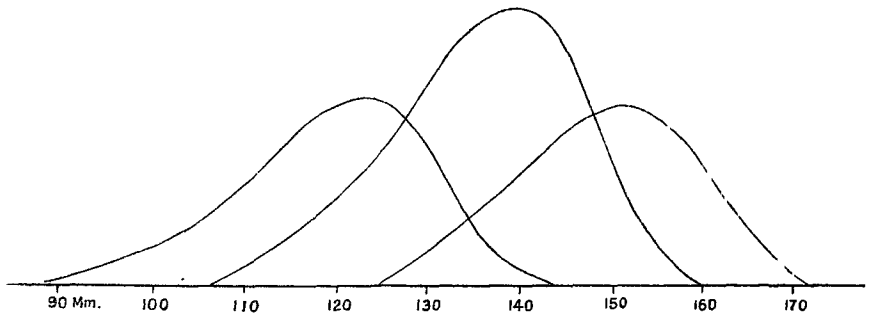

## LAKE TAMBLEGAM

Scale 4½" to a Nautical Mile

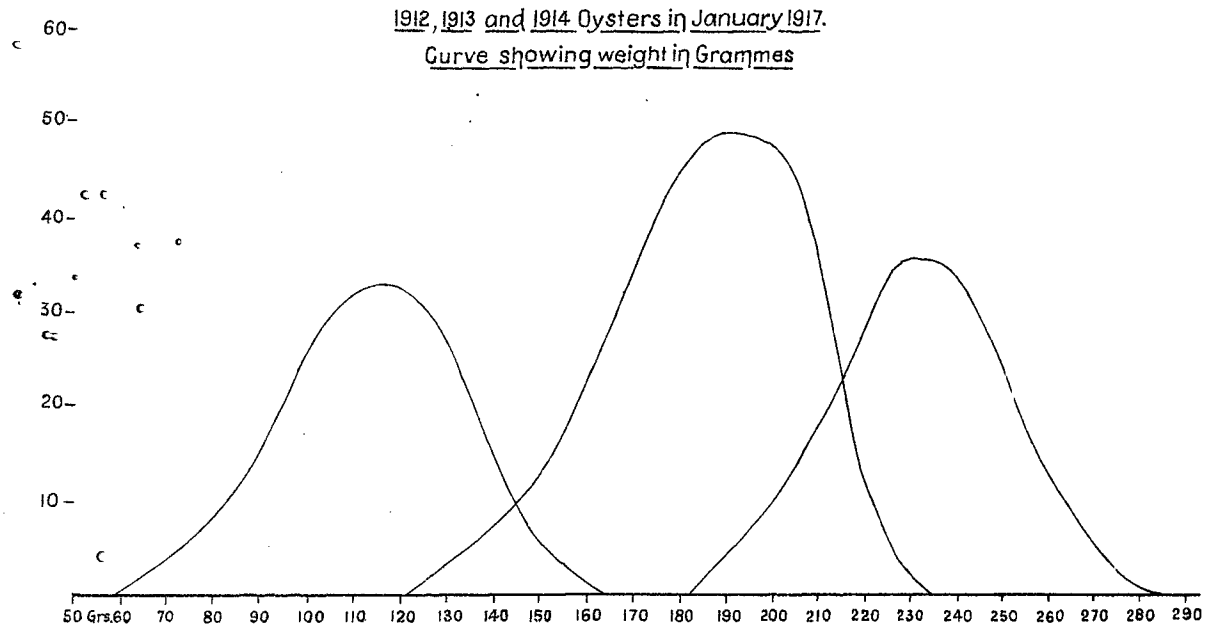
Showing Areas (already) fished by lessee from 1915 to 1917.

Photo. Litho. Survey Dept. Ceylon. 16 - 17 - 18

1912, 1913 and 1914 Oysters in January 1917.
Showing curve of short Siameter.




1912, 1913 and 1914 Oysters in January 1917.
Curve showing weight in Grammes




1912, 1913 and 1914 Oysters in May 1917.
Showing curve of short Siameter

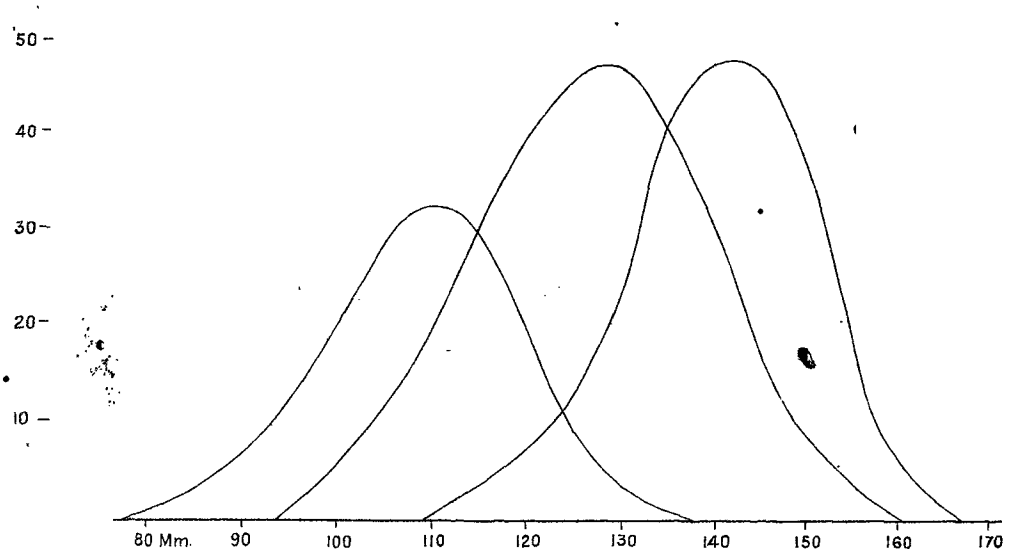
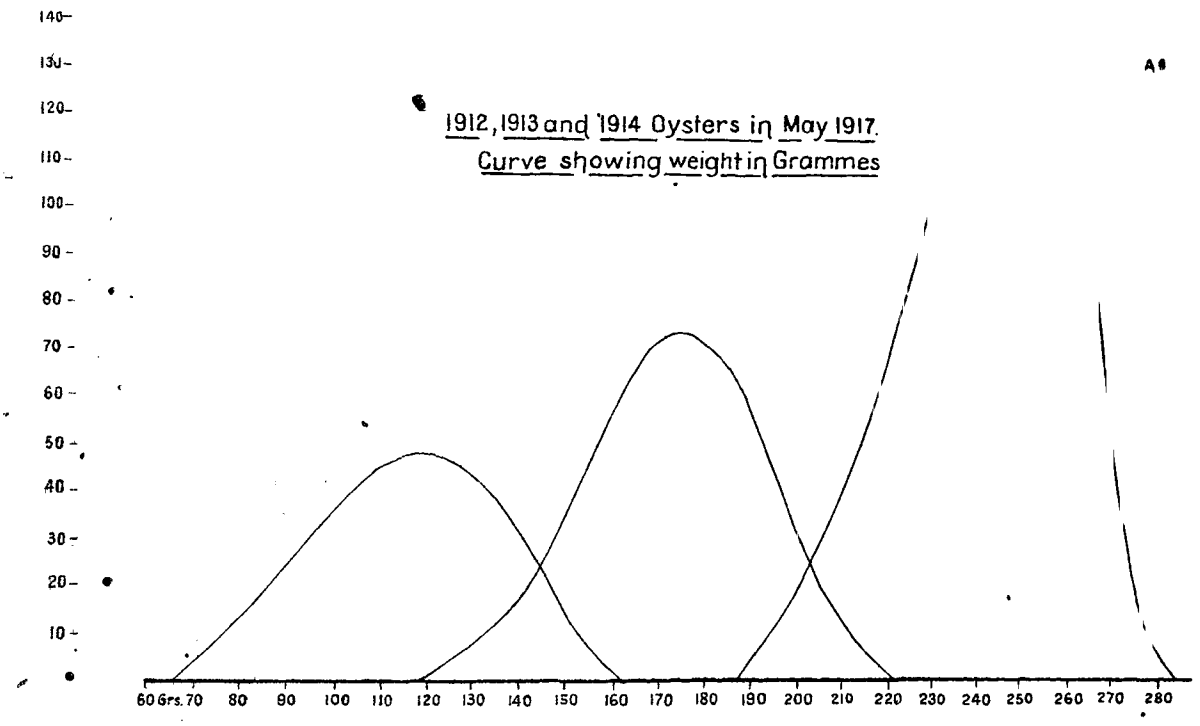



Photo.Litho. Survey Dept. Ceylon. 15 · 7 · 18.

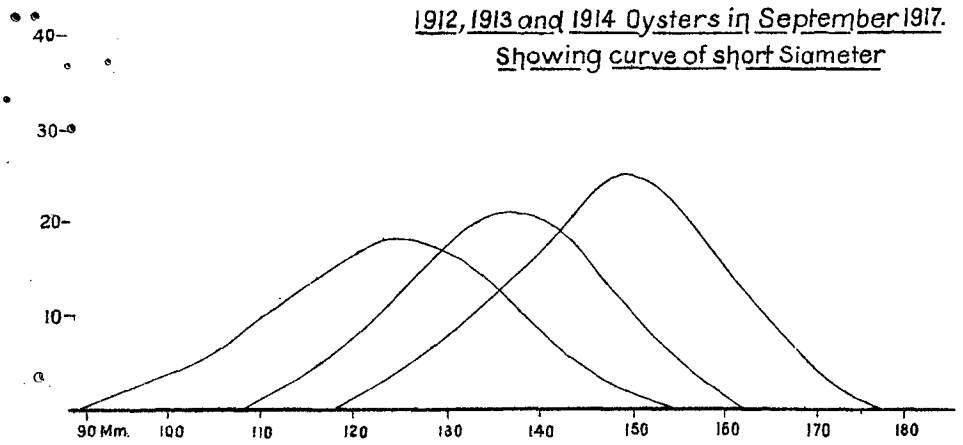
A8

1912, 1913 and 1914 Oysters in May 1917.
Curve showing weight in Grammes




A9.

1912, 1913 and 1914 Oysters in September 1917.
Showing curve of short Siameter




A10.

1912, 1913 and 1914 Oysters in September 1917.
Curve showing weight in Grammes.

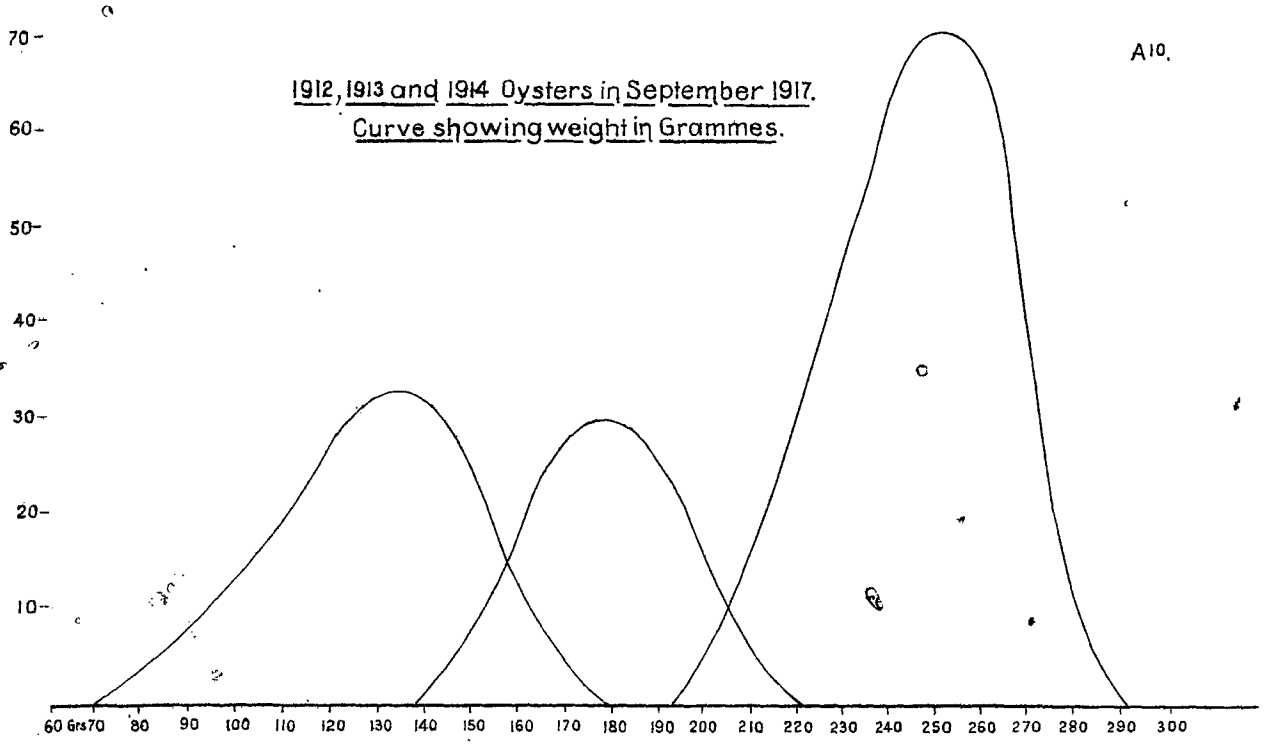



Photo. Litho. Survey Dept. Ceylon. 15·7·18.

# VETERINARY.

## REPORT OF THE GOVERNMENT VETERINARY SURGEON FOR 1917.

### I.—STAFF.

*Assistant Veterinary Surgeons.*—Mr. E. T. Hoole, G.B.V.C., Colombo; Mr. M. D. S. A. Wijayanayaka, G.B.V.C., Nuwara Eliya; Mr. G. B. de Silva, G.B.V.C., Kandy; Mr. V. A. Hoole, G.B.V.C., Ratnapura.

*Manager, Government Dairy.*—Mr. P. C. J. Fernando.

*Assistant Manager, Ambepussa Farm.*—Mr. R. F. P. Jayawardena (acting).

*Laboratory Assistant.*—Mr. E. Duffey.

*Stock Inspectors.*—Messrs. A. M. Ahamat, B. D. Stephen, J. I. Apponso (at Bombay Veterinary College), D. P. A. Dissanayaka, R. F. P. Jayawardena, G. E. P. Senaratna, S. E. Samaranayaka, J. Habaragoda, D. L. Dias, Tassim Mahamooth, H. E. P. Jayawardena, D. de A. Seneviratna, S. N. Samuel, and S. W. Jansz.

### II.—INFECTIVE DISEASES.

*Rinderpest.*—Outbreaks occurred in six Provinces, and three remained free. The total number of cases for the year was 2,076, against 856 last year. The increase is chiefly due to a somewhat extensive outbreak in the town of Colombo—806 cases.

*Foot-and-Mouth Disease.*—There was a great increase in the number of cases of this disease during the year, and all Provinces were infected. The total number of cases was 7,132, against 284 last year. As is usual in this country, the disease was of a very mild type, and little loss was caused, only 94 deaths being reported.

*Anthrax.*—The number of cases outside Colombo was 62. In the town 6 cases occurred, and in the quarantine station 472 cases amongst the goats and sheep imported from South India, the disease being very prevalent amongst these animals during shipment.

*Rabies.*—The disease was more prevalent than usual during the year, especially in Colombo town. 42 cases were examined at the Bacteriological Institute, of which 25 gave positive and 17 negative results. 189 persons went from Ceylon to the Pasteur Institute at Coonoor for treatment. In all 55 cases were reported, of which 51 were from Colombo town.

*Piroplasmosis.*—Odd cases due to infection by *Piroplasma bigeminum* were reported from time to time, especially amongst imported European cattle.

*Surra.*—Nil.

*Miscellaneous.*—In June two cattle died in Uva of eating rubber leaves, a ball of leaves and coagulated rubber being found in the throat on post-mortem examination.

*Swine Septicæmia.*—Nil.

*Horses.*—No outbreak of infectious disease occurred during the year. The disease that caused most loss was osteoporosis. Considerable work was done in the laboratory with reference to this disease during the year. Carougeau, in Madagascar, in the course of an extensive investigation of the disease, in which all experiments to transmit the disease to healthy horses or other animals were negative, mentioned a small micrococcus which appeared special, but no definite importance could be ascribed to it. Conreur, in Brazil, in the course of an investigation, constantly found a threadworm (*Cylicostomum tetracanthum*) in the cæcum and colon, and considered they had an influence in producing the disease. Van Saceghem, in Zambi, Belgian Congo, has pointed out that all horses there are infected with these worms, but no case of osteoporosis has been observed, but if taken to the Lower Congo District, osteoporosis is met with amongst them. Investigations in Ceylon were directed to these two points, but the results were all negative, and laboratory animals could not be infected with either. Horses were infected with *Cylicostomum tetracanthum*, and laboratory animals were fed with the worms and the ova, and parasites rubbed up in physiological saline were injected hypodermically without any ill-effects whatever, from August 13, 1917, to date.

A gram-positive diplococcus was obtained from the urine of two cases, growing with difficulty on ordinary media, best in blood serum agar, and laboratory animals were inoculated, but the results were entirely negative.

## Cattle and Disease Return for 1917.

| Province. | Number. | | Number affected by Disease. | | Nature of the Disease. | | Recoveries. | Deaths. | On hand at the end of December 31, 1917. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Buffaloes. | Cattle. | Buffaloes. | Cattle. | | Cases. | | | |
| Western .. | 45,636 | 183,399 | 971 | 2,503 | All diseases* | 3,474 | 2,113 | 1,342 | 19 |
| | 229,035 | | 3,474 | | Rinderpest | 675 | 118 | 555 | 2 |
| | | | | | Foot-and-mouth disease | 737 | 735 | 2 | — |
| Central .. | 47,617 | 56,567 | 1,685 | 2,036 | All diseases* | 3,721 | 2,046 | 1,672 | 3 |
| | 104,184 | | 3,721 | | Rinderpest | 85 | 27 | 58 | — |
| | | | | | Anthrax | 33 | — | 33 | — |
| | | | | | Foot-and-mouth disease | 401 | 398 | — | 3 |
| | | | | | Hæmorrhagic septicæmia | 2 | — | 1 | 1 |
| Southern .. | 81,769 | 91,975 | 474 | 851 | All diseases* | 1,325 | 852 | 473 | — |
| | 173,744 | | 1,325 | | Rinderpest | 20 | — | 20 | — |
| | | | | | Foot-and-mouth disease | 37 | 37 | — | — |
| | | | | | Anthrax | 7 | — | 7 | — |
| | | | | | Black quarter | 42 | — | 42 | — |
| Northern .. | 31,676 | 159,793 | 12 | 165 | All diseases* | 177 | 140 | 37 | — |
| | 191,469 | | 177 | | Foot-and-mouth disease | 155 | 151 | 4 | — |
| | | | | | Anthrax | 22 | — | 22 | — |
| Eastern .. | 30,074 | 69,617 | 226 | 766 | All diseases* | 992 | 749 | 243 | — |
| | 99,691 | | 992 | | Foot-and-mouth disease | 944 | 916 | 28 | — |
| North-Western .. | 141,307 | 252,381 | 9,622 | 17,304 | All diseases* | 26,926 | 18,099 | 8,819 | 8 |
| | 393,688 | | 26,926 | | Rinderpest | 408 | 99 | 303 | 6 |
| | | | | | Foot-and-mouth disease | 1,195 | 1,191 | 2 | 2 |
| North-Central .. | 104,780 | 98,577 | 3,818 | 7,831 | All diseases* | 11,649 | 10,971 | 578 | 100 |
| | 203,357 | | 11,649 | | Foot-and-mouth disease | 1,858 | 1,745 | 13 | |
| Uva .. | 14,096 | 44,667 | 2,986 | 3,997 | All diseases* | 6,983 | 3,903 | 3,080 | — |
| | 58,763 | | 6,983 | | Rinderpest | 33 | 8 | 25 | — |
| | | | | | Foot-and-mouth disease | 925 | 899 | 26 | — |
| Sabaragamuwa .. | 73,269 | 93,568 | 5,716 | 7,571 | All diseases* | 13,287 | 9,363 | 3,924 | — |
| | 166,837 | | 13,287 | | Rinderpest | 49 | 7 | 42 | — |
| | | | | | Foot-and-mouth disease | 526 | 526 | — | — |

* "All diseases" are from provincial returns. The cases of infectious diseases are from Stock Inspectors' reports.

The total number of cattle and buffaloes for the whole Island is 1,620,768.

The statement of disease above excludes Colombo Municipality, the figures within Municipal limits being—

| Disease. | Number of Cases. | Recoveries. | Deaths. |
|---|---|---|---|
| *Colombo Town.* | | | |
| Anthrax (excluding quarantine station) | 6 | — | 6 |
| Rinderpest | 805 | 150 | 655 |
| Foot-and-mouth disease | 346 | 346 | — |
| Piroplasmosis | 1 | — | 1 |
| *Quarantine Station.* | | | |
| Anthrax | 472* | — | 472 |
| Rinderpest | 9 | 8 | 1 |
| Foot-and-mouth disease | 13 | 13 | — |

* Goats and sheep.

## Inoculation with Anti-Rinderpest Serum.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Number of contacts inoculated in 1917 .. | 230 | Number that became ill within a month | 42 |
| Number that remained free .. | 188 | Recoveries .. .. | 17 |
| | | Deaths .. .. | 25 |

III.—RETURN OF HORSES, CATTLE, SHEEP, AND GOATS IMPORTED DURING 1917.

| Country of Production. | Horses. | Cattle. | Sheep. | Goats. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| *To Colombo.* | | | | |
| United Kingdom .. | 28 | — | — | — |
| British Colonies :— | | | | |
| British India .. | 30 | 4,823 | 11,023 | 62,539 |
| Burma .. | — | — | 1 | — |
| Total .. | 58 | 4,823 | 11,024 | 62,539 |
| *To Kayts.* | | | | |
| Adirampatam .. | — | 220 | — | — |
| Point Calimere .. | — | 715 | — | — |
| Paumben .. | — | 23 | — | — |
| Total .. | — | 958 | — | — |
| Grand Total .. | 58 | 5,781 | 11,024 | 62,539 |

Compared with 1916, there has been a decrease of 207 horses, 3,419 cattle, 931 sheep, and 2,326 goats, probably due to shortage of freight. Outside Colombo town the meat supply has been drawn from country cattle. The greater part of the Colombo supply has also been drawn from country cattle, since the number imported for slaughter represents only about one month's requirement at Colombo slaughter-house.

IV.—QUARANTINE.

The Municipal Veterinary Surgeon kindly furnishes the following information :—

*Colombo Quarantine Station.*

Statement showing the Number of Cattle admitted during 1917.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Number of cattle admitted .. | 2,194 | Number of buffaloes imported for slaughter .. | 329 |
| Number of buffaloes admitted .. | 1,406 | Number of cattle imported for work .. | 559 |
| Number of sheep and goats admitted .. | 75,089 | Number of cattle imported for milking .. | 439 |
| Number of cattle imported for slaughter .. | 1,196 | Number of buffaloes imported for milking .. | 1,077 |

*Tuticorin Quarantine Depôt.*

Statement of Animals passed for Shipment during 1917.

| Month. | Cattle Section. Bulls. | Cows and Calves. | Buffaloes and Calves. | Total. | Sheep and Goats Section. Sheep. | Goats. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| January .. | 174 .. | 80 .. 49 .. | 81 .. 61 .. | 445 .. | 743 .. | 4,998 .. | 5,741 |
| February .. | 236 .. | 36 .. 15 .. | 137 .. 115 .. | 539 .. | 782 .. | 4,226 .. | 5,008 |
| March .. | 69 .. | 30 .. 15 .. | 110 .. 78 .. | 302 .. | 674 .. | 2,972 .. | 3,646 |
| April .. | 121 .. | 37 .. 18 .. | 72 .. 66 .. | 314 .. | 713 .. | 6,293 .. | 7,006 |
| May .. | 67 .. | 46 .. 31 .. | 155 .. 116 .. | 415 .. | 656 .. | 5,646 .. | 6,302 |
| June .. | 208 .. | 58 .. 24 .. | 165 .. 129 .. | 584 .. | 436 .. | 3,499 .. | 3,935 |
| July .. | 233 .. | 53 .. 37 .. | 101 .. 69 .. | 493 .. | 975 .. | 6,716 .. | 7,691 |
| August .. | 143 .. | 60 .. 21 .. | 125 .. 78 .. | 427 .. | 730 .. | 4,594 .. | 5,324 |
| September .. | 55 .. | 42 .. 22 .. | 123 .. 78 .. | 320 .. | 941 .. | 4,867 .. | 5,808 |
| October .. | 89 .. | 42 .. 16 .. | 139 .. 89 .. | 375 .. | 795 .. | 4,316 .. | 5,111 |
| November .. | 86 .. | 43 .. 21 .. | 111 .. 74 .. | 335 .. | 958 .. | 4,581 .. | 5,539 |
| December .. | 58 .. | 41 .. 27 .. | 82 .. 66 .. | 274 .. | 676 .. | 4,458 .. | 5,134 |
| Total .. | 1,539 | 568 | 296 1,401 | 1,019 4,823 | 9,079 | 57,166 | 66,245 |

The Veterinary Officer in charge reports :—

"*Outbreaks.*—Cases of foot-and-mouth disease among cattle were detected in the depôt during the months of January, February, and April, the total being 34, against 18 in the previous year; there was no mortality. Anthrax was rare, there occurring only 2 deaths among sheep and goats under this head, against 26 in the previous year, which appears to be due to absence of predisposing causes at Tuticorin. No other contagious disease occurred during the year under review."

The Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, Madras, remarks as follows :—"As far as disease goes, the year appears to have been a good one, but under present conditions this is a quarantine depôt only in name."

*Kayts Quarantine Station.*

685 bulls and 21 cows passed through the station, of which 49 were infected with foot-and-mouth disease ; all recovered.

## V.—RABIES.

| District. | Number of Cases examined at the Bacteriological Institute. | Number Positive. | Number Negative. | Number of Patients to Coonoor for Treatment. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Colombo | 16 | 10 | 6 | |
| Ulapane | 1 | — | 1 | |
| Maskeliya | 1 | — | 1 | |
| Padukka | 1 | — | 1 | |
| Madulkele | 1 | — | 1 | |
| Matara | 2 | 1 | 1 | |
| Panadure | 2 | 2 | — | |
| Galaha | 1 | 1 | — | |
| Dehiowita | 1 | 1 | — | |
| Kalutara | 1 | — | 1 | |
| Talaimannar | 1 | — | 1 | |
| Matale | 1 | — | 1 | 189 |
| Beruwala | 1 | 1 | — | |
| Dehiwala | 1 | — | 1 | |
| Undugoda | 1 | — | 1 | |
| Neboda | 1 | 1 | — | |
| Nuwara Eliya | 1 | 1 | — | |
| Horana | 1 | 1 | — | |
| Nawalapitiya | 1 | 1 | — | |
| Moratuwa | 1 | 1 | — | |
| Kahawatta | 1 | — | 1 | |
| Aranayaka | 1 | 1 | — | |
| Kandy | 1 | 1 | — | |
| Anuradhapura | 2 | 2 | — | |
| Total | 42 | 25 | 17 | |

The Director of the Bacteriological Institute, Colombo, and the Director of the Pasteur Institute, Coonoor, have kindly furnished the above information.

The number of people who went to Coonoor for treatment shows an increase of 50 compared with 1916. The Municipal Veterinary Surgeon, Colombo, states that the number of suspected cases of rabies in Municipal limits was 51.

## VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

The horses of His Excellency the Governor's Escort, the Police horses, the draught bulls of the Public Works Department, Convict Establishment, and Botanic Gardens, and the Government Dairy cattle have been treated when necessary.

Sixty-seven C. M. R. horses for insurance under the Volunteer Horse Insurance Scheme have been inspected during the year.

## VII.—GOVERNMENT DAIRY, BRANCH FARM AT AMBEPUSSA, AND MODEL FARM.

### *Government Dairy.*

*Manager.*—Mr. P. C. J. Fernando.

*Disease amongst Stock.*—Foot-and-mouth disease broke out on January 25. Out of the herd of 230 cattle, 56 became infected, and all recovered. The most careful measures were adopted, and the disease was satisfactorily suppressed by February 26.

Parasitic gastritis, due to *Hæmonchus contortus*, was mainly responsible for the loss of 13 cows (mostly old) and 16 calves. Rinderpest was prevalent in the town during the middle of the year. Strict measures were taken to protect the herd from infection, with success, no case occurring.

*Purchase of Stock.*—Nine cows were purchased during the year, at a cost of Rs. 2,097.

*Sale of Stock.*—Proceeds of the sale of stock were Rs. 1,515·43. In addition, 40 young heifers were sent to the branch farm at Ambepussa to grow up. At the moderate valuation of Rs. 50 each when sent, these are valued at Rs. 2,000. Two young stud bulls valued at Rs. 100 each were sent by order of Government to the Northern Province, one to Jaffna and the other to Mannar.

*Working of the Dairy.*—The total working expenses were Rs. 41,984·14, and the total credits Rs. 42,901·66, giving a balance of Rs. 917·52, which, considering the loss of milk in February and March, due to the outbreak of foot-and-mouth disease and the high prices of articles, is satisfactory. Owing to rinderpest in the town the use of the bulls for stud services was suspended, only Rs. 45 being received under this head, against Rs. 715 last year.

The total output of milk for the year was 23,759 gallons, most of which was supplied free to the Government hospitals in Colombo; the cost of production was practically 29 cents per bottle. The price debited to Government institutions was 40 cents per quart = 26⅔ cents per bottle. A slight increase will be necessary in 1918.

Statement of receipts and expenditure and live stock on hand are annexed :—

Receipts and Expenditure Statement of the Government Dairy for 1917.

| RECEIPTS. | | | Amount. Rs. c. | EXPENDITURE. | Amount. Rs. c. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Amount realized by sale of milk :— | | | | Rent of racecourse for January and February .. .. .. | 120 0 |
| January .. | Estimated on a basis of 26⅔ cents per bottle | .. | 3,030 54½ | Pay of coolies .. .. | 5,753 90 |
| February .. | | .. | 2,341 22 | Cost of cattle food .. .. | 31,885 51 |
| March .. | | .. | 2,963 4 | Value of stock purchased .. | 2,097 0 |
| April .. | | .. | 3,110 71 | Incidental expenses .. .. | 982 73 |
| May .. | | .. | 3,445 6½ | Pay of the Manager .. .. | 1,145 0 |
| June .. | | .. | 3,187 1 | Balance .. .. | 917 52 |
| July .. | | .. | 3,351 78 | | |
| August .. | | .. | 3,453 70½ | | |
| September .. | | .. | 3,370 80 | | |
| October .. | | .. | 3,533 44 | | |
| November .. | | .. | 3,332 83 | | |
| December .. | | .. | 3,214 8½ | | |
| Proceeds of sale of stock .. | | .. | 1,515 43 | | |
| Stud fees .. .. | | .. | 45 0 | | |
| Value of two stud bulls sent to Northern Province .. .. | | .. | 200 0 | | |
| Value of forty heifers sent to Ambepussa Farm at Rs. 50 each .. | | .. | 2,000 0 | | |
| Value of 3,211 empty bags sent to Government Stores .. | | .. | 802 0 | | |
| Total .. | | .. | 42,901 66 | Total .. | 42,901 66 |

Live Stock Return of the Government Dairy for 1917.

| Particulars. | Balance in hand on January 1, 1917. | Purchased during the Year or transferred. | Born during the Year. | Received back from Ambepussa Farm. | Total. | Died during the Year. | Sold during the Year. | Sent to Ambepussa Farm. | Number to be struck off. | Balance in hand on December 31, 1917. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Cows .. | 109 | 28* | — | 4 | 141 | 18 | 5 | — | 23 | 118 |
| Calves .. | 100 | 8 | 94 | 22 | 224 | 25 | 21 | 40 | 105* | 119 |
| Stud bulls .. | 7 | — | — | — | 7 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 4 |
| Draught bulls .. | 6 | — | — | — | 6 | — | 1 | — | 1 | 5 |

* Nineteen calves transferred to "Cows."

*Branch Farm, Ambepussa.*

*Manager.*—Mr. R. F. P. Jayawardena, Stock Inspector (acting).

*Work.*—This small farm is used for the purpose of rearing heifers to come into the dairy in due course. In rainy weather the pasture is fairly good, but in dry weather both the pasture and the Mauritius grass land burn up very rapidly, consequently a good deal of other foods has to be given.

Twenty-two valuable heifers, about three years old, were returned when near calving to the dairy during the year.

The total expenditure was Rs. 4,295·99.

Statement of expenditure and live stock are annexed :—

Expenditure Statement of the Ambepussa Farm for 1917.

| Particulars. | Amount. Rs. c. |
|---|---|
| Pay of Manager .. .. .. .. | 930 0 |
| Wages of coolies .. .. .. .. | 1,002 75 |
| Cattle food .. .. .. .. | 710 63 |
| Incidental expenses .. .. .. | 97 11 |
| Labour in clearing jungle and planting grass, &c. .. .. | 1,555 50 |
| Total .. | 4,295 99 |

Live Stock Return of the Ambepussa Farm for 1917.

| Particulars. | Balance in hand on January 1, 1917. | Born during the Year. | Received from the Government Dairy, Colombo. | Died during the Year. | Returned to the Government Dairy, Colombo. | Balance on December 31, 1917. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bulls .. .. | 1 | — | 1 | — | — | 2 |
| Cows .. .. | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Heifers .. .. | 42 | 2 | 40 | 4 | 22 | 58 |
| Calves (male) .. | — | 4 | — | — | 4 | — |
| Total .. | 43 | 6 | 41 | 4 | 26 | 60 |

*Model Farm.*

*Manager.*—Mr. G. S. P. Dahanayaka.

A few sheep are kept at this small branch farm, and bits of Mauritius grass land rented to cultivators. Owners have at different times been supplied with pens of sheep to commence breeding, and, so far, speak favourably of them. During the year Dr. G. H. de Saram was supplied with a pen for his estate at Mirigama.

Statements of receipts and expenditure and live stock return are annexed :—

Receipts and Expenditure Statement of the Model Farm for 1917.

| Receipts. | Amount. Rs. c. | Expenditure. | Amount. Rs. c. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Rent of grass lands .. .. | 1,107 0 | Pay of watcher and coolies .. | 547 0 |
| Rent of land leased to the Colombo Municipal Council .. .. | 36 0 | Cost of sheep food .. .. | 176 87 |
| Rent of grazing land .. .. | 36 0 | Incidental expenses .. .. | 86 5 |
| Rent of huts .. .. | 5 85 | Balance .. .. | 449 93 |
| Sale of sheep .. .. | 75 0 | | |
| Total .. | 1,259 85 | Total .. | 1,259 85 |

Live Stock Return of the Model Farm for 1917.

| Particulars. | Balance on December 31, 1916. | Purchased during the Year. | Born during the Year. | Total. | Died during the Year. | Sold during the Year. | Number to be struck off. | Balance on December 31, 1917. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Rams and ewes .. | 32 | — | — | 32 | 2 | 6 | 8 | 39* |
| Lambs .. .. | 15* | — | 26 | 41 | 3 | — | 3 | 23 |

* Fifteen lambs transferred to "Rams and ewes" in 1917.

Colombo, February 23, 1918.

G. W. STURGESS, M.R.C.V.S.,
Government Veterinary Surgeon.

# GOVERNMENT ANALYST'S DEPARTMENT.

## REPORT OF THE GOVERNMENT ANALYST FOR 1917.

### I.—INTRODUCTORY.

THIS report deals with the work carried out in the laboratory during the year 1917. As will be seen from the figures, there has been a very considerable increase in the amount of work dealt with, making the total a record for any twelve months. As compared with the year 1916, the increase amounts to 22 per cent. in the number of reports, and 54 per cent. in the number of productions, samples, &c., examined. This increase is to a certain extent concerned with the medico-legal side, and it is to be gathered that the amount of detected crime in the Island has increased during the period under review. It must be pointed out that the increase is also due to the growing demand for locally manufactured products owing to the difficulty of obtaining imported articles. It appears probable that the laboratory might be of still greater use to other Government Departments, if it were possible to provide staff and accommodation to deal with the increase which would arise.

### II.—STAFF.

2. Mr. K. C. Browning has been absent from the Island throughout the year. During a portion of the year Mr. C. T. Symons was mobilized for military duty outside Colombo, and Mr. W. N. Rae of the Ceylon Medical College attended to the work. Thus, throughout the year the Acting Government Analyst had no fully qualified assistant.

Mr. A. G. L. Oorloff was mobilized for military duty in Colombo throughout the year.

Mr. W. R. Chanmugam joined the Department at the beginning of the year, after training at the Government Technical Schools.

### III.—MEDICO-LEGAL INVESTIGATIONS.

3. This work has entailed the examination of 998 productions, &c., from 286 cases, as compared with 608 productions from 251 cases in 1916.

4. *Stains.*—Again this year the most laborious portion of the work consisted in examinations for stains of various kinds. The individual figures for the year are contained in the tabular summary, amounting to 108 cases. Requests for the precipitin test for human blood were received in a number of cases. In most of these no serum was available. In one case the test was applied, with negative results. The results of 38 cases have been reported to me by the Police, showing convictions in 17 cases.

5. *Poisoning Cases.*—There were 65 cases of suspected poisoning, involving the examination of 237 productions. Poison was identified in 72 of these. The following table shows the incidence of these poisons :—

| Poison. | Productions. | Poison. | Productions. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Arsenic .. .. | 34 | Boric acid .. .. | 2 |
| Arsenic and mercury .. | 1 | Kerosine oil .. | 3 |
| Arsenic and prussic acid .. | 2 | Copper sulphate .. | 3 |
| Mercury .. .. | 3 | Antimony .. .. | 2 |
| Prussic acid .. | 2 | Hydrochloric acid .. | 2 |
| Strychnine .. .. | 12 | Ptomaine poisoning .. | 1 |
| Croton seeds .. | 1 | | |
| Aconite .. .. | 1 | Total .. | 72 |
| Turpentine .. .. | 2 | | |
| Soap liniment .. | 1 | | |

6. Reports were received from the Police in 41 cases. Nine were cases connected with inquests, 6 cases were filed for want of evidence, in 6 others no case was instituted, in 12 others the accused were discharged, 2 were decided to be cases of suicide, and another to be a case of death due to natural causes, and convictions were obtained in 5 cases.

7. *Prohibited Drugs.*—The number of specimens examined for this purpose has shown a most remarkable increase, namely, 171 per cent. over the 1916 figures, the total being 472 productions in 106 cases, as compared with 174 productions in 77 cases. Ganja and opium accounted for 471 specimens, being identified in 416 of these. Only one specimen was examined for cocain, giving a negative result. Convictions were obtained in 62 of the reported results in 95 cases, the maximum reported penalties being in one case Rs. 1,500, and in another Rs. 1,000, with six months' rigorous imprisonment.

8. *Miscellaneous.*—There were 7 cases in which productions of a miscellaneous character were examined, comprising materials suspected to have been used in counterfeiting currency notes, samples of illicit arrack, human hair, &c.

## IV.—REMARKS ON MEDICO-LEGAL WORK.

9. The remarks contained in the 1916 annual report are again applicable this year. Special labels for productions have been introduced, but the results leave much to be desired. Clothes for examination for seminal and other stains are even now sent in unlabelled, damp, and tightly crushed bundles. Hence the low percentage of detections is not remarkable. One demonstration was given this year to members of the Police Force in training.

10. In poisoning cases, there appears to be a general idea that the Analyst is able by some cut-and dried method to determine at once the nature of the poison, without knowing anything of the symptoms or circumstances of the case. It need hardly be pointed out that this is unreasonable, and that owing to our present lack of information with regard to local drugs, the identification of a poison is very often impossible. But it is only reasonable to expect that in every case all available information should be sent in with each case, as is required by General Orders. If this were properly carried out, as has not been done in the past, much valuable time and material might be saved.

11. There has been a very marked increase in the number of ganja samples examined. It is remarkable that 261 of the 471 samples examined consisted of portions of Indian compressed ganja, indicating the large quantity of this product imported into the Island and the great demand for it. One seizure of opium was remarkable, the drug having been imported in "grape nuts" tins, partially filled with grape nuts to conceal the opium.

## V.—CUSTOMS WORK.

12. For H. M. Customs 48 samples were examined: 39 consisting of kerosine oil, 6 suspected to contain prohibited drugs, and 3 of liquors. One sample suspected to be "Ganges water," a prohibited article, was found to be a medicinal preparation.

## VI.—ADMIRALTY WORK.

13. Five samples of liquid fuel supplied by a local firm to the Admiralty were examined for flash point and percentage of water, with satisfactory results.

## VII.—WATER ANALYSES.

14. For drinking water 109 samples were examined, and for boiler water 3 samples. This represents an increase of 90 per cent. on the 1916 figures. Of the drinking water samples, only 16 per cent. were satisfactory. This work was almost entirely done this year for other Government Departments.

15. The periodical examination of the water supplied to vessels in the harbour is being continued. The water supply for the Mandapam Camp was twice examined on the spot. In this case, after a small number of examinations as to chlorine content, the Dionic water tester was used most satisfactorily, its portability and rapidity of action making it an ideal instrument for the purpose of checking the results of pumping, boring, &c. No less than 43 samples were examined in this way.

## VIII.—WORK FOR EXCISE DEPARTMENT.

16. The work of this Department necessitated the examination of 65 samples, as against 18 in 1916, consisting of spirits, prohibited drugs, &c.

17. Three other questions of importance arose in connection with this work, namely, the denaturing of spirits; the definition of spirits, such as brandy, whisky, &c.; and the prevention of fermentation in toddy.

18. The first question, *i.e.*, the choice of a suitable denaturant for spirits, is one which was considered some years ago, but it has only recently become urgent, owing to the impossibility of obtaining the ordinary British denaturants for use with locally distilled spirits, &c. The question is one which, for proper treatment, would require a considerable amount of work, which could not be carried out in this laboratory under present circumstances. Thus, it was necessary to adopt a temporary measure, without further work. The use of one part of citronella oil and half a part of kerosine oil in 100 parts of alcohol was recommended. Such a mixture gives a liquor with a biting and nauseating flavour. But experience alone can show whether it is really a suitable method of denaturing spirits for use in this country.

19. The definition of potable spirits (brandy, whisky, &c.) is one of very great difficulty, as may be seen by consulting the literature of other countries. Hence it was decided to allow the matter to stand over for future settlement.

20. The present method of tapping for sweet toddy is to place lime in the collecting pot. This provides an efficient and cheap method. But an effort was made to introduce formalin for this purpose. It should be unnecessary to point out that the use of this compound, which is a poison and injurious to health, even in small quantities, is most inadvisable.

## IX.—SALT ANALYSES.

21. During the year 1917 a considerable amount of attention was paid to locally produced salt 25 analyses being made from samples from the salt-producing districts of Puttalam, Hambantota, Jaffna and Nilaveli, and imported Indian and Port Said samples. Although a critical examination of the figures, when calculated on the same method as is adopted in the Madras Presidency, shows that the actual composition of the product is not unsatisfactory as compared with Madras results, yet there remains considerable room for improvement in the matter of colour and moisture. It must be remembered that the samples as received at this laboratory are taken from the salterns or stores, and not from the product as sold retail. Before the salt reaches the consumer it appears to deteriorate. The salt pans at Puttalam were visited, and also the site for the Government saltern in that district. It is hoped that a portion of this site may be laid out next season on the Italian system, which provides for the removal of the bitterns (mother liquor) after scraping. This should hasten manufacture and give a purer, drier product with better colour. It was not found practical to visit the proposed northern Government saltern site at Elephant Pass, owing to floods.

22. In considering the means of improving the quality of locally manufactured salt, it is necessary to have in mind the methods adopted in India for this purpose. But it must be remembered that in the Madras Presidency the main objects of the experimental work have been directed to the production of an essentially light (in weight per unit volume), hard, superficially dry product. This has been necessary in order to combat the gradual introduction of the lighter Bombay salt involving loss of revenue. In Ceylon there appears to be no necessity for this effort, and attention may be directed towards improvement, first, in quality, and, secondly, in quantity. Provided that proper scientific control is exercised during the manufacture, and stricter attention to care in the scraping and after-handling of the product, it should be possible to produce salt of a very high standard at the proposed Government salterns.

## X.—MISCELLANEOUS SAMPLES.

23. These included 73 samples of milk and 56 other samples, such as oils, rice, limestone, clay, petrol, tincture of opium, tobacco, &c.

24. Nearly all the samples of milk were sent to me by the Senior Sanitary Officer as seized in the Colombo District. Of the total number of milks examined, all, except seven, were found to be grossly adulterated.

25. One sample was examined for the Censor.

## XI.—RESEARCH WORK.

26. During the earlier part of the year a considerable number of analyses of the common local food stuffs were made, but it has been necessary to stop the work owing to the necessity for reducing expenditure.

27. A paper on the identification of minute traces of mercury in organic liquids was published by Mr. K. C. Browning in the Journal of the Chemical Society of London, Volume III. of 1917, pages 236 to 240.

28. A short paper on the constants of cow and buffalo ghee was published by Mr. K. C. Browning and Mr. M. Parthasarathy in the Journal of the Society of Chemical Industry, Volume XXXVI. of 1917, page 118.

29. It has not been possible to continue the very necessary work on local drugs. This is a field of work which should be entered upon as soon as possible, since there are continually arising poisoning cases where some toxic principle is present which cannot at present be identified.

C. T. SYMONS,
Colombo, May 9, 1918. Acting Government Analyst.

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**Tabular Summary of Analyses, January 1 to December 31, 1917.**

| | Productions. | Cases. | Percentage of Detection. |
|---|---|---|---|
| I.—Medico-legal :— | | | |
| 1. Blood .. .. | 170 | 56 | 61 |
| 2. Semen .. .. | 34 | 17 | 32 |
| 3. Blood and semen .. | 63 | 35 | Blood 58<br>Semen 19 |
| 4. Poison .. .. | 237 | 65 | 30 |
| 5. Ganja and opium .. | 471 | 105 | 88 |
| 6. Cocaine .. .. | 1 | 1 | — |
| 7. Miscellaneous .. | 22 | 7 | — |
| Total .. | 998 | 286 | |
| II.—Customs .. .. | .. | .. | 48 samples |
| III.—Water .. .. | .. | .. | 112 samples |
| IV.—Excise .. .. | .. | .. | 65 samples |
| V.—Miscellaneous .. | .. | .. | 154 samples |
| VI.—Admiralty .. | .. | .. | 5 samples |

Total number of reports, 476. Total samples, 1,382.

# PART V.—PUBLIC WORKS.

# PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

## REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC WORKS FOR 1917.

I HAVE the honour to submit the following report on the operations of the Public Works Department during the year 1917.

### EXPENDITURE.

2. The total expenditure for the financial period October 1, 1916, to September 30, 1917, was Rs. 11,364,627·45, the classification under the different headings of the Supply Bill being as follows :—

| | Rs. | c. |
|---|---|---|
| Personal Emoluments (inclusive of Clerical Service) .. | 874,617 | 8 |
| Other Charges (inclusive of stationery, &c.) .. .. | 128,992 | 41 |
| Public Works Recurrent (inclusive of days' labour) .. | 4,283,563 | 23 |
| Public Works Extraordinary .. .. .. | 5,520,705 | 89 |
| Other Departmental Votes, &c. .. .. .. | 556,748 | 84 |
| Total .. | 11,364,627 | 45 |

3. For purposes of comparison the statement of expenditure during the last twenty-two years is tabulated :—

| Year. | Recurrent. | Extraordinary. | Miscellaneous, including Loans, &c. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| 1895 .. | 1,756,001 .. | 1,286,889 .. | — .. | 3,042,890 |
| 1896 .. | 1,823,558 .. | 1,219,106 .. | — .. | 3,042,664 |
| 1897 .. | 1,726,669 .. | 1,838,650 .. | — .. | 3,565,319 |
| 1898 .. | 1,900,307 .. | 1,510,143 .. | 369,324 .. | 3,779,774 |
| 1899 .. | 2,040,684 .. | 1,707,119 .. | 1,250,125 .. | 4,997,928 |
| 1900 .. | 2,029,279 .. | 1,610,261 .. | 1,074,665 .. | 4,714,205 |
| 1901 .. | 2,112,905 .. | 1,348,032 .. | 666,028 .. | 4,126,965 |
| 1902 .. | 2,163,394 .. | 1,448,491 .. | 572,143 .. | 4,184,028 |
| 1903 .. | 2,240,086 .. | 1,339,699 .. | 1,275,968 .. | 4,855,753 |
| 1904 .. | 2,286,812 .. | 1,858,657 .. | 619,275 .. | 4,764,744 |
| 1905 .. | 2,324,805 .. | 1,595,612 .. | 370,431 .. | 4,290,848 |
| 1906 .. | 2,582,398 .. | 1,901,588 .. | 133,083 .. | 4,617,069 |
| 1907 .. | 2,648,741 .. | 1,929,416 .. | 227,081 .. | 4,805,238 |
| 1908 .. | 2,684,811 .. | 1,781,145 .. | 1,080,706 .. | 5,546,662 |
| 1909 .. | 2,796,779 .. | 1,637,134 .. | 1,203,400 .. | 5,637,313 |
| 1910–11* .. | 4,511,611 .. | 2,313,423 .. | 3,048,443 .. | 9,873,477 |
| 1911–12 .. | 3,211,341 .. | 2,017,577 .. | 2,022,372 .. | 7,251,290 |
| 1912–13 .. | 3,406,677 .. | 2,368,184 .. | 2,471,462 .. | 8,216,323 |
| 1913–14† .. | 4,620,749 .. | 6,774,607 .. | 2,090,160 .. | 13,485,516 |
| 1914–15 .. | 2,746,540 .. | 2,693,826 .. | 1,624,499 .. | 7,064,865 |
| 1915–16 .. | 3,942,348 .. | 4,529,856 .. | 332,750 .. | 8,804,954 |
| 1916–17 .. | 4,283,563 .. | 5,520,706 .. | 556,749 .. | 10,361,018 |

* Eighteen months. † Fifteen months.

4. The expenditure in the several Provinces was as follows :—

| Province. | Public Works Annually Recurrent. Rs. c. | Public Works Extraordinary, including Other Departmental Works. Rs. c. | Total. Rs. c. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Western .. | 1,247,769 88 | 3,946,945 46 | 5,194,715 34 |
| Central, North .. | 356,134 73 | 125,720 77 | 481,855 50 |
| Central, South .. | 343,052 30 | 267,534 62 | 610,586 92 |
| Southern .. | 375,728 39 | 277,221 86 | 652,950 25 |
| Northern .. | 269,662 88 | 339,892 54 | 609,555 42 |
| Eastern .. | 278,332 33 | 147,384 17 | 425,716 50 |
| North-Western .. | 461,949 8 | 294,436 57 | 756,385 65 |
| North-Central .. | 196,482 25 | 49,220 89 | 245,703 14 |
| Uva .. .. | 372,791 44 | 341,489 89 | 714,281 33 |
| Sabaragamuwa .. | 381,659 95 | 287,607 96 | 669,267 91 |
| | 4,283,563 23 | 6,077,454 73 | 10,361,017 96 |
| | | Establishment .. | 874,617 8 |
| | | Other Charges .. | 128,992 41 |
| | | Total .. | 11,364,627 45 |

The expenditure incurred at the Government Factory and on the Colombo Lake Development Scheme is included in that of the Western Province, and that in connection with the Mandapam Cooly Immigration Camp in the expenditure of the Northern Province.

5. The expenditure under the different sub-heads of the Annual Estimates, excluding Personal Emoluments and Other Charges, is shown in tabular form on page 3.

## MAINTENANCE OF ROADS.

6. The total mileage of roads maintained is 4,037·83, being 11·62 miles in excess of the figure of the previous year.

7. The roads are classified as metalled, track metalled, gravelled, and natural, the mileage in the Provinces being as follows :—

| Province. | Metalled. Miles. | Track Metalled. Miles. | Gravelled. Miles. | Natural. Miles. | Total. Miles. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Western .. | 410·39 | 6·00 | 12·36 | — | 428·75 |
| Central, North .. | 283·56 | — | 48·97 | 30·75 | 363·28 |
| Central, South .. | 342·95 | — | 4·49 | 25·63 | 373·07 |
| Southern .. | 302·62 | 3·25 | 18·04 | — | 323·91 |
| Northern .. | 275·37 | 103·08 | 78·40 | 60·08 | 516·93 |
| Eastern .. | 104·92 | 158·75 | 83·73 | 26·50 | 373·90 |
| North-Western .. | 393·33 | — | 111·15 | 29·00 | 533·48 |
| North-Central .. | 138·38 | 133·00 | 55·34 | — | 326·72 |
| Uva .. | 326·18 | — | 21·45 | 80·39 | 428·02 |
| Sabaragamuwa .. | 325·49 | 2·82 | 24·46 | 17·00 | 369·77 |
| Total .. | 2,903·19 | 406·90 | 458·39 | 269·35 | 4,037·83 |

8. The average cost of maintenance per mile in the several Provinces was as follows :—

| Province. | Metalled. Rs. c. | Track Metalled. Rs. c. | Gravelled. Rs. c. | Natural. Rs. c. | General Average. Rs. c. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Western .. | 1,417 65 | 790 88 | 529 62 | — | 1,383 28 |
| Central, North .. | 1,018 3 | — | 262 80 | 69 42 | 835 93 |
| Central, South .. | 807 26 | — | 241 45 | 44 71 | 748 6 |
| Southern .. | 917 66 | 250 96 | 480 3 | — | 886 59 |
| Northern .. | 451 97 | 549 60 | 288 45 | 68 25 | 402 4 |
| Eastern .. | 943 62 | 576 89 | 345 57 | 37 26 | 589 75 |
| North-Western .. | 897 23 | — | 356 33 | 12 33 | 736 43 |
| North-Central .. | 566 42 | 558 29 | 237 13 | — | 551 71 |
| Uva .. | 988 29 | — | 474 35 | 97 93 | 795 31 |
| Sabaragamuwa .. | 1,017 24 | 551 73 | 357 87 | 126 7 | 929 11 |
| General Average .. | 941 77 | 597 64 | 332 39 | 69 58 | 779 74 |

9. Speaking generally, the roads in the Colony have been maintained in a satisfactory state of repair, taking the class of traffic they have to carry and the expenditure into consideration.

10. Many of the roads in the Western Province, and particularly those leading out of Colombo, carry very heavy traffic, and it is not possible to maintain them in a manner suited to fast motor travelling without widening and surfacing them anew throughout. Plans have been prepared for effecting these improvements, but until cement and tar preparations are cheaper and more readily obtainable it would be extravagant to undertake the work. Roads in the Hambantota District have suffered considerably through drought hindering their repair.

11. It was proposed to undertake an extensive programme of tar painting the surfaces of roads during the year, but insufficient quantities of tar were obtainable, and the tarring done was confined to short lengths and sharp corners.

12. The number of steam rollers employed is eighty, two out of the seven on order since 1915–16 having been delivered. The policy hitherto followed was to obtain eight to ten rollers a year, and eventually raise a fleet sufficient to meet all requirements; but present conditions in England have interfered, and further deliveries can hardly be expected for some time to come. Spare parts of rollers are now difficult to obtain, and repairs take longer to execute in consequence. The overhauling and repair of these rollers is systematically carried out at the Government Factory, with excellent results.

Statement of Expenditure under the different Sub-heads of the Annual Estimates in the Provinces.

| Classification. | Province. | | | | | | | | | | Miscellaneous. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Western. | Central, North. | Central, South. | Southern. | Northern. | Eastern. | North-Western. | North-Central. | Uva. | Sabaragamuwa. | | |
| *Recurrent Expenditure.* | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. |
| Maintenance of Roads .. .. | 593,570 61 | 303,622 67 | 278,999 1 | 287,176 90 | 207,827 20 | 220,507 77 | 393,607 52 | 180,126 6 | 340,398 31 | 346,401 85 | — | 3,152,237 90 |
| Maintenance of Inland Navigation .. | 38,701 97 | — | — | — | 5,196 19 | 7,997 78 | 18,338 50 | — | — | — | — | 70,234 44 |
| Maintenance of Buildings .. | 109,187 50 | 22,877 99 | 24,081 16 | 26,757 46 | 22,635 38 | 27,245 17 | 18,263 0 | 11,136 52 | 17,460 51 | 12,769 0 | 24,995 35 | 317,409 4 |
| Special Repairs to Buildings .. | 3,964 78 | 9,610 24 | 10,095 74 | 40,513 29 | 955 29 | 833 37 | 9,398 23 | 1,791 74 | 1,340 26 | 2,024 96 | — | 80,527 90 |
| Maintenance of Bridges .. | 21,826 77 | 10,619 32 | 5,615 56 | 14,950 80 | 3,794 65 | 9,760 36 | 21,042 93 | 3,137 15 | 2,465 2 | 9,852 99 | — | 103,065 55 |
| Miscellaneous .. .. | 183,229 23 | 9,404 51 | 24,260 83 | 6,329 94 | 29,254 17 | 11,987 88 | 1,298 90 | 290 78 | 11,127 34 | 10,611 15 | 272,293 67 | 560,088 40 |
| Total .. | 950,480 86 | 356,134 73 | 343,052 30 | 375,728 39 | 269,662 88 | 278,332 33 | 461,949 8 | 196,482 25 | 372,791 44 | 381,659 95 | 297,289 2 | 4,283,563 23 |
| *Extraordinary Expenditure.* | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| New Works and Buildings .. | 1,672,043 88 | 66,903 19 | 85,357 49 | 10,638 27 | 2,049 86 | 41,537 19 | 101,688 10 | 29,782 89 | 130,766 6 | 135,898 63 | — | 2,276,665 56 |
| Additions and Improvements to Buildings | 117,701 79 | 19,783 84 | 42,667 13 | 10,824 13 | 25,122 87 | 8,967 95 | 32,735 94 | 1,439 37 | 35,628 8 | 21,613 11 | — | 316,484 21 |
| New Bridges .. .. | 49,528 98 | — | 766 91 | — | — | — | 67,000 59 | 4,088 39 | 1,714 95 | — | — | 123,099 82 |
| Repair of Bridges .. .. | 44,960 51 | 5,634 44 | 7,897 62 | 48,780 47 | 381 22 | 3,992 8 | 26,641 86 | — | — | 16,293 72 | — | 154,581 92 |
| Miscellaneous .. .. | 1,332,223 93 | 8,724 81 | 33,586 86 | 137,074 41 | 305,875 25 | 11,947 92 | 2,854 90 | 410 48 | 46,192 89 | 12,257 7 | 25,076 10 | 1,916,224 62 |
| New Roads .. .. | 5,842 10 | — | 9,148 64 | — | 200 50 | — | 6,666 71 | — | — | 40,767 33 | — | 62,625 28 |
| Additions and Improvements to Roads.. | 142,819 33 | 24,674 49 | 88,109 97 | 69,904 58 | 6,262 84 | 80,939 3 | 56,848 47 | 13,499 76 | 127,187 91 | 60,778 10 | — | 671,024 48 |
| Total .. | 3,365,120 52 | 125,720 77 | 267,534 62 | 277,221 86 | 339,892 54 | 147,384 17 | 294,436 57 | 49,220 89 | 341,489 89 | 287,607 96 | 25,076 10 | 5,520,705 89 |
| Grand Total .. | 4,315,601 38 | 481,855 50 | 610,586 92 | 652,950 25 | 609,555 42 | 425,716 50 | 756,385 65 | 245,703 14 | 714,281 33 | 669,267 91 | 322,365 12 | 9,804,269 12 |

13. The widening and improvement of roads, more particularly in the hills, has been proceeded with, and has made good progress. An extensive programme of work in this direction was planned in 1913, and a fair proportion of it has been executed to date ; much, however, remains to be done, and as funds can be more economically spent in present conditions on this class of work than on any other, it is desirable that it should steadily continue, for the widening and improvement of our roads is a work of first importance.

14. The accommodation for coolies working on the roads is insufficient, and requires extensive additions. This is an important matter, as affecting a labour force of some 17,000 persons.

15. The roads now open to motor lorry traffic with the gross weights admissible are as follows :—

(*a*) *Roads on which there is no objection to Motor Lorries being run under the Regulations (Maximum Weight 6 Tons).*

*Western Province.*

Colombo-Kandy road.
Horana-Alutgama road (with the exception of the Anguruwatota ferry and Welipenna bridge on 22nd mile).
Colombo-Kalutara-Bentota road (with the exception of the Digarolla bridge).
Colombo-Avissawella road (*vid* Urugodawatta).

*Central Province.*

Talawakele-Agrapatana road.
Gampola-Pussellawa road (with the exception of Gampola bridge).
Pupuressa road.
Tispane road.
Kandy-Deltota road.
Kandy-Rangalla road *vid* Dumbara Valley, Rajawella, and Teldeniya.
Nawalapitiya-Kotmale road.
Dotale road.
Wattegama *vid* Teldeniya to Nugatenna Gap.
Wattegama Railway Station *vid* Madulkele up to Huluganga bridge.
Talawakele to Watagoda up to the turn off to Watagoda Factory.
Gampola-Nawalapitiya road.
Nawalapitiya-Hatton road up to the 5th mile.
Hatton-Talawakele road.
Hatton-Norwood bridge road.
Bathford Valley road.
Annfield road.

*Southern Province.*

Matara-Deniyaya road.
Deniyaya-Hayes road.
Colombo-Matara road (within the Municipal limits of Galle).
Galle-Udugama road.
Galle-Akuressa road.

*Province of Uva.*

Bandarawela-Badulla road.
Badulla-Passara road.
Spring Valley road.
Bandarawela-Haputale road.
Kumbalwella-Passara road.
Bandarawela-Liyangahawela road.
Dikwella-Madulla road.
Haldummulla-Haputale road.
Koslanda-Haldummulla road.
Passara-Madulsima road.

*Province of Sabaragamuwa.*

Colombo-Kandy road.
Ratnapura-Kuruwita road (*vid* Esplanade road and Cross street, excluding Main street from 56 to 56¼ mileposts).
Pelmadulla-Rakwana road.
Ratnapura-Balangoda road (*vid* Esplanade road and Cross street, excluding Main street from 56 to 56¼ mileposts).
Polgahawela-Kegalla road.
Karawanella-Glenalla road.

(*b*) *Roads on which there is no objection to Motor Lorries being run under Modified Conditions as to Total Weights stated.*

| | Weight allowed. Tons. |
|---|---|
| *Western Province.* | |
| Nambapana road | 3 |
| Katukurunda - Nagoda - Matugama road | 3 |
| Nagoda-Neboda road | 3 |
| Tebuwana-Anguruwatota road | 3 |
| Labugama road | 4½ |
| Horawala-Moragala road | 4½ |
| Veyangoda-Ruwanwella road | 4½ |
| *Central Province.* | |
| Kandy-Matale road | 3 |
| Matale-Dambulla road | 3 |
| Nawalapitiya-Dolosbage road | 3 |
| Craighead-Somerset road | 3 |
| Tawalantenna - Pundaluoya - Watagoda road | 3 |
| Lindula-Nanuoya road | 3 |
| Deltota - Hewaheta - Rikiligasgoda road | 4½ |
| Glenugie-Upcot road | 3 |
| Maskeliya road: Norwood bridge to Moray | 3 |
| Maskeliya road: Maskeliya to Cruden | 3 |
| Dikoya road: Norwood bridge to Campion | 3 |
| Dimbula-Dikoya road | 3 |
| Gorge Valley road up to the bridge on Henford estate | 4½ |
| Wallaha road | 3 |
| Iriyagama-Aladeniya road, 2nd to 6th mile | 3 |
| Kandy - Padiyapelella - Mulhalkele road (with the exception of Mulhalkele bridge) | 4½ |
| Rattota road | 3 |
| Nanu-oya Station to Nuwara Eliya | 4½ |
| Nuwara Eliya to Ramboda | 4½ |
| Nuwara Eliya to Hakgala | 4½ |
| Nuwara Eliya-Uda Pussellawa road | 4½ |
| Talawakele-Nanuoya road | 4½ |
| Glenlyon-Preston road (at a speed of not more than 3 miles per hour over Torrington bridge) | 4½ |
| Pussellawa-Ramboda road up to the 33rd mile | 4½ |
| Wattegama-Katugastota road | 4½ |
| Katugastota-Galagedara road | 4½ |
| Nawalapitiya-Hatton road from the 5th mile to Hatton | 3 |
| Wanarajah branch road up to Castlereagh bridge, but not over the same | 4½ |
| Madulkele-Kabaragala road | 4½ |
| From Huluganga bridge to Bambara-ela | 3 |
| Galahenwatta-Yatawatta road | 3 |
| Palapatwala-Galawela road | 3 |
| *Southern Province.* | |
| Muppane-Hambantota road | 3 |
| *Eastern Province.* | |
| Bibile-Batticaloa road | 3 |
| *North-Western Province.* | |
| Mallowapitiya-Rambadagala road | 4½ |
| Galagedara-Kurunegala road | 4½ |
| *Province of Uva.* | |
| Muppane-Hambantota road | 3 |
| Bibile-Batticaloa road | 3 |
| *Province of Sabaragamuwa.* | |
| Avissawella-Ratnapura road | 4½ |
| Yatiyantota-Kitulgala road | 4½ |
| Yatiyantota-Polatagama road | 3 |
| Yatiyantota-Ardross road | 3 |
| Kegalla-Bulatkohupitiya road | 3 |
| Rambukkana-Aranayaka road | 3 |
| Avissawella - Yatiyantota road, except bridge on 41st mile | 4½ |
| Veyangoda-Ruanwella road | 4½ |
| Kendangamuwa-Woodend road | 4½ |
| Balangoda-Chetnole road | 4½ |
| Malwala ferry road | 4½ |

16. A noticeable development of motor traffic is the number of omnibuses of all sorts that are now using the roads in practically every district of the Island.

## INLAND NAVIGATION.

17. The canals, waterways, and channels open to navigation have been kept in a fair state of repair.

## MAINTENANCE OF BUILDINGS.

18. The number of buildings in charge of this Department and the cost of maintenance for the year under review were as follows :—

| Class of Building. | Number. | Average Cost. Rs. c. |
|---|---|---|
| Government buildings, excluding King's Houses | 946 | 163 92 |
| Hospitals and dispensaries | 249 | 295 12 |
| Police buildings | 89 | 250 67 |

All buildings have been maintained in a satisfactory state of repair.

### ADDITIONS AND IMPROVEMENTS TO BUILDINGS.

19. Many minor additions were effected to various buildings at a total expenditure of Rs. 34,486·26.

### MAINTENANCE OF BRIDGES.

20. The bridges of 50 feet span and over, numbering 322, were kept in an efficient state of repair, with the exception of the old bridge on the Gin-oya in the Chilaw District and the Digarolla bridge at Panadure. In both cases new bridges are in course of construction.

### PUBLIC WORKS EXTRAORDINARY.

21. The expenditure under this heading of the Estimates was as follows :—

| | Rs. c. |
|---|---|
| New works and buildings .. .. .. | 2,276,665 56 |
| Additions and improvements to buildings .. .. | 316,484 21 |
| New bridges .. .. .. .. | 123,099 82 |
| Repair of bridges .. .. .. | 154,581 92 |
| Miscellaneous .. .. .. .. | 1,916,224 62 |
| New roads .. .. .. .. | 62,625 28 |
| Additions and improvements to roads .. .. | 671,024 48 |
| Total .. | 5,520,705 89 |

The distribution of this expenditure was as follows :—

| Province. | New Works and Buildings. | Additions and Improvements to Buildings. | New Bridges. | Repair of Bridges. | Miscellaneous. | New Roads. | Additions and Improvements to Roads. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. |
| Western .. | 1,672,043 88 | 117,701 79 | 49,528 98 | 44,960 51 | 1,332,223 93 | 5,842 10 | 142,819 33 |
| Central, North | 66,903 19 | 19,783 84 | — .. | 5,634 44 | 8,724 81 | — .. | 24,674 49 |
| Central, South | 85,357 49 | 42,667 13 | 766 91 | 7,897 62 | 33,586 86 | 9,148 64 | 88,109 97 |
| Southern .. | 10,638 27 | 10,824 13 | — .. | 48,780 47 | 137,074 41 | — .. | 69,904 58 |
| Northern .. | 2,049 86 | 25,122 87 | — .. | 381 22 | 305,875 25 | 200 50 | 6,262 84 |
| Eastern .. | 41,537 19 | 8,967 95 | — .. | 3,992 8 | 11,947 92 | — .. | 80,939 3 |
| North-Western | 101,688 10 | 32,735 94 | 67,000 59 | 26,641 86 | 2,854 90 | 6,666 71 | 56,848 47 |
| North-Central | 29,782 89 | 1,439 37 | 4,088 39 | — .. | 410 48 | — .. | 13,499 76 |
| Uva .. | 130,766 6 | 35,628 8 | 1,714 95 | — .. | 46,192 89 | — .. | 127,187 91 |
| Sabaragamuwa | 135,898 63 | 21,613 11 | — .. | 16,293 72 | 12,257 7 | 40,767 33 | 60,778 10 |
| Miscellaneous | — .. | — .. | — .. | — .. | 25,076 10 | — .. | — |

22. The more important works in hand during the year are detailed in the following paragraphs. The shortage of all imported materials was increasingly felt as the year progressed, and though old material has been worked in and local substitutes used as far as possible on works and buildings, great difficulty has been experienced in pushing works to completion.

### Western Province.

23. *Bungalows for Government Officers in Colombo.*—The seventeen bungalows that were in progress at the end of 1916 have been completed and are occupied. Expenditure during the year Rs. 336,026·17.

24. *Merchants' Ward and Operating Room, General Hospital.*—Work on this extension of the General Hospital, Colombo, has been practically completed. Delay has occurred owing to the non-arrival of certain necessary fittings from England. This ward will form a useful addition to the hospital. The work has been well executed, and all details have been carefully thought out and designed for the comfort and convenience of patients and hospital working.

25. *Quarters for European Married Police Sergeants, Colombo.*—This building, which forms the first block of the proposed new Police Headquarters for the Island, at San Sebastian, on the site of the old Royal College, has made rapid progress. It is a building of three storeys, and is designed on the flat principle, in order to afford as much privacy as possible to the occupants. Expenditure Rs. 21,203·07.

26. *New Lunatic Asylum, Angoda.*—Preliminary work in connection with this project in levelling the site and constructing the approach road has been begun, and is now practically completed. Building operations, which are about to be commenced, will take several years to complete in their entirety. The accommodation for staff and female patients will be taken in hand first, so as to relieve the congestion in the present asylum as early as possible.

27. *Quarters for Religious Nursing Sisters, General Hospital.*—These quarters will provide accommodation for forty Sisters on a site adjacent to the pauper wards of the General Hospital. The work has made satisfactory progress and is nearing completion, the expenditure during the year being Rs. 33,508·86.

28. *New Block, Training College.*—The construction of a new two storey block of buildings in connection with the Women's Department of the Training College, Colombo, was commenced late in the year, and has made good progress. Improvements and alterations were also effected in the Infant School and Preparatory Department of the College at a cost of Rs. 15,554.

29. *Neboda Hospital.*—Quarters for the Medical Officer, Apothecary, and Steward were built at this hospital, together with a ward of twelve beds, and other improvements, at a cost of Rs. 34,834.

30. *Quarters for the Master Attendant, Colombo.*—These quarters, which are being erected on a site on Galle Buck, are nearing completion. Progress has been slow owing to difficulties with foundations in the first instance.

31. *Elementary Schools, Colombo.*—Rapid progress has been made with the building of schools at Green-street and Maligakanda, and both are now approaching completion. A new type has been adopted, which is a decided improvement on the open schoolroom generally in use.

32. *Sanatorium for Consumptives, Kandana.*—This sanatorium, the gift of Mr. A. E. de Silva, is situated on a fine open site on the Colombo-Negombo road, and is fast nearing completion. The buildings consist of open, airy wards to accommodate forty-eight patients, and all the necessary offices ; quarters for the staff are also provided. Expenditure Rs. 49,766·15.

33. *Colombo Lake Development Scheme.*—The progress made with this work and those subsidiary to it has been as good as circumstances and funds available would admit. The project is now so far advanced as to be within measurable distance of being utilized, and its early completion is desirable from every point of view. The total expenditure on the Lake Scheme proper and on the canal to the harbour up to the end of the year was Rs. 5,007,271·75.

34. The following extracts from the report of Mr. J. Strachan, Chief Engineer in charge of the work, indicate the progress made in detail:—

*Colombo Lake Development.*—All walling in the east lake has been completed, with the exception of a short length at Captain's Garden. The canal and lakeside basins have been completed. The connecting channel between the canal basin and east lake, together with the two span bridge over the channel, has been completed. All reclamation on the north side of the east lake near Parsons road has been completed, and reclamation on the south side near Kew Barracks has been commenced. The reclamation in the Galle Face lake has been completed, and roads constructed on the reclaimed land. Reclamation has been done in the south west lake, and in the west lake in front of the Military premises. Channels have been dredged in all the lakes whilst the whole area of the Galle Face lake has been dredged, and a considerable portion of the east lake. The total dredging to date is 290,363 cubes. The total reclamation to date is 48½ acres. The diversion of the San Sebastian canal with the tandem locks has been completed and brought into use. The old canal has been filled up and the reclamation leased. The pumping station is complete, and is waiting for the machinery, which cannot leave England owing to the war. The new bridge carrying San Sebastian Hill road over the canal has been completed. The total length of walls, abutments, piers, &c., including lake to harbour canal (see below) built to date is 15,264 lineal feet.

*Lake to Harbour Canal.*—The work has been much delayed on account of its not being possible to obtain steelwork. The east set of duplicate and tandem locks is nearing completion. The bridges over the locks are in hand. From the locks to the harbour the canal walls have been built to the required level, with the exception of the abutments under Norris road bridge. The excavation between the walls is proceeding. The additional basin has been completed, with the exception of a small amount of excavation over the area.

*Bridge under Norris Road.*—The abutments and piers on the north side of the bridge have been built for a sufficient length to take a roadway 24 feet wide. The steelwork for this portion is in hand, but cannot be completed until supplies are received.

*Bridge under Main Street.*—The abutments and piers have been built to the required height. The steelwork and decking for the east span is complete, with the exception of a width of 8 feet, which is in hand. The traffic has been temporarily diverted over the southern portion of the bridge. The northern portion is ready for steelwork, which cannot be obtained.

*Bridge carrying Mutwal Railway over the Canal.*—The piers and abutments are built and the work is waiting for steelwork, which is not available.

*New Customs House, Passenger Jetty.*—During the year the progress has been satisfactory. The new 100 feet wide bridge has been completed as far as is possible until traffic is diverted over the new portion. This will be done as soon as York street and Church street are raised to approach the new bridge. Arrangements for this raising are being made. The lowering of Wharf road and the consequent re-arrangement of drains pipes, &c., are in hand. The railway has been extended from the west end to the new bridge, and is being continued in an easterly direction, so as to give a direct line from the root of the South-west Breakwater eventually to the Mutwal Railway, but meanwhile to the present railway system.

| | Rs. | c. |
|---|---|---|
| Estimated cost .. .. .. .. | 527,500 | 0 |
| Total expenditure .. .. .. | 188,537 | 87 |

*Approach Roads and Bridges, Parsons Road.*—Good progress has been made with the work during the year 1917. On the east of the railway two of the approach roads have been completed for half their ultimate width, whilst the other is completed for the full width. Metalling has not meanwhile been put down. All retaining walls, with the exception of the one between the barracks and York street, have been built to the underside of parapet level. The remaining wall to be built, viz., that between the barracks and York street is proceeding as far as is possible without interfering with the existing roadway. When traffic is diverted over the new bridge over the railway, traffic will be dealt with on the completed portion of the raised roadways, and the roadways now used for traffic will be taken possession of and raised to the required levels. West of the railway the new embanked roadways have been constructed. Half of the bridge over the connecting channel between east and Galle Face lakes has been constructed; the other half is in hand. The bridge over the low level roadway is in course of construction. The low-level roadways have been excavated and are ready for metalling and drains.

| | Rs. | c. |
|---|---|---|
| Estimated cost .. .. .. .. | 688,000 | 0 |
| Expenditure .. .. .. .. | 173,971 | 16 |

35. *Grain Sheds, Colombo.*—During the year the under-mentioned warehouses at the Chalmers Granary were completed and handed over:—

| | Verandah Area. Square Feet. | Store Area. Square Feet. | Total Area. Square Feet. | Date of Completion. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| The four remaining sheds of A Warehouse | 3,815 | 15,970 | 19,785 | September 3, 1917 |
| All sheds of B Warehouse | 4,490 | 20,625 | 25,115 | August 20, 1917 |
| Last shed of C Warehouse | 1,000 | 5,250 | 6,250 | August 17, 1917 |
| Two last sheds of G Warehouse | 2,000 | 10,500 | 12,500 | February 14, 1917 |
| Last shed of K Warehouse | 960 | 5,760 | 6,720 | March 21, 1917 |
| Whole of J Warehouse | 5,000 | 13,620 | 18,620 | August 15, 1917 |
| | 17,265 | 71,725 | 88,990 | |

36. This work has been carried out by the Factory Engineer, Mr. G. H. M. Hyde. The following extract from his report is given as being of interest in this connection:—

The actual store or warehouse area enclosed within the rat-proofed walls at the Chalmers Granary now aggregates some 174,410 square feet. The whole of the covered area of the verandahs and offices for the various enclosures amount to 38,975 square feet; thirty-seven offices and 17,265 square feet of verandah space have been added this year. In addition to the above, 486 square feet of stone paving; 1,435 lineal feet of 9 in. and 167 lineal feet of 18 in. open concrete drains were laid. A latrine for the use of the Ceylon Government Railway employés as well as two cattle drinking troughs were built within the premises. The whole area of the granary has now been completely enclosed, *i.e.*, by the building of a further 1,331 lineal feet of boundary walling, with suitable sliding main and minor gateways, so as to admit cart traffic, as well as the railway line and sidings. As considerable difficulty was experienced in obtaining Poilite tiles for covering the roofs, the

warehouses were temporarily covered, in some instances, with corrugated sheeting, and in others with Calicut tiles, in order to permit of their occupation before the final arrival of the Poilite tiles from Italy at the close of the year. As notified in my last report, the cost of the buildings was heavy, owing to the enhanced rate paid for raw materials. It is particularly fortunate that during the stress of war Government was able to procure Poilite tiles at all. However, despite all adverse conditions, the cost of building the Chalmers Granary as a whole, including the very many additional works, was considerably lower than was originally estimated, mainly owing to the fact that all rubble and metal, &c., were obtained free, direct from the new Ragama quarry, which is worked by prison labour. The cost per square foot of warehouse area, exclusive of verandahs and offices, was Rs. 7·40, and with them Rs. 6·92.

*Bridges.*

37. *Glyde Bridge, Kalutara.*—This bridge of 100 feet clear span was completed and opened to traffic in August, 1917. Expenditure Rs. 79,169·62.

38. *Minuwangoda Bridge.*—An obsolete bridge of two spans of 30 feet each has been replaced by an up-to-date structure, the old abutments being utilized. Cost Rs. 10,681·37.

39. *Digarolla Bridge, Panadure.*—Owing to the weak condition of the existing bridge, it was decided to put the construction of the piers, abutments, and approaches of the new bridge in hand, although the steelwork cannot be obtained until the close of the war. Most of the concrete cylinders for the piers have been moulded and cast, and those for two of the piers have been sunk to a bottom at 42 feet 6 inches below water level. The work is now well in hand under the supervision of the Factory Engineer. Expenditure Rs. 48,426.

40. *Talpitiya Bridge.*—The rebuilding of this bridge, which was destroyed by flood in May, 1916, has been completed. It consists of two spans of 50 feet each with an 18 feet roadway. Cost Rs. 61,268·59.

*Additions and Improvements to Roads.*

41. *Moragalla-Pelawatta Road.*—The work of raising, widening, and metalling 3 miles of this former minor road was completed at a cost of Rs. 36,967.

42. *Henaratgoda-Yakwela-Radawana Road.*—This road has been widened, culverted, and bottomed where necessary. Cost Rs. 7,190.

43. *Walbotale-Kinadeniyawa Road.*—Improvements to this old minor road, in the shape of bridging, metalling, and easing gradients, have been in progress over a length of 3 miles. Expenditure Rs. 13,836.

44. *Henaratgoda Road.*—A certain length of this road has been widened and track metalled. Cost Rs. 4,064.

45. *Panadure-Nambapana Road.*—The widening of the 4th, 5th, 6th, and 7th miles of this road has been completed. Cost Rs. 10,999.

46. *Padukka-Bope Road.*—2½ miles of widening, bottoming, and metalling have been completed at a cost of Rs. 13,973.

47. *Katukurunda-Neboda Road.*—This road has been widened from its junction with the Colombo-Galle road as far as Nagoda. The platform width is now 16 feet, and a satisfactory junction with the Galle road has been secured by the demolition of buildings. The work is nearing completion.

48. *Agalawatta-Badureliya Road.*—The reconstruction of the first section of 4½ miles has been taken in hand, and satisfactory progress has been made. Expenditure Rs. 18,993.

49. In addition to the above, numerous smaller improvements have been undertaken and completed, and a commencement has been made with widening the approach road to Moratuwa railway station, re-constructing the approaches to Anguruwatota ferry, and in widening the Nagoda-Matugama road.

## Central Province, North.

50. *Public Works Department Buildings, Nalanda.*—Quarters for the District Engineer and his clerk, with office, store, and workshop, &c., have been completed, and are now occupied. The cost of these buildings, which are substantially built, works out at between 16 and 17 cents a cubic foot.

51. *Kandy Hospital, Children's Ward.*—This ward, with subsidiary buildings, was completed at a cost of Rs. 11,499, or 20 cents a cubic foot. Accommodation is provided for sixteen beds.

52. *Buildings for the Department of Agriculture, Peradeniya.*—This project is for building a classroom, quarters for three married clerks, three sets of cooly lines, and two wells. The classroom and quarters were completed; one set of cooly lines is nearing completion, and work on the other lines and wells is in progress. Expenditure Rs. 25,356.

53. *Apothecary's Quarters, Dambulla Hospital.*—This work is in progress. The quarters will be of the usual type.

54. *Public Works Department Cooly Lines.*—Progress has been made with the erection of lines for road coolies at Duckwari; on the 24th mile Kabaragala road; at Huluganga; on the Elahera road and at Aluwihara.

*Bridges.*

55. The platforms of bridges on the 19th, 27th, 28th, and 29th miles of the Kandy-Kurunduoya road were renewed at a cost of Rs. 14,849, and the work satisfactorily completed.

*Miscellaneous.*

56. Under this head a large number of minor works have been carried out in making good storm damages, rebuilding weak culverts and retaining walls, constructing drains, &c.

*Additions and Improvements to Roads.*

57. *Deltota-Rikiligasgoda Road.*—The metalling and widening of this road was completed at a cost of Rs. 14,770.

58. *Kandy-Haragama-Kurunduoya Road.*—Work on the widening of this road, which has been in hand for some time, was completed at a cost of Rs. 29,798.

59. *Hunasgiriya Road to Iriyagastenna.*—The widening of this road was completed and dangerous corners cut back at a cost of Rs. 4,999.

60. *Rangalla-Nitre Cave Road.*—Improvements to this road, consisting of widening, bridging, and extending culverts, were completed at a cost of Rs. 7,183.

**Central Province, South.**

61. *Hospital, Agrapatna.*—The site for this new hospital has been acquired, and the levelling practically completed.

62. *Clerks' Quarters, Nuwara Eliya.*—Quarters for the Secretary of the District Court and for two senior clerks have been completed. The need for more quarters for clerks in Nuwara Eliya is great; rents are high, and satisfactory private accommodation difficult to find.

63. *Police Married Quarters, Nuwara Eliya.*—Twelve quarters are provided in one block, with latrine and bathing accommodation attached. The work has been well done. Cost per cubic foot 38 cents.

64. *Hospital, Nawalapitiya.*—Quarters for the Medical Officer, on a fine site adjacent to the hospital, are nearing completion, and the erection of an operating room has been commenced.

65. *Forest Department Buildings, Nuwara Eliya.*—The erection of a Forester's quarters and an additional store and office are in progress.

66. *Public Works Department Cooly Lines.*—New lines have been built at Hawa Eliya, and others on the Uda Pussellawa road, Nawalapitiya-Craigie Lea road, and Nawalapitiya-Hatton road were rebuilt.

*Additions and Improvements to Buildings.*

67. *Dolosbage Hospital.*—An extension to the female ward and a new operating room have been completed at a cost of Rs. 11,745.

68. *Garage, Queen's Cottage, Nuwara Eliya.*—This building consists of a coach-house and harness room, a separate garage for one car with a tool room attached, and a large lock-up garage for four or five cars. Electric light is provided. Cost Rs. 9,847, or 36 cents a cubic foot. The work was completed, and has been in use for some months.

69. *Kitchen, Nuwara Eliya Hospital.*—This work, which consists of an up-to-date fly-proofed kitchen with firewood shed attached, was completed, and supplies a long-felt want at this large hospital. Cost Rs. 6,829, or 30 cents a cubic foot.

*New Bridges.*

70. A 10 feet span bridge, with a roadway of 18 feet width, on Church road, Nuwara Eliya, was completed at a cost of Rs. 2,679.

*Repair of Bridges.*

71. The Torrington bridge on the Glenlyon-Preston road was strengthened, and a bridge of 18 feet span on the 10th mile, Dolosbage road, was rebuilt.

*Miscellaneous.*

72. Two large landslips occurred during the year. One on the 2¾ mile, Ambawela road, and the other on the Talawakèle-Lindula road. In the former case the road was closed for three months, while the mass of rock, boulders, and earth were being removed. The cost of the work amounted to Rs. 11,386.

73. On the whole, damage caused by flood was not serious during the year under review, though in sixteen instances special repairs, aggregating an expenditure of Rs. 23,000, became necessary.

*Additions and Improvements to Roads.*

74. Improvements in widening metalled surfaces, improving dangerous corners, lengthening culverts, and other works to facilitate traffic were carried out on the following roads at a cost of Rs. 85,380: Peradeniya-Gampola road, Pupuressa road, Gampola-Ramboda road, Uda Pussellawa road, Talawakele-Lindula road, Nawalapitiya-Craigie Lea road, Lindula-Nanuoya road, Nawalapitiya-Hatton road, Dimbula-Dikoya road, Strathdon-Fruithill road.

**Southern Province.**

75. *Dispensary, Morawaka.*—The erection of this dispensary and quarters was satisfactorily completed. The cost works out at 26 cents a cubic foot.

76. *Hospital, Udugama.*—Tenders were called for and contract let for the construction of this hospital, but actual work had not been commenced at the close of the year owing to the land not having been acquired and handed over.

77. *Signal Station, Galle.*—This work, sanctioned late in the year, has been commenced, and is making satisfactory progress.

78. *Quay Wall and Export Jetty, Galle.*—This work was practically completed in 1916. All that remained to be done in 1917 was an extension of the roof of the new jetty so as to connect with the new export shed, and the fixing of a crane at the roof of the export jetty. This work was satisfactorily completed.

79. *Public Works Department Overseer's Quarters and Lines, Liyangahatota Road.*—Slow progress was made with this work at the start, owing to difficulty in obtaining a contractor to undertake the work at reasonable rates; but at the end of the year the overseer's quarters had been practically completed, and all materials for the lines were on the site.

*Bridges.*

80. The Goiyapana bridge on the Galle-Matara road, the construction of which was begun in April, 1916, was completed and opened to traffic in July, 1917. It consists of two spans of 57 feet each, and carries a 14 feet roadway, with a 4 feet footpath on one side. The abutments and pier are of concrete cylinders, 8 feet diameter octagonal, in pairs, with reinforced concrete connecting diaphragms. No difficulty was experienced in sinking the cylinders, which were finally bottomed on red clay at 29 feet in abutments, and 38 feet below river bed for the pier, and tested for fourteen days before the hearting was placed. The cost of the cylinder work was as follows:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| (*a*) Moulding cylinders | .. .. | .. Rs. 89 per cube |
| (*b*) Hearting | .. .. | .. Rs. 87·78 per cube |
| (*c*) Sinking, inclusive of all charges | .. | .. Rs. 28·46 per foot |

Cost of cement varied from Rs. 13·54 to Rs. 14·75 a barrel. The bridge is approached by embankments 826 feet long on the east and 145 feet on the west, carrying an 18 feet bottomed and metalled roadway. The cost of the work was Rs. 57,825, that of the bridge itself being Rs. 46,805, with Rs. 11,020 as cost of land and construction of approaches.

81. Work on the construction of the new bridge at Pol-oya on the same road as the foregoing was begun in February, 1917, as soon as the plant at Goiyapana was available. This bridge will be similar in design to that at Goiyapana, but the spans are greater, being 68 feet each. The cylinders of the east abutment and midstream pier have been sunk and tested, and those for the west abutment are in hand. Though the steelwork for this bridge is not at present forthcoming, it has been considered prudent to complete the work as far as possible, as the old bridge which now carries the traffic will not last much longer.

82. The Mirissa and Aturuwella bridges, the reconstruction of which was in progress in the previous year, have been completed. The Mirissa bridge is one of 50 feet span, and cost, with approaches, Rs. 15,925. The Aturuwella bridge is one of two spans of 34 feet 6 inches each, and cost Rs. 23,691 to erect complete, with 660 feet of embanked approaches.

*Miscellaneous.*

83. *Coast Erosion.*—The depositing of rubble blocks to protect the Colombo-Galle road in the vicinity of the 60th mile has been continued, but though hundreds of tons of rubble have been deposited, no satisfactory results have been obtained, and the inroads of the sea are as great a cause of anxiety as ever. The slope of the beach is steep, and the waves break right inshore on the foot of a high bank on soft sand. It would appear as if some great change is taking place in the ocean bed at this place, as vast quantities of broken coral, evidently from a reef, are occasionally heaved up by the sea. The origin of the mischief, as I have previously pointed out, was most likely due to the indiscriminate removal of coral from the foreshore and reef, which once existed here, by villagers for lime burning and building. Surveys are now in hand for a deviation of the road at this place.

84. At Matara, where serious erosion took place towards the end of 1916, endangering the resthouse, Medical Officer's quarters, Police Court, and private dwellings, the measures taken appear to be succeeding. The foreshore has been "pitched" with rubble for 1,200 feet in length, and groynes on the "case"-principle have been erected along 2,000 feet of beach. These groynes are 200 feet apart, and average 96 feet in length. There has been a steady accretion of sand and a flattening of the sea bed, both desirable results.

*Additions and Improvements to Roads.*

85. The reconstruction of the Ambalangoda-Elpitiya road and the widening of the Galle-Udugama and Matara-Tangalla roads have made satisfactory progress. Work on the former has been difficult, as the road has had to be kept open to traffic, and only half the width could be worked on at a time. Four miles are well in hand.

86. Improvements in the shape of metalling, bottoming, and widening have also been carried out on the following roads:—Galle-Bentota road, 67th to 72nd miles; Kahawe-Batapola road, 3¼ miles; Matara-Akuressa road; Hambantota-Tanamalwila road; Wirawila-Kirinda road; and Liyangahatota road.

## Northern Province.

87. *Overseer's Quarters and Cooly Lines, Talaimannar.*—Failure to obtain timber prevented the construction of these buildings from making satisfactory progress during the year. The walls have been built, and other materials have been obtained.

*Additions and Improvements to Buildings.*

88. *Police Barracks, Jaffna.*—The roof of "A" block has been covered with Calicut tiles, and cement floors have been laid in blocks A, C, D, and E. Trelliswork doors have also been fitted at the backs of A, B, C, and D blocks in lieu of tats. The work has been satisfactorily completed at a cost of Rs. 10,377.

89. *Jaffna Jail.*—The ventilation of 26 cells has been improved by altering the ceilings and roof, so as to admit a better current of air through the building. Cost Rs. 1,284·26.

90. *Dispensary, Valluvedditturai.*—The cadjan roof of this building has been replaced by one of Calicut tiles, with a boarded ceiling. An additional room has been built and the compound fenced. Cost Rs. 2,950.

91. *District Court, Jaffna.*—Improvements in connection with the record, reference, and clerks' rooms at this court have been taken in hand, and the old buildings renewed, and the foundations for the new buildings laid. Work has, however, been temporarily suspended pending decision regarding objections raised by the Wesleyan Mission Committee to the windows of the new building overlooking the Mission premises. The construction of the library for the use of the lawyers of the court is in progress.

92. *Hospital, Mullaittivu.*—New bathrooms and latrines for the male and female wards have been completed at a cost of Rs. 3,243.

93. *Segregation Camp, Talaimannar.*—This work, which consisted of four sheds, with kitchens and latrines, for the segregation of contacts with infectious diseases, was satisfactorily completed at a cost of Rs. 5,106.

*Miscellaneous.*

94. *Karaiyur Reclamation.*—This work has been proceeded with, prison labour being employed 5¼ acres have been reclaimed during the year, the work at present standing as follows:—

| | | | | A. | R. | P. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Area reclaimed before 1914 | .. | .. | .. | 9 | 0 | 0 |
| Area reclaimed in 1914–15 | .. | .. | .. | 3 | 3 | 0 |
| Area reclaimed in 1915–16 | .. | .. | .. | 7 | 0 | 16 |
| Area reclaimed in 1916–17 | .. | .. | .. | 8 | 1 | 26 |
| Area reclaimed in 1917–18 | .. | .. | .. | 5 | 1 | 0 |
| | | Total reclaimed | .. | 33 | 2 | 2 |
| Still to be reclaimed | .. | .. | .. | 30 | 1 | 38 |
| | | Total area | .. | 64 | 0 | 0 |

Funds were provided for supplying stone and cement for building the drainage culverts running through the reclaimed area; but the work could not be carried out owing to the absence of skilled labour among the prisoners. Until these culverts are built and the new Beach road opened, a large portion of the reclamation cannot be made use of.

95. *Mannar Causeway.*—The work of removing and filling in old culverts in the Mannar causeway was continued, five being completed during the year.

96. *Talaimannar.*—The work of filling up the low places and laying a covering of clay was continued in the vicinity of the Government buildings to the west of the railway line between the north and south piers, and the low-lying ground near the railway bungalows is now being filled in. Satisfactory work was done, and there is no doubt that the health of the place is steadily improving owing to the measures taken.

*Additions and Improvements to Roads.*

97. *Vavuniya-Paraiyanalankulam Road.*—The metalling of this road has been proceeded with; 19 miles out of the 22 miles have now been metalled, and the road can now be travelled over in the wet season. Expenditure Rs. 2,995·50.

98. *Railway Level Crossings.*—Six level crossings in the Jaffna District were paved and completed. Work is in hand for similarly treating three level crossings in the Vavuniya District, four in the Pallai District, and ten in the Mannar District.

**Eastern Province.**

99. *Leper Asylum, Batticaloa.*—This work, on Mantivu island in the Batticaloa lake, has made steady progress during the year under review. Four of the main blocks of buildings are nearing completion, and a good start has been made with the hospital, Sisters' quarters, laundry, and steward's and apothecary's quarters.

100. *Batticaloa Hospital.*—The addition of nurses' quarters was satisfactorily completed at a cost of Rs. 5,433.

101. Quarters for the apothecary at Paddiruppu were completed, and a branch dispensary at Irakkamam was well in hand at the close of the year.

102. Lines for the Public Works Department road coolies were erected on the 92½ mile of the Badulla-Batticaloa road, and lines and overseer's quarters on Pottuvil-Muppane road.

*Additions and Improvements to Buildings.*

103. *Police Barracks, Batticaloa.*—Boarded ceilings have been fitted to these barracks and are much appreciated. Cost Rs. 2,576.

104. *Medical Officer's Quarters, Batticaloa.*—A new bathroom and closet have been provided, and improvements carried out to the kitchen and drainage. Cost Rs. 2,167.

105. *Kalmunai Hospital.*—A temporary leper ward and a police guardroom have been erected at a cost of Rs. 2,684. The ward is 116 feet long by 36 feet wide, and is divided into two rooms by a partition.

*Miscellaneous.*

106. The making up of two embankments and the extension of a causeway on the 22nd mile, North Coast road, was completed at a cost of Rs. 8,998. These embankments were damaged by flood in 1916. On the Trincomalee section of the same road serious trouble has been caused by sea encroachment on the 71st mile. Erosion has taken place here for some time past, and a diversion of the road has become necessary, as all measures to prevent further erosion have failed.

107. *Timber Depôt, Trincomalee.*—An enclosure of 200 feet by 75 feet, consisting of reinforced concrete piles and timber wallings, has been formed in the inner harbour for the seasoning of timber for the Forest Department. Cost Rs. 2,297.

*Additions and Improvements to Roads.*

108. *Metalling South Coast Road Deviation.*—This work is well in hand. Rubble and metal for the completion of 3 out of the 5 miles has been collected, and is now being laid. It is hoped to complete the work in the next north-east monsoon season. Expenditure Rs. 18,821.

109. *Bar Road, Batticaloa.*—The widening and metalling of this road, which connects the town of Batticaloa with the landing place at the Bar, was proceeded with. The widening, including the clay filling, extension of culverts, and building of retaining walls, is practically complete; but the bottoming and metalling have not yet been commenced. Expenditure Rs. 9,990.

110. *Muppane-Pottuvil Road.*—Ten miles of this road were metalled and completed at the beginning of the year; for the remaining 11½ miles in this Province metal and rubble for bottoming have been collected, and work of laying and consolidation is well in hand.

111. Relief works in the Kalmunai district, started owing to the failure of rains in 1915–16, were continued in 1917. Employment was found for villagers in widening road embankments, and the improvement thus effected has been considerable. A sum of Rs. 11,936 was spent in this way.

**North-Western Province.**

112. *Police Barracks, Kurunegala.*—This work was completed at a cost of Rs. 142,347, or at the rate of 28 cents a cubic foot. The buildings comprise a police station with cells and recreation room on the ground floor and barracks for single men above, quarters for an Inspector and two Sub-Inspectors, blocks of quarters for married men, stables, bathrooms and latrines, a cattle pound, and a parade ground. The buildings form a large quadrangle, enclosing the parade ground, 185 feet by 165 feet, and cover 3 acres altogether. The premises accommodate at present 235 men, women, and children.

113. *Chilaw Hospital.*—This work, sanctioned in January, 1916, has been completed at a cost of Rs. 114,406, or at the rate of 30 cents per cubic foot. The premises cover an area of nearly 6 acres, and include an administration block, nurses' quarters, police ward, male ward, female ward, diarrhœa wards, isolation ward, mortuary, kitchen, and quarters for the Medical Officer, apothecary, and attendants, together with the necessary bathrooms and latrines.

114. *Madampe Dispensary.*—The construction of this dispensary has been practically completed, together with an opium room and a well.

115. *Public Works Department Office, Dandagamuwa.*—This work has been completed at a cost of Rs. 6,743, or at the rate of 23 cents a cubic foot. It comprises an office for the District Engineer, a clerk's office, recordroom and storeroom, and two latrines. The old office, which was in a dangerous condition, was pulled down.

*Additions and Improvements to Buildings.*

116. *Dandagamuwa Hospital.*—Considerable additions are being carried out at this hospital, and during the year the new administration block was completed, the other works being still in progress. Expenditure Rs. 7,495.

117. *Kurunegala Hospital.*—A bedroom, bathroom, and latrine were added to the accommodation for nurses at a cost of Rs. 2,498, or 31 cents per cubic foot.

118. *Nikaweratiya Hospital.*—Extensive additions are in progress at this hospital, the expenditure for the year being Rs. 11,517.

*Bridges.*

119. The construction of the Gin-oya bridge on the Negombo-Chilaw road, under the supervision of the Factory Engineer, has made satisfactory progress. The cylinders of the piers and abutments have been sunk to a depth of 46 feet below water level, and those for the wing walls to depths varying from 15 to 26 feet. The above water portion of the piers and abutments are in masonry. The girders for the centre span of 70 feet were launched and placed in position at the close of the year. The rubble, metal, and dressed stone for this work were obtained from Mahara Quarry.

*Roads.*

120. *Alawwa-Dampelessa Road.*—Since this road was opened through to Alawwa, a considerable cart traffic has developed to Alawwa railway station, and it is evident that the road must be bottomed and metalled to stand the traffic. A commencement has been made, and it will have to be systematically continued.

121. *Dankotuwa-Madampe Road.*—The improvements of this minor road are now making fair progress, but difficulty still exists in obtaining an adequate supply of rubble and metal, as practically all stone has to be brought up by train from Mahara. Rs. 32,044 was spent during the year, principally on the section between Nattandiya and Kirimetiyana.

122. *Nattandiya-Dunkannawa Road.*—A sum of Rs. 5,722 was spent during the year in reducing gradients and laying foundation and metal on this former minor road. A large amount of stone has been collected, and the work should be completed in 1918 if the supplies from Mahara can be continued.

123. *Kurunegala-Dambulla Road.*—Improvements on the 17th mile of this road made satisfactory progress. A sum of Rs. 5,067 was spent in reducing steep gradients, widening, and laying foundation and metal.

124. The metalling of the Akkaraipattu road and the Nikaweratiya-Nikawewa road has been continued, Rs. 7,077 being spent on the former and Rs. 13,561 on the latter, which has been much improved.

**North-Central Province.**

125. *Quarters for the District Engineer, Maradankadawela,* which was nearing completion at the end of last year, has been finished at a cost of Rs. 25,531, or at the rate of 28 cents a cubic foot.

126. Quarters for a senior clerk and for the Inspector of Vaccination at Anuradhapura are nearing completion, as is the Stock Inspector's quarters at the same place.

*Bridges.*

127. A bridge of 20 feet span on the 5th mile of the Sigiriya road was constructed at a cost of Rs. 4,088.

*Additions and Improvements to Roads.*

128. The track metalling and widening of the Maradankadawela-Habarana road has been completed at a cost of Rs. 27,975, or Rs. 1,793 a mile. The metalling of the Madawachchi-Mannar road has been continued on the 47th and 48th miles, an expenditure of Rs. 7,415 being incurred.

**Province of Uva.**

129. *Passara Hospital.*—This work was finished at a cost of Rs. 76,764, or 29 cents a cubic foot.

130. *Alutnuwara Hospital.*—Excellent progress was made with this work, which is now nearing completion. The male ward, kitchen, administration block, and apothecary's quarters have been completed and occupied. Expenditure Rs. 42,247.

131. *Haputale Hospital.*—A double set of quarters to accommodate two apothecaries have been completed. Cost Rs. 11,996, or 31·2 cents a cubic foot.

132. *Stock Inspector's Quarters, Bandarawela.*—These quarters were completed. Cost Rs. 5,614, or 38·8 cents a cubic foot.

*Additions and Improvements to Buildings.*

133. *Buttala Hospital.*—The new mortuary, kitchen block, latrines for males and females, and a stable and coach-house have been completed. Expenditure Rs. 9,984.

134. *Lunugala Hospital.*—Practically all the improvements at present contemplated at this hospital are now completed, with the exception of the administration block and operating room, which, however, are well advanced. Expenditure Rs. 19,029.

135. *Military Camp, Diyatalawa.*—This work was undertaken for the War Department, and consisted of removing the wooden floors, replacing them with cement concrete, and adding verandahs to the barrack room huts. Expenditure Rs. 13,813.

*Bridges.*

136. A bridge of 30 feet span on the 17th mile, Badulla-Batticaloa road, has been completed. Cost Rs. 8,938.

137. Work on the lengthening of the bridge on the 7½ mile, Naula-Spring Valley road, by making another span, was completed at a cost of Rs. 8,999.

138. The masonry work and new approach roads to the Uma-oya bridge on the Dikwella-Madulla road have been nearly completed, and most of the ironwork transported to the site. Expenditure Rs. 32,103.

*Additions and Improvements to Roads.*

139. *Muppane-Pottuvil Road.*—Thirteen miles of this road in the Province of Uva have now been metalled, and the work on the remaining 7 miles is making good progress.

140. Good progress has been made with the widening of the Haldummulla-Wellawaya road, the Haputale-Halpe road, the Badulla-Batticaloa road, the Ella-Namunakula road, and the 1st mile of the Spring Valley road, the expenditure on these works totalling Rs. 113,026.

**Province of Sabaragamuwa.**

141. *Kitulgala Hospital.*—This new hospital was completed at a cost of Rs. 123,998, or 31 cents a cubic foot, and is now in use. It provides for eighty-four beds in four wards, and has quarters for Medical Officer, apothecary, nurses, and attendants, and all the necessary offices. A water supply has also been laid on.

142. *Kahawatta Hospital.*—This hospital is practically completed and is already occupied, the expenditure to the close of the year being Rs. 133,734. It provides for eighty-four beds in five wards, and has the usual quota of quarters and offices. A water service is being laid on.

143. *Aranayaka Hospital.*—This hospital of fifty-two beds is fast approaching completion. It consists of four main wards, with the necessary quarters for officers, nurses, and attendants. Expenditure during the year Rs. 54,220.

144. *Post Office, Kahawatta.*—Excellent progress has been made with this work, and it is now practically completed. It is a post office of the usual type, with quarters for the Postmaster and an assistant. Expenditure Rs. 15,033.

145. *Infectious Diseases Hospital, Ratnapura.*—This work comprises a main block of wards for males and females, with kitchen, attendants' quarters, and boiler-house, and sundry improvements to the existing plague camp. An expenditure of Rs. 11,868 has been incurred, and the buildings are nearing completion.

*Additions and Improvements to Buildings.*

146. *Police Station, Avissawella.*—Extensive additions have been made to this police station, providing much-needed additional accommodation, with new kitchens, bath houses, and latrines attached. Expenditure Rs. 11,300.

147. *Balangoda School.*—The teacher's quarters have been enlarged, and a kitchen and latrine built. Cost Rs. 2,900.

148. Improvements at Balangoda hospital and Karawanella hospital were put in hand late in the year, and are now in progress.

*Roads.*

149. *Karandupone-Rambukkana Road.*—The chief item of interest in connection with this road construction was the completion of the Andiramada bridge across the Maha-oya, which had been in progress for some time. The road is open to traffic, but a certain amount of work still remains to be done at the Rambukkana end. Expenditure during the year Rs. 39,858.

150. *Madampe-Hambantota Road.*—Fair progress was made with the improvement of this road between the 85th and 89th miles, where steep gradients have been reduced and the road deviated in several places. Expenditure Rs. 8,215.

151. *Pelmadulla-Balangoda Road.*—The widening and improvement of this road between the 70th and 83rd miles has been completed. Expenditure during the year Rs. 13,577.

152. *Ellearawa-Pinnawala Road.*—The improvement of this branch road is making steady progress. The work consists of widening the metalled surface of the first 5 miles of road, extending culverts and reconstructing bridges, and deviating the last 1½ miles. Expenditure Rs. 10,498.

153. *Avissawella-Ginigathena Road.*—The wider metalling and drain-cutting begun the previous year has been completed.

154. *Kahawatta-Rakwana Road.*—The work of widening and improving this road has been commenced and considerable progress made, the expenditure during the year being Rs. 10,606.

155. Minor improvements in regard to widening and easing corners have also been carried out on the following roads:—Kegalla-Bulatkohupitiya road, Balangoda-Halpe road, Kukul korale road, Nambapana road, and the Karawanella-Glenalla road.

QUARANTINE CAMP, MANDAPAM.

156. Expenditure on this work during the year under review amounted to Rs. 299,052, of which Rs. 263,526 was on account of construction. The majority of the buildings are now completed. They form a small town, neatly roaded and laid out. Some idea of the extent of the camp may be gathered from the following figures:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Length of roads | .. 3·81 miles | Floor area of buildings | .. 336,280 square feet |
| Length of fencing | .. 9·75 miles | Water piping laid | .. 35,055 lineal feet |
| Number of major buildings | 156 | Sewers laid | .. 25,074 lineal feet |

The camp was opened to quarantine on May 1, 1917, though in several details the work of construction was unfinished.

Difficulty in securing an adequate supply of water for all purposes has been experienced, and a system of additional wells with radiating supply adits has been instituted and is in hand, and the results so far obtained are considered very satisfactory. It is, however, probable that the supply of fresh water for all purposes may prove insufficient during the dry seasons, and arrangements are being made to use salt or brackish water for flushing when necessary.

The Hindu kitchen has been equipped with sixteen steam cookers, the steam being generated in boilers placed in a special room adjacent to the kitchen. This method of cooking has proved most satisfactory, and is appreciated by all concerned.

Little progress has yet been made with the installation of the electric plant owing to the delay in obtaining the material from England.

Mr. C. H. Linnell has been Resident Engineer at Mandapam, and has carried out his duties with ability and success.

GOVERNMENT FACTORY.

157. The expenditure incurred by the Factory Engineer on works both inside and outside the Factory amounted to Rs. 1,508,458·06, and has, as usual, been of a very diverse character.

In regard to the maintenance of the Factory, which has cost Rs. 40,732 for the year, the Factory Engineer reports as follows :—

The increased cost of fuel, particularly coal, and the difficulty experienced in obtaining it even at a cost of Rs. 50 per ton, as against the already enhanced rate of Rs. 16·25 in 1916, was not so acutely felt as it might have been, owing to the installation early in 1915 of a suction gas plant to furnish power to drive the machine shops. The installation during the year of a second suction gas engine plant for the purpose of driving the bridge shop machinery should materially help to reduce the upkeep cost, as these engines use anthracite or charcoal in some form or other. At the present time, however, charcoal from coconut shells is found to be the most economical fuel in the local market, as well as being more easily obtainable. It is expected that the new refuse gas producer now under construction for burning carpenter shop refuse will still further counterbalance the cost of upkeep.

In addition to the construction of the grain sheds and of the Gin-oya and Digarolla bridges before referred to, considerable bridging work of a miscellaneous character has been executed by the Government Factory, including the construction of steelwork of two spans of 60 feet for the Goiyapana bridge, one span of 50 feet for Mirissa bridge, two spans of 50 feet for Talpitiya bridge, two spans of 30 feet for the Minuwangoda bridge, two skew spans of 34 and 36 feet for a bridge on the Chilaw-Wariapola bridge, one span of 30 feet for St. Joseph's bridge, Negombo, and for widening a 30 feet bridge on the Kegalla-Polgahawela road from 14 feet to 18 feet.

The Factory have also had in hand extensive alterations to the ironwork of the Dodanduwa bridge on the Bentota-Galle road necessitated by excessive corrosion. Owing to the difficulty in obtaining material for the erection of a new bridge, it was decided temporarily to support the existing bridge platform and to take down the old girders and despatch them to the Factory and endeavour to patch the various members with whatever material could be obtained. The supporting of the old platform and dismantling of the girders has been completed.

Work on inserting another span in the Gintota bridge, near Galle, has been completed, but it has been found necessary to rebuild completely the pier carrying the ends of the second and third spans of the bridge. This work is now in hand.

The following extracts from the report of the Factory Engineer give particulars of other works executed at the Factory :—

Three large and strongly built steel hopper barges, 60 feet long, 18 feet wide, and 5 feet 6 inches deep, with drop or shutter bottoms, were constructed for the Colombo Harbour Works, and accounted for an expenditure of Rs. 34,030·78.

Two 1½-ton electric travelling cranes were received from England and erected upon the track of rails enveloping the new Delft warehouses at the Colombo harbour. They have a radius of 20 feet, and being placed alongside the quay wall their utility should be very effective. Expenditure Rs. 6,350·36.

Temporary accommodation for the Government storing of salt in bags was provided by the erection of three sheds, giving an aggregate of 8,900 square feet of floor space. The framework and general structure of these buildings were constructed entirely of *tanaminna* obtained from the Forest Department. The roof of the warehouses is of galvanized corrugated iron. Expenditure Rs. 12,395·74.

A new concrete fireproof store for the storage of inflammable materials belonging to the Telegraph Department, Colombo, was in course of erection during the year, and which, together with other fire equipment, accounted for an expenditure of Rs. 11,944.

The amount of work executed and the expenditure involved during the year was about the same as that of the previous year ; the main expenditure, however, is on account of the completion of the warehouses as arranged for in the original scheme for the Chalmers Granary.

The amount of work turned out by the machines in the machine shop was as large as hitherto, owing to the number of repairs constantly required to be done to the steam rollers, machinery, and plant, both for the Public Works and other Departments, where efficiency must be maintained.

Owing to the exigencies of war, however, the lack of materials was severely felt, necessitating the closing of the large bridge shop for three or four days a week, and on many occasions the carpenter shop.

ELECTRICAL.

158. The Electrical Engineer reports as follows :—

From October, 1916, to September, 1917, the expenditure on new works and extensions to Government electrical installations has been Rs. 147,693·86, and for electric energy Rs. 58,634·42, making a total of Rs. 206,328·28.

| | Rs. | c. |
|---|---|---|
| *Maintenance.* | | |
| Electric lights, fans, motors, &c., and other apparatus .. .. | 24,995 | 35 |
| Electric light and power station and distribution system, Nuwara Eliya .. | 6,904 | 4 |
| *New Works and Additions.* | | |
| Electric lighting and apparatus : new Government bungalows, Mandapam Camp, Customs, Railway Department, Medical Department, Education Department, Nuwara Eliya, Police Department, Military Department, Survey Department, Post and Telegraph Department, and Miscellaneous .. .. | 99,151 | 89 |
| *Telegraph Instruments.* | | |
| Repairs, alterations, &c., have been executed to 905 sounders (local, direct working, non-polarized, and portable), relays (standard P.O., non-polarized, Vyle's polarized), vibrators, keys, differential and single current rheostats, testing sets, Baudôt instruments, Wheatstone bridges, detectors (Q and I), test boards, commutators, &c. | 7,418 | 37 |
| *Telephones and Railway Electric Signalling Instruments.* | | |
| Repairs, alterations, &c., have been executed to 1,986 wall and desk sets, phonopore, long distance portable, tablet, cabin indicators, operators' sets, generators, extension bells, receivers, D.P. and W.P. switchboards, plugs, fuses, &c. .. | 9,224 | 21 |
| Total .. | 147,693 | 86 |

*Electrical Installations.*—During the past year twenty-eight Government bungalows have been fitted with electric light and fans, and a variety of other installations and extensions in Colombo, Kandy, and Nuwara Eliya. A total of 79 ceiling fans, 39 desk fans, 1 exhaust fan, 935 16 candle power, 32 candle power, 50 candle power, 100 candle power, 200 candle power lamps, and 2 to ½ horse power A.C. motors have been installed, and will be added to the annual maintenance of electrical installations in Colombo, Kandy, and Nuwara Eliya. Electric travelling cranes for Customs have been erected and given over to the Harbour Engineer's Department. Owing to the war no new works of importance are being proceeded with.

## GENERAL.

159. Among the more important items of work carried out in the Head Office, in addition to the checking and revision of plans and estimates received from the Provinces, the following may be mentioned :—

(*a*) Preparation of preliminary plans and estimates for—

Training College extensions.
Extensions to Surveyor-General's Office.
Signal Station, Galle, and quarters for officer in charge.
Lunatic Asylum, Angoda.
Police Training School, Bambalapitiya.
Elementary schools for poorer classes in Colombo.
Paying ward and quarters for House Surgeon, Kandy hospital.
Quarters for Superintendent of Police, Kurunegala.
Quarters for Provincial Surgeon, Anuradhapura.
Infectious Diseases Hospital, Colombo.
Quarters for Assistant Conservator of Forests, Haputale.
Science block, University College.
New Government Offices, Nuwara Eliya.
Survey Office, Ratnapura.
New Post Office, Monaragala.
Alterations to German Club to accommodate the Land Settlement Department.
New hospital, Watawala.
Additions to District Court, Jaffna.
Hospital, Neboda.
House of Observation, Kegalla.
Udugama hospital.
Additional accommodation for pupil nurses, De Soysa Lying-in Home, Colombo.
Water supply to Tangalla.
Water supply to Angoda Lunatic Asylum.
Town drainage, Ratnapura.
Improvements to pipe lines, Nuwara Eliya electric installation.

(*b*) Preparation of working drawings and estimates for—

Quarters for Master Attendant, Colombo.
Quarters for twelve European Sergeants, Colombo.
Ginigathena police station.
Blasting Dehiwala reef.
Hunupitiya rifle range.
Prevention of coast erosion, Negombo.
Prevention of coast erosion, Matara.
Bridge 8 feet wide, Kirklees-Welimada road.
Matara bridge footways.
Bridge at Bevilla-Digowa estate cart road.
Kospotu-oya bridge, Kurunegala-Kandy road.
Bridge at 8th mile, Mallowapitiya-Rambodagala road.
Avissawella water supply.
Negombo water supply.
Training College extension, Women's Department.
Lunatic Asylum, Angoda.
Extension to Surveyor-General's Office store.

(*c*) Preparation of detailed drawings for works in progress :—

Quarters for European Sergeants, Colombo.
Quarters for Religious Nursing Sisters, General Hospital, Colombo.
Agrapatana hospital.
New Merchants' Ward, General Hospital, Colombo.
Chalmers Granary, Racquet Court, Colombo.
Electric light installation, Mandapam.
Talpitiya bridge.
Bridge at Madampe-Dankotuwa road.
Details for parapet and new Customs bridge.

(*d*) Preparation of drawings for—

Type plans of hospital buildings.
Type plans of police buildings.
Type plans of steam roller sheds.
Type plans of clerks' quarters, up-country.
Type plans of Foresters' and Forest Rangers' quarters.
Drainage plans of Government bungalows.
Avissawella water supply.
Type bridges.

## STAFF.

160. The following officers were on war service during the year :—

| | |
|---|---|
| Mr. H. B. Lees | .. Major, Royal Engineers. |
| Mr. A. Lewis | .. Ministry of Munitions. |
| Mr. B. A. Horsfall | .. Lieutenant, East Lancashire. |
| Mr. J. Gray | .. Ministry of Munitions. |
| Mr. S. H. Bower | .. Captain, Royal Engineers. |
| Mr. H. L. Groocock | .. Captain, Royal Engineers. |
| Mr. W. J. Thornhill | .. Captain, Royal Engineers. |
| Mr. S. Davies | .. Captain, Royal Engineers. |
| Mr. W. A. Coradine | .. Lieutenant, Royal Engineers. |
| Mr. C. H. Bradley | .. Captain, Royal Engineers. |
| Mr. E. B. Bowen | .. Lieutenant, Royal Engineers. |
| Mr. S. J. Kirby | .. Lieutenant, Royal Engineers. |
| Mr. L. W. Peach | .. Lieutenant, Royal Engineers. |
| Mr. E. W. Bartholomew | Second Lieutenant, Royal Engineers. |
| Mr. T. H. Leader | .. Second Lieutenant, Royal Engineers. |
| Mr. A. Rothwell | .. Second Lieutenant, Royal Engineers. |
| Mr. J. A. Moraes | .. Captain, Ceylon Sanitary Company. |
| Mr. F. G. Stevens | .. Lieutenant, Ceylon Sanitary Company. |

161. Mr. A. H. F. Clarke, Provincial Engineer, who had previously been ill, went on leave in September, 1917. Mr. A. S. Barker was seconded to the Censor's Office in April, 1917.

Colombo, April 24, 1918.

T. H. CHAPMAN,
Director of Public Works.

# IRRIGATION.

## REPORT OF THE ACTING DIRECTOR OF IRRIGATION FOR 1917.*

THE total expenditure for the year was Rs. 828,473·19, and the services to which it was appropriated as compared with the four previous years were as follows :—

| Description of Vote. | 1912–13 (July-June, 12 Months). Rs. c. | 1913–14 (July-Sept., 15 Months). Rs. c. | 1914–15 (Oct.-Sept., 12 Months). Rs. c. | 1915–16 (Oct.-Sept., 12 Months). Rs. c. | 1916–17 (Oct.-Sept., 12 Months). Rs. c. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Irrigation Department .. | 406,589 82 | 562,087 74 | 411,254 20 | 392,560 26 | 428,075 35 |
| Irrigation Annually Recurrent . | 172,132 40 | 220,819 53 | 141,498 1 | 156,174 85 | 160,363 90 |
| Irrigation Extraordinary .. | 273,523 52 | 336,813 35 | 240,009 20 | 196,845 69 | 240,033 94 |
| Total .. | 852,245 74 | 1,119,720 62 | 792,761 41 | 745,580 80 | 828,473 19 |

2. **Works of Survey and Investigation.**—The principal items carried out during the year were as follows :—

*Northern Province.*—The contour survey of 48,520 acres of land under the Giant's tank scheme was continued; of the two Irrigation Engineers who were in charge, one left the Department, and the other had to be transferred, leaving the supervision of the work in the hands of the Divisional Engineer, Mr. L. P. Emerson, who has done a considerable amount of personal work on the surveys. In June the services of a retired officer of the Survey Department were obtained, as the presence of a responsible officer on the work to assist the Divisional Engineer was found to be absolutely necessary. In this survey, in addition to levels of all masonry works connected with the major work, the levels of all sluices and spills and other small masonry works on the village tanks and the contours of the tank beds are being taken. The number of these village tanks approximates 165.

3. The contour survey of the Akattimurippu lands was continued. These lands are situated about 5 miles south of Giant's tank, near Mannar, and are on the left bank of the Aruvi-aru. As no field officers were available, the work is being carried out by private surveyors. On this survey also the Divisional Engineer has done a considerable amount of work in the field. This contour survey is being undertaken in connection with a proposal to irrigate these lands by water brought from the Nalanda-oya, in the Central Province, referred to below; 8,000 acres have so far been contoured.

4. A series of tide gaugings, salinity tests, and observations of flow of water were made in connection with the proposal brought forward by Mr. B. Horsburgh, Government Agent, Jaffna, regarding the salt water lagoon, called the Vadamaradchi lagoon, which lies on the north-east side of the Elephant Pass resthouse, and runs in a north-westerly direction to the Chavakachcheri-Point Pedro road. The proposal is to prevent, if possible, the ingress of sea water and to raise the level of the lagoon, utilizing the water for irrigation of pasture land, paddy, and other products. The observations were made in order to obtain an accurate estimate of the total flow in both directions through the Point Pedro road culverts, and to ascertain definitely whether the salinity of the lake was due to the flow of salt water into the lagoon from the north-west end, or to the infiltration of sea water due to the lagoon level falling below mean sea level.

5. *North-Central Province.*—Cross sections and levels of the Kalawewa Yoda-ela were taken, with a view to design the increase in size of the canal which would be necessary in the case of water being issued to Akattimurippu. Investigations were made and measurements were taken of the Kalawewa masonry spill for the same purpose. Preliminary designs were prepared for the proposed increase in capacity of the tank.

6. On the suggestion of the Director of Irrigation it was decided by Government that the lands irrigable by the water impounded in the Maha Iluppallama tank should, if possible, be sold and a water-rate recovered, and that the tank should cease to be reserved solely for the irrigation of the Maha Iluppallama experiment station, sufficient water, however, to be reserved and issued to the Agricultural Department for any experiments in coconut or paddy irrigation which may be required on the land now reserved for the purpose. During the year the channel was put in order, and a preliminary plan showing the additional area of some 260 acres it was proposed to irrigate was prepared. A cadastral survey of the land under the tank was commenced by the Surveyor-General.

7. The scheme of developing irrigable lands by means of peasant settlements proposed by the Land Development Committee was discussed by the Irrigation and Agricultural Departments, and the Director of Irrigation agreed to set aside an area of land under the Nachchaduwa irrigation scheme for the settlement. A map of the area was made and the distribution channels traced.

8. At the instance of Mr. H. R. Freeman, the Government Agent, North-Central Province, the Divisional Engineer visited some lands at Hatamune and Kumadi villages to investigate the possibility of developing the paddy lands there. He reports that Hatamune is 4 miles from Giritale, at the junction of the Giritale and Minneriya-oyas; the gradient there of the Minneriya-oya is steep, and frequent rocky falls occur. There are suitable sites for anicuts.

* This report is for the calendar year 1917; the financial returns are those for the twelve months ended September 30, 1917.

Kumadi lands are very inaccessible; they are 12 miles down the Minneriya-oya from Minneriya tank, and are reached from Topawewa by a 16-mile track, through forest and park land, crossing rivers and mud holes, and, at 11 miles from Topawewa, passing through Tamballa village; the inhabitants of this village are Moors, and they own the Kumadi fields. No roads exist to the proposed anicut sites, access being gained by walking through stream beds and swamps. The difficulties of transport for construction work would be great. The whole country is submerged during the rainy seasons, and great damage is done to cultivated fields by wild pig and buffalo, frequently half the crop being lost. If any serious attempt is to be made to develop the country here, a road from Galvihare to Tamballa would have to be made. The villagers stated they were willing to pay for anicuts to facilitate irrigation, but the Government Agent decided to postpone the proposal for a time.

9. *Eastern Province.*—The preliminary designs, estimates, and reports for a complete channel distribution system under the left bank channel of the Unnichchai scheme were finished by the Divisional Engineer, Mr. C. C. Harward, in time for the matter to be considered with the 1917–18 Estimates, viz., March 15, 1917. The Director of Irrigation expressed his appreciation of the energy displayed by the Divisional Engineer in dealing with this matter in the limited time at his disposal. Final estimates and designs are now being prepared.

10. The cadastral survey for specification purposes of the lands irrigated by Vakaneri irrigation scheme was completed by the Survey Department, but will probably have to be amended after the Government Agent, Eastern Province, has settled the ownership of the lands. The question of deciding whether the final ownership, as given by the cadastral survey, will be based on the lot claimed, or on an old title plan, must be settled on its merits in each individual case.

11. The Valattapiddi tank embankment was found not to be safe; in many places the outer toe of the bund was saturated high up above ground level, and it was considered inadvisable to insert the spill planks on account of the increased head of water which would then be impounded. A survey of the swamps, streams, and borrow pits below the bund was made and designs made for the works necessary to reduce the water-logging. Records of any alterations which may take place in the hydraulic grade line are being kept, and these should supply useful information.

12. The contour surveys and investigations for a scheme to irrigate land at Tinneriveli, Kinniyai, and Kandalkadu were continued. These lands lie on the left bank and near the mouth of the Uppu-aru, a flood outlet from the Mahaweli-ganga. The proposal now being investigated is to bring water from Kantalai tank. The work done consisted of 8,900 acres of contours, 23 miles of extra levels taken, and 17 miles of channel traced. The Divisional Engineer, Mr. J. H. Fraser, spent 2½ months in the field on the actual surveys. The survey party was attacked by bears on several occasions; good drinking water was difficult to obtain, and had to be carried for some distance. Gauging records of the Kantalai spill discharge were kept, and investigations made as to the capacity of Kantalai tank and Vendarasan kulam, all in connection with this scheme.

13. *Southern Province.*—Surveys and investigations were undertaken for the purpose of designing the necessary works for reducing the maximum level and the duration of the floods which occur periodically at Weligama. Many levels and gaugings were taken. The accuracy of the information regarding flood levels, which was obtained from the local inhabitants, was found to be doubtful, and full arrangements were made by erecting gauging stations and rods for taking accurate observations during floods. The only flood above the average which occurred during the year was on September 23 and 24, 1917, and the officer in charge was called away on jury duty on these very dates, so that useful information, which can only be obtained during floods, was unfortunately lost.

14. The field work undertaken for the purpose of investigating the proposed irrigation scheme on the left bank of the Walawe-ganga, near Liyangahatota, was completed this year; 20,000 acres have been contoured, some 300 miles of levels having been taken over this area. Contour sheets have been prepared, and 73 trial pits sunk to ascertain the nature of the foundations for the proposed reservoir embankment. The designs for the scheme will be made when the services of an Irrigation Engineer are available.

15. The cadastral survey of the lands to be irrigated by the Kirindi-oya right bank scheme was commenced this year by the Surveyor-General; as the advance copies of the cadastral survey were received by this Department the land was divided up on paper into suitable lots for sale or lease, and the plans returned to the Survey Department to commence the permanent demarcation of the lots. Reservations for cultivators' roads and field channels are being demarcated, and unirrigable land, in close proximity to the irrigable area, is being cut up into building lots, approximating one acre in extent, for the use of the cultivators when the land is opened up.

16. In view of the probability of future irrigation schemes providing for the sale of irrigation water by volume, and the fact that, at present, accurate arrangements do not exist for water measurement without laborious calculations, Kennedy gauge meters have been obtained and fixed as an experiment at the Walawe irrigation scheme. The main defect in an ordinary pipe outlet is that as its discharge depends upon the difference of water level in the distributary and field channel, a difference which varies every time either channel is cleared, cultivators can secure more than their share of water by clearing out their field channel and so reducing the back head; in such circumstances an assessment by volume would be difficult. The Kennedy gauge outlet obviates this difficulty; it has a comparatively steady discharge, which is unaffected by variations in the back head. Further, it can be raised or lowered easily and cheaply, and the quantity it is discharging can be read off on the gauge itself. Observations were taken during the year to verify the discharge figures given on the gauge, and these will be reported upon later.

17. *Central Province.*—Application for improvements to the village work of Waduwawela-ela was received, and before surveys and levels were put in hand the scheme was inspected by the Assistant Director. He found that the channel and headworks, which had been built gratuitously by Government, had not only been passively neglected by the villagers, but had actually been damaged by them. Encroachments on the channel had been made which would eventually lead to its destruction, and the channel was so badly maintained that a large proportion of the irrigable land had been abandoned. The matter was brought to the notice of the Government Agent, and it was pointed out that this case was not unique, but that generally it may be said that all the works in this Province which the villagers are supposed to maintain are in a neglected condition. The principal reason for the neglect in the past

was that the Irrigation Department officers who work under the Government Agent had no authority over the vel-vidanes or the people to compel proper maintenance. Rules for the upkeep of the village works and for regulating irrigation and cultivation will now be framed by the revenue officers, and it is hoped by this means to bring the village works into a better state of repair. This Department has no responsibility for the maintenance of village works. Surveys and levels are in hand in order to prepare an estimate for the improvement of the Waduwawela-ela, but no work is to be undertaken by Government unless reasonable irrigation rates are agreed to by the villagers.

18. The site of the proposed diversion dam across the Nalanda-oya gorge, about half mile above the fall, and 2 miles' walk from Nalanda-oya resthouse on the west of the main road, was cleared of jungle, loose boulders, and rotten rock, for the purpose of ascertaining what kind of foundation was available. Designs are being prepared for a curved masonry dam 300 feet in length and holding up 70 feet head of water. The area of the reservoir which would thus be formed is estimated at one square mile. The diverted water of the Nalanda-oya would reach the Akattimurippu scheme, near Mannar, *viâ* the Welamitiya-oya and Dambulla-oya into Kalawewa, thence along the Kalawewa Yoda-ela to the Malwatta or Aruvi-aru, which feeds Giant's tank, the total distance the water would travel approximating 106 miles. There is evidence to show that in the days of the old Sinhalese kings the engineers constructed, or attempted to construct, works for diverting the Nalanda-oya water to the Dambulla-oya valley.

19. *North-Western Province.*—The Assistant Agent, Puttalam, reported that there was great difficulty in finding bidders for land under Maha Uswewa, owing to the fact that no guarantee of the correctness of the lot boundaries could be given, and he asked that a thorough re-survey should be made so that the scheme could be put on a better basis. Investigations were made regarding the tank capacity and the channels required to develop the unsold lands, and contour surveys were commenced. The question of a cadastral survey was considered.

20. *Western Province.*—A preliminary investigation, on the request of the Government Agent, Western Province, the Hon. Mr. J. G. Fraser, C.M.G., was made into the question of reclaiming a tract of fields known as the Mutturajawela, in the Colombo District, and lying to the west of the Colombo-Negombo road, and between it and the Hamilton canal. It is interesting to note that this scheme was reported upon in March, 1824, by Captain Schneider, Colonial Engineer and Land Surveyor-General. The idea is to reclaim an area of about 6,000 acres of land, which, before the arrival of the Portuguese in Ceylon, was known as one of the most fertile spots in the whole Province, and which was ruined by the inundation of both sea and fresh water, due to the construction of the old canal. The trouble was further aggravated by the cutting of the Hamilton canal. The designs for the proposed reclamation will entirely depend upon whether the new and the old canals are to be kept open for through traffic.

21. **New Legislation.**—Mr. Strange forwarded to Government in July, 1909, his report on irrigation in Ceylon. In 1910 Mr. J. A. Balfour, after having sent in his recommendations for abridging Mr. Strange's report, was appointed a member of a Committee to consider the recommendations made by Mr. Strange; this Committee sent in their report to His Excellency the Governor in September, 1910. During 1911 and 1912 many inquiries were made and many irrigation matters reported upon to Government by the Director of Irrigation, and in December, 1912, His Excellency passed in Executive Council orders on the recommendations made by the Committee. One of the most important orders made was that the 1906 Irrigation Ordinance should be revised so as to legalize the imposition and revision of, and to provide for the recovery of, rates of various kinds, and an alteration in the conditions under which works were constructed. In February, 1912, Mr. Balfour was appointed a member of a Committee to prepare the draft of a new Ordinance. Various delays then occurred owing to members of the Committee being compelled to take leave. The Chairman was on leave from December, 1912, until February, 1914; Mr. Balfour from November, 1915, to September, 1916. The riots caused further delay.

22. The draft Ordinance was completed in November, 1916. Evidence was then taken before a Select Committee during 1917, and its report was submitted on November 14, 1917. The Ordinance as amended by the Committee was passed in Council on November 21, 1917, and assented to by His Excellency the Governor on December 18, 1917. The Ordinance is "The Irrigation Ordinance, No. 45 of 1917," and will come into operation on a date to be proclaimed in the *Gazette*.

23. In the Ordinance no alteration is made in the perpetuity rates. The Committee considered that the proprietors were entitled to the guarantee that the old Ordinances gave them. The Colony loses, on these perpetuity rate works, an average annual amount of Rs. 30,000, which will increase as time goes on, and an expenditure of 72½ lakhs of rupees in capital cost.

24. The most important chapter in the new Ordinance is the one relating to irrigation schemes, chapter VI., under which the rates for a scheme may be of any character agreed upon, and may be varied from time to time. Under the old system rates had to be fixed, and no provision existed for future developments. The next in importance is chapter VII., which provides for rules for the protection of works and conservation of water. General Orders will be framed with regard to the control and supply of water on the large schemes, and any rules to be submitted to His Excellency the Governor in Council will first be referred by the Director of Irrigation to the Government Agent for report. The cultivation rules in chapter III. will be referred to the Director of Irrigation before they are sent for the approval of His Excellency the Governor in Executive Council.

25. The administration of the cultivation rules will be handed back to the Government Agent on those schemes where the Irrigation Department now administers them. The Irrigation Engineers and other officers have spent an enormous amount of time and trouble in trying to improve the methods of field irrigation and water economy; this has been more successful in the Southern Province, where there are four schemes: Kirindi-oya, Walawe-ganga, Urubokka, and Kirama. In the Eastern Province seventeen schemes have been controlled and a certain improvement effected. Although it is gratifying to know that three Government Agents of the Eastern Province have expressed preference for the present system, and stated that they consider things would be more effectively managed by this Department, still the extra work entailed by this system has been considerable, and it is a thankless task. On the other hand, it is no doubt correct that the technical knowledge brought to bear has improved matters, and that the cultivation control has enabled the engineers to gain a first-rate experience, which will be useful in considering the best ways of improving and extending irrigation schemes later on. When the cultivation rules are administered by the Government Agent, the officers of this Department will be able to

devote more time to more important work of a technical nature, in the shape of improvements of methods of irrigation and water control and the gathering of the necessary data.

26. The Ordinance also provides for seepage rates, occasional rates, alterations in Village Council systems, licenses for diverting water from streams, &c.

27. **Construction.**—The main construction expenditure was as follows :—

*Karaichchi, Rs. 147,943 expended.*—Despite this work having been heavily handicapped throughout the year by the lack of plant, steady progress was made. The Divisional Engineer reports that this was mainly due to the untiring efforts of the Irrigation Engineer in charge, who was able to keep up the daily average of workmen to 127 more than in any previous year. The expenditure is the largest in any one year since the works began. To complete the embankment the river closure remains to be done, and also about 5,000 cubes of banking on the west side of the river. Before the closure can be attempted the three masonry falls on the left bank spill and the 10 to 1 berm must be completed. The closure is not, therefore, likely to take place under the present conditions until 1920.

28. *Unnichchai, Rs. 54,788 expended.*—In the protection of the right bank spill a rather novel design has been adopted by Mr. Balfour, which, it is expected, will result in a saving in cost. The design consists of sixteen arched walls and buttresses, with protecting apron, for the prevention of scour by the spill water. The lowest apron is 30 feet below spill level. It is expected that the design, besides reducing cost, will have the effect of reducing the velocity of the tail water. To verify this experiments have been commenced on a model.

29. *Kirinde-oya Right Bank, Rs. 25,793 expended.*—The Yodakandiya main spill was completed; this design is a new departure; 4 feet of extra storage will be held up by iron gates, which will be released by an automatic iron tipping arrangement. The masonry work is now complete; it has been well carried out, and the Acting Divisional Engineer is to be congratulated on the appearance of the job.

30. Other items are Kospotu-oya anicut (Rs. 13,427), Pattipola-aru works (Rs. 3,836), Tinipiti anicut (Rs. 3,269), Vakaneri tank rubble protection (Rs. 2,816), Kaliyodai anicut repairs (Rs. 2,757), Maha Iluppallama channel (Rs. 1,699), Santiya-aru regulator and footbridge (Rs. 1,660), and Giant's tank measuring weir (Rs. 1,625). Further details are given under divisions.

31. Rs. 15,863 was spent on village works in the various Provinces, Rs. 5,071 of this being for providing cement pipes for sluices; this money is spent gratis by Government.

32. Experiments were made at Headquarters in connection with the proposed manufacture of hydraulic lime to be used as a substitute in certain cases for Portland cement. The latter has increased to over twice its price in 1910. It is now Rs. 15·59 a barrel. The experiments were carried out in the last three months of the year, and useful information has been obtained. The tests are being made on a Michaelis cement testing machine, with briquettes of cement composed of burnt lime and ground partly burnt brick; this admixture gives an artificial hydraulic lime, which when made into mortar hardens under water, ordinary lime mortar not possessing this quality. The experiments are to ascertain the best proportions of the mixture, and any other information which may be obtainable. Experiments were also made with different kinds of paints on iron and steel plates. The work in connection with mosquito-breeding prevention in Fort Frederick was continued throughout the year.

33. The great improvement effected in the maintenance of the major works in the Northern Division was most marked during the year and calls for special mention. Waste of water caused by channel defects has been remedied; paths leading to masonry works have been opened up to facilitate inspection; jungle has been systematically uprooted; toes of tank bunds drained and the swamps below them reduced in size, and many slight masonry repairs have been made. All this has been done without extra funds, and solely by efficient supervision.

34. The Acting Divisional Engineer, Southern Division, reports that there have been no cases of obstruction or waste of water in the Hambantota Subdivision, and that he is pleased to be able to report that proprietors in the Kirindi-oya and other schemes in his division are gradually conforming to the rules and methods, and that there is a general improvement in the cultivation of land and upkeep of field channels under the Walawe scheme. The Assistant Government Agent, Hambantota, intends to take up vigorously the question of much-needed improvement in cultivation in the Tangalla Subdivision. Improvement in cultivation methods and rules in the Godakawela Subdivision of Sabaragamuwa is very badly needed. Cases have been brought to the notice of the Government Agent, Ratnapura.

35. The Divisional Engineer, Northern Division, reports that wasteful methods of using the water from the Kalawewa scheme still continue to be followed by the people, and that there is room for much improvement. The Divisional Engineer, Batticaloa, reports as follows :—"The Irrigation Engineer, Kalmunai, has made some interesting notes on cultivation in his subdivision; and from my personal observation I have no hesitation in stating that cultivation in this division is done in a more slovenly manner than in any other part of the Island. Large areas are cultivated, but there is little doubt that the returns therefrom are really poor, and that this is due almost entirely to bad cultivation."

36. The chief items in connection with drawings, designs, or estimates done in the Head Office were as follows :—

Karaichchi Scheme: Iron footbridge, balance gate, emergency gate ironwork; regulator and flood outlet (left bank canal).
Kirindi-oya Right Bank Scheme: Revision of whole estimate, designs for flume chamber, Yodakandiya spill ironwork, type bridges, regulators, silt well, &c.
Unnichchai Scheme: Arched masonry wall spill protection.
Uggalkaltota trough abutment.
Giant's tank gauging weir on main canal.
Model arch buttress dam designs.
Plans of Panamure road trace.
Weligama flood outlet scheme.
Santiya-aru footbridge and regulator.
Guardian's bungalow.
Restoration of Hingurewewa bund.
Pitched protection to Talawa bund.
Spill and sluice, Etunnewalawewa.
Kuttukulam regulator.
Kennedy gauge outlets.
Inlet channel, Karaichchi.
Driving cap for iron sheet piling.
Capacity and area curves for three tanks.
Calculations and drawings for four discharge curves.
Tract plans, Kirindi-oya Scheme.
Jaffna lagoon.

Ten specification plans were renewed and amended, 50 specifications of lands checked or prepared, 128 exemption applications dealt with, and 107 land sale reports made. The work of collecting hydrographic data and checking control and issue of water reports and plans was continued.

37. **Staff.**—The Director of Irrigation, Mr. J. A. Balfour, A.M.I.C.E., proceeded on leave on August 18, and the Assistant Director, Mr. C. F. S. Baker, M.I.C.E., acted as Director until the end of the year. Mr. R. F. Morris, M.I.C.E., acted as Assistant Director from August 18 until the end of the year. Mr. W. Brown, M.I.C.E., returned from leave on November 2. Mr. G. T. Bradley, M.I.C.E., proceeded on ten months' leave on April 11. Mr. T. Stewart, A.M.I.C.E., returned from leave on September 12. Mr. F. T. Littlejohn, Temporary Irrigation Engineer, left the Department on January 3. Mr. J. S. Kennedy, M.A., B.Sc. Glasgow, went on leave on March 4, with permission to join His Majesty's Forces.

*War Service.*—The following officers are serving:—Mr. C. A. Coombs, Lieutenant, R.E.; Mr. J. A. Wilson, Lieutenant, R.E.; Mr. T. G. F. Hemsworth, Lieutenant, R.E.; Mr. J. S. Kennedy, Lieutenant, R.E.

38. The engineering staff during the year was considerably below strength. Out of an authorized staff of twenty-two engineers, only eleven, or just half, were available; this reduction has naturally thrown upon the remaining members a large amount of extra work. Owing to the unsuitable conditions prevailing, no steps could be taken to fill up vacancies. Several applications from the engineering staff to go for war service could not be allowed. The extra work done on account of the new Ordinance was considerable, whilst the compulsory service regulations reduced the working time available; fortunately the Director was able to obtain exemption from camp duty for the engineering staff during the war.

39. Messrs. A. W. Kirthisinghe and L. E. de Silva were promoted to be Irrigation Inspectors, 1st Class, on January 15, 1917; Mr. G. Sampanthan was promoted to be an Irrigation Inspector, 1st Class, on February 1, 1917; Messrs. V. Nellalingam, G. B. Honter, and B. Anthonypillai were promoted to be Irrigation Inspectors, 2nd Class, on January 1, 1917; Messrs. V. Chellaturai, V. Maruthappu, M. V. Muttuswami Iyer, B. Weerasingha, and T. R. Mendis were appointed Irrigation Sub-Inspectors, 2nd Class.

Mr. H. A. E. de Vos, Irrigation Inspector, 1st Class, joined the Mesopotamia Corps on July 19.

I regret to record the deaths of the following officers:—Mr. A. Devasagayam, Irrigation Sub-Inspector, 1st Class, on July 1, 1917; Mr. E. A. Abeyawardene, Guardian, on December 2, 1917.

40. The examination for admission to the Upper Subordinate Class was held in December, 1917; the examiner was Mr. B. G. Meaden, A.M.I.C.E. Out of seven candidates, only one (Mr. F. S. Muttiah) was successful in passing.

41. Owing to shortage of staff, Mr. J. W. Robertson, late of the Survey Department, was taken on as Temporary Irrigation Surveyor on June 17, 1917, and posted to Giant's tank surveys.

42. The following are condensed reports on divisions received from the Divisional Engineers:—

## I.—NORTHERN DIVISION.

Mr. L. P. Emerson, A.M.I.C.E.

*Surveys and Investigations.*

*Giant's Tank Scheme, Northern Province.*—This large survey has progressed satisfactorily. Further detailed surveys may have to be undertaken of portions where new channels or the improvement of existing channels are required.

*Akattimurippu Scheme, Northern Province.*—This survey is well in hand; 8,000 acres have been surveyed, consisting chiefly of existing tanks and fields.

*Nachchaduwa Scheme, North-Central Province.*—Two distribution channels, Nos. 4 and 5, from the main low-level channel, have been traced and demarcated; these channels will supply water to a block of about 250 acres of land.

Two distribution channels, Nos. 4 and 5, have been traced from the Yoda-ela; these channels will be supplied with water from Nachchaduwa, and will in their turn supply water to a block of about 400 acres, which it is proposed to use for colonization purposes.

An agricultural road, 7 miles 29 chains in length, has been traced from the 4th milestone, Anuradhapura-Talawa road, to within one mile of Nachchaduwa left bank sluice; this road, when made, will be a useful outlet for all produce grown under Nachchaduwa.

*Construction.*

*Karaichchi Scheme, Northern Province.*—During the financial year ended September 30, 1917, a sum of Rs. 147,943·58 was expended, as against Rs. 110,111·16 during the previous year. The following are the chief items upon which work was carried out during the twelve months ended September 30, 1917:—

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Earthwork in main dam | Cubes | 17,715 | Excavation at spill fall No. 1 | Cubes | 3,226 |
| Earthwork in 10 to 1 slope, main dam | ,, | 86 | Concrete at spill fall No. 1 | ,, | 140 |
| Excavation in river bed | ,, | 3,131 | Excavation at spill fall No. 3 | ,, | 1,363 |
| Earthwork in filling river bottom under main dam | ,, | 2,985 | Excavation in foundation, main channel head sluice | ,, | 3,939 |
| Excavation of spillway | ,, | 16,881 | Clay puddle, main channel head sluice | ,, | 141 |
| Excavation in inlet channel | ,, | 462 | Concrete in cut off wall, main dam | ,, | 13·21 |
| Concrete in head sluice | ,, | 15·88 | Earthwork on service road | ,, | 2,091 |
| Dry stone masonry in head sluice | ,, | 13·33 | Jungle clearing, main dam | Acres | 8 |

The large and difficult excavation for spillway fall No. 1 was completed, and the main vertical spill wall, top apron floor, and wings finished. The bed of the river at the crossing was opened up and the puddle wall completed satisfactorily—a matter of some difficulty. The spill excavation made considerable progress.

*Giant's Tank, Northern Province.*—The gauging weir in the inlet channel to this tank was raised 3 feet, in order to convert it into a clear over-fall weir to simplify gauging.

*Nuwarawewa, North-Central Province.*—The channel from the low-level sluice was diverted for half a mile, resulting in an improvement of the supply to the fields below. A line of 12-inch concrete pipes about 150 feet in length laid to convey this supply under an embankment failed, owing to the growth of small shell fish on the inside of the pipes, which reduced their discharging capacity by 50 per cent.

*Maha Iluppallama Tank, North-Central Province.*—The right bank channel under this tank was cleared and put in order. A concrete spill 13 feet wide was built, and a concrete trough with a span of 26 feet was constructed to take the place of an old wooden trough which had disappeared.

*Quarters.*—Quarters for a draughtsman and for a clerk were built in Anuradhapura. Quarters for the Guardian at Sangilikanadarawa were built; the usual type building was reduced in size, and all sun-dried brickwork was eliminated in favour of burnt brick, which, it is hoped, will result in a saving in maintenance costs.

*Maintenance.*

All works have been maintained up to a fair standard.

*Kalawewa Scheme, North-Central Province.*—The Balaluwewa channel was improved by the reconstruction of regulators and iron trough, and a marked improvement has been made in the jungle clearing in the tank and Yoda-ela bund.

*Nachchaduwa Tank, North-Central Province.*—The chief improvement was the draining of the toe of the bund and the reduction of the size and depth of the swamps near by.

*Mahamadawachchiya Tank, North-Central Province.*—The chief-improvement was the draining of the swamp along the toe of the bund; this has been drained almost dry. A regulator on the Mahamadawachchiya main channel was obviously in the wrong place; it has been reconstructed in the proper place, with the result that water is more accessible to the fields, and ten very dilapidated wooden troughs have been dispensed with.

*Sangilikanadarawa Tank, North-Central Province.*—A drain was cut along the toe of the bund of the channel defining the reservation and improving the stability of the tank.

*City Tanks, North-Central Province.*—The channels under these tanks were improved; five regulators were rebuilt to a better design.

*Giant's Tank, Northern Province.*—This tank was efficiently maintained; a long length of the bund was widened and strengthened. The channels, 58½ miles in length, were cleared of silt, and their bunds improved into proper inspection paths as far as possible. Good wide roads were cleared leading from the main road to the gauging weir, the head sluice, and the tekkam.

*Dry-aru Tank, Northern Province.*—This tank was properly maintained, and the drain at the toe somewhat improved.

*Hydrographic Data.*—Many additions have been made to the data, but much work remains to be done. The water issue and control reports on Minneriya, Sangilikanadarawa, and Mahamadawachchiya have been rewritten and brought up to date. The report on Giant's tank is practically complete.

*Cultivation.*

Cultivation in general has been successful during 1917; no shortage of water was experienced for any long period.

*Giant's Tank, Northern Province.*—The cultivation of paddy under this tank was unrestricted for kalapokam, and about 6,886 acres were cultivated in the fields and 704 acres in tank beds; the yield for the former was about 8 to 1, and for the latter about 15 to 1. In addition, 870 acres were cultivated for sirupokam. Cultivation was restricted to as few tanks as possible, viz., thirty-six tanks selected on account of their position and capacity, in order to use the available water as economically as possible; owing to a severe attack on the crops made by caterpillars, the yield was only 5 to 1. 76 acres were cultivated in tobacco; this is quite an important crop, and was very successful this year. Cultivation meetings were held, and tended largely to the success of the cultivation.

## II.—BATTICALOA DIVISION.

Mr. C. C. Harward, A.M.I.C.E.

*Surveys and Investigations.*

*Unnichchai Left Bank Channel Scheme.*—8½ miles of branch channels and 14 miles of distributaries were surveyed and marked out on the ground by concrete landmarks. A complete list of private lands under these channels has been made, and the conditions under which these lands have been cultivated in the past were investigated.

*Pattipola-aru Extension Scheme.*—A contour survey was made of the land below the Valattapiddi bund, in order to design a proper scheme for draining the swampy ground at the toe of the bund to prevent slips.

*Chadayantalawa Tank.*—A survey was made to investigate a proposal for the construction of an anicut below the tank.

The following minor surveys were carried out:—

Surveys for hydrographic data.
Survey of Vil-aru (to investigate possibility of clearing channel).
Checking concrete bench marks.
Survey to investigate possibility of draining flooded lands near Akkaraippattu.
Preliminary surveys under Valattapiddi bund.
Survey for drainage under Tumpankeni bund.
Survey of 100-acre block at Lahugala.
Survey for drainage under Panama bund.
Survey of Kalmunai office site.
Survey of Mankalamadu Kandam (Rukam scheme).
Survey to connect Unnichchai contour block to trigonometrical station.
Contour survey of Tumpankeni tank.

*Construction.*

*Unnichchai Scheme.*—The tank filled to temporary spill level in January. Early in February the water rose to 2 feet 9 inches over the spills. As had been foreseen, serious erosion took place below the right bank spill, and steps were at once taken to put in hand works of protection, which formed the main item of construction during the year. The quantities of work done were as follows:—

*Right Bank Spill Protection Works.*

3,500 cubes excavation (mainly soft rock).
132 cubes concrete.
38 cubes Winget blocks constructed.
13 cubes Winget block masonry laid.
34 cubes special flooring masonry laid.
583 cubes concrete metal broken and transported to site.
190 cubes rubble broken.

*Concrete Flood Regulator Spill Wall and Downstream Retaining Wall below Left Bank Sluice.*—Masonry work completed, except for bridge superstructure over one bay. 617 cubes earthwork; 88 cubes concrete.

*Vakaneri Scheme.*—213 cubes of rubble were deposited to protect the main bund from erosion by wave action.

*Pattipola-aru Extension Scheme.*—Work on the upstream floor of the Madugaha-ela anicut could not be completed, owing to persistent rains causing floods in the river. The quantities of work done are as follows :—

*Madugaha-ela Anicut.*—32 cubes puddle; 7 cubes rubble masonry; 1 cube random rubble masonry.
*Kondavaddavan Inlet Channel.*—70 cubes rock excavation; 520 cubes earthwork.

### *Maintenance.*

The maintenance of the works was carried out as well as possible with the funds available. Special maintenance work done was :—

*Vakaneri Scheme.*—Materials were prepared for the repair of footbridge and regulator over the Santiya-aru.

*Unnichchai Scheme.*—The reservation at the outer toe of the main bund was cleared and demarcated by concrete posts.

*Pattipola-aru Extension Scheme.*—A portion of the toe of the main bund of Kondavaddavan tank, which was in a dangerous condition of saturation, was made safe by rubble-filled drains. The work of draining the swampy ground at the toe of the Valattapiddi tank bund was commenced, and good progress was made during the year.

*Pattipola-aru Scheme.*—Extensive protection work against scour of the right bank of the river below Kaliyodai anicut was carried out. The quantities are given below :—

| | |
|---|---|
| 9 cubes concrete (in toe wall). | 18 cubes excavation. |
| 40 cubes hammer-dressed pitching. | 94 cubes earth filling. |
| 40 cubes rubble. | |

*Panama Tank.*—A portion of the main bund, in which a dangerous slip occurred during last wet season, was dealt with by rebuilding with a sound puddle core on a new and straighter line.

### *Cultivation.*

The crop returns for the year show an increase over the previous year, the total area reaped in the division being 42,991 acres, as against 38,535 acres in 1916. Unseasonable floods caused a certain amount of damage to the crops early in the year, and some land had to be re-sown owing to the seed being washed out or the young crop destroyed; but second crops were granted wherever possible, from which good results were obtained. Further unseasonable floods later in the year damaged a portion of the low-lying lands in Karavakū division, when the crops were nearly ready for reaping.

## III.—TRINCOMALEE DIVISION.

Mr. J. H. Fraser.

### *Surveys and Investigations.*

*Kantalai Extension Scheme.*—Two Irrigation Sub-Inspectors were employed on these surveys, and fair progress was made; the area mapped out was completely contoured, and the right bank channel traced and line marked on the ground by concrete pegs and blocks. The amount spent was Rs. 3,122·48, and the principal items of work done were :—8,900 acres contour survey; 23 miles lines cut and levelled; 17¼ miles channel traced, not including deviations.

*Allai Extension Scheme.*—The left bank channel has been traced and marked on the ground for 12 miles. Gaugings were continued at the Verukal loop, and show that the water supply was more than sufficient for the proposed Allai extension scheme. The usual telegrams intimating when the Mahaweliganga was in flood were received from Peradeniya.

The following minor surveys under the scheme were carried out :—Survey of the Verukal loop; survey of stream crossings, Kallaru road; extension of flood bund through Mutur village; fixing bench marks on flood bund line.

*Periyakulam.*—A minor survey of the road to the tank was made.

*De Muralt Pitching.*—The experimental De Muralt pitching laid in Trincomalee harbour was maintained in good order at a cost of Rs. 26·51.

### *Construction.*

No construction work was done during the year.

### *Maintenance.*

The major works were maintained at a total cost of Rs. 6,182·10. Tamblegam agricultural road was maintained in fair order at a cost of Rs. 564·65.

The following special repairs were done :—

*Allai Scheme.*—The breach in Kallaru canal at the Velli-aru was repaired at a cost of Rs. 346·35. The sides of the Mutur channel are much damaged by buffaloes and cattle, and to obviate this six wooden bridges were erected at well-known crossing places; buffaloes found straying are now being seized, and it is hoped that the damage will cease.

*Kantalai Tank.*—Two of the large scours on the downstream side of the bund were filled in and the slopes turfed.

### *Village Works.*

Considering the small amount of time the Irrigation Inspectors were able to devote to village tanks the progress was good.

*Cultivation.*

The total area cultivated was 6,585 acres, and the total area reaped was 6,246. The year shows a decided improvement over last year in the area cultivated, the amount of water used, and the yield of the paddy; this is partly due to careful and strict supervision and to favourable weather. An effort was made to obtain the duty of water under Kantalai tank. Gaugings showed that approximately 6½ feet of water were used per acre. The following table shows, however, that a considerable saving in water was made this year :—

| | 1913. Ft. in. | 1914. Ft. in. | 1915. Ft. in. | 1916. Ft. in. | 1917. Ft. in. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Head of water at commencement of cultivation | 25 2 | 24 9 | 25 3 | 14 9 | 25 6 |
| Head at finish | 12 3 | 8 0 | 12 1 | 9 2 | 16 4 |
| Head used | 12 11 | 16 9 | 13 2 | 5 7 | 9 2 |
| Area cultivated, in acres | 2,965 | 3,117 | 2,973 | 668 | 3,328 |

## IV.—SOUTHERN DIVISION.

Mr. C. Zanetti (Acting).

*Surveys and Investigations.*

*Kirindi-oya Right Bank Scheme, Southern Province.*—Certain alterations in the alignments of the channels having been completed, the concrete reservation blocks were fixed, and the Surveyor-General is now blocking out for sale the land in the first zone. Fifty per cent. of the land will be divided into blocks 10 acres in area, and the other half into blocks of about 5 acres and under.

*Kirindi-oya Left Bank Scheme, Southern Province.*—Surveys for improvements to the Yodawewa channels were made.

*Walawe Right Bank Scheme, Southern Province.*—Surveys for improvements to the Walawe estate channels were made.

*Walawe Left Bank Scheme, Southern Province.*—The expenditure on surveys during the financial year was Rs. 1,836·70. Works in connection with the surveys were completed early in the year.

*Kirama Tank, Southern Province.*—A contour of the tank and survey of the channel were completed at a cost of Rs. 193·84.

*Urubokka Scheme, Southern Province.*—Concrete blocks were fixed and trial pits dug at the proposed anicuts at a cost of Rs. 67·42.

*Weligama Flood Outlet Scheme, Southern Province.*—Surveys and investigations have proceeded during the whole of the year. Gauging and velocity stations have been established, and it is hoped to obtain accurate readings and records during the next floods. Rs. 293 was spent on the surveys during the year.

*Dandeniya Tank, Southern Province.*—Minor surveys were carried out to locate encroachments, with the result that several lots were reclaimed and leased out to the villagers.

*Construction.*

*Kirindi-oya Right Bank Scheme, Southern Province.*—The principal item of work done on the scheme during the year was the completion of all the masonry work to the Yodakandiya main spill. The northern natural spill was completed and the bund finally closed. The work on the distributary and subsidiary channels to serve the land of the first zone to be offered for sale is practically complete, except for the gauge outlet sluices. The following are the principal items of work done on this scheme during the calendar year at a total cost of Rs. 9,199·25 :—

*Yodakandiya Main Spill.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Excavation | Cubes | 321·64 |
| Puddle | ,, | 10·25 |
| Concrete in gear house | ,, | 8·44 |
| 9-inch pitching in cement on side slopes | Squares | 2·18 |
| Coursed masonry in cement in forebay abutments | Cubes | 4·40 |
| Reinforced concrete in gear house | Cubic feet | 0·30 |
| Cement concrete, and masonry in cement, in floors and falls | Cubes | 8·64 |
| Tipped rubble | Cubes | 30·20 |

*Northern Spills.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Excavation | Cubes | 77 |
| *Distribution Channel No. 1 and Subsidiary.* | | |
| Jungle clearing | Acres | 3·43 |
| Excavation and banking | Cubes | 1,476 |
| *Distribution Channels Nos. 2 and 3, and Subsidiary to No. 3.* | | |
| Excavation | Cubes | 60 |
| *Yodakandiya Bund.* | | |
| Earthwork in banking | Cubes | 1,267 |

*Walawe Right Bank Scheme, Southern Province.*—Two measuring weirs were constructed and placed on channels to verify the accuracy of the figures of discharge from the Kennedy gauge outlets. The cost of constructing and erecting the weirs was Rs. 180. Observations started on December 9.

*Urubokka Scheme, Southern Province.*—A combined masonry spill and sluice for Etunnewalawewa was constructed; cost Rs. 1,109·63.

*Embilipitiya Tank, Province of Sabaragamuwa.*—A small dry rubble spill was constructed at a cost of Rs. 156·74.

*Uggalkaltota Anicut and Channel, Province of Sabaragamuwa.*—A portion of the channel fall was rebuilt at a cost of Rs. 341·02.

The following works were also taken in hand and completed during the year :—

Extension of the Divisional Engineer's office at Tangalla; cost Rs. 2,771·32.

Construction of Guardian's bungalow at Udukiriwila, Southern Province; cost Rs. 2,220.

Erection of a barbed wire fence round the Subdivisional Officer's bungalow, Wiraketiya, Southern Province; cost Rs. 277·35.

*Maintenance.*

The major works in this division have been maintained in as good order as possible.

*Kirindi-oya Right Bank Scheme, Southern Province.*—The Pannagamuwa tank, the intake channel, and all the completed works of the Yodakandiya tank have been maintained in efficient order. The damage to the channels by elephants continues to be considerable.

Scarcity of labour was experienced in the Hambantota Subdivision, especially in the closing of the Pettiyal-aru breach, where high rates had to be paid to complete the work before the rainy season. There was also a scarcity of labour for the "close season" works on channels.

*Kirindi-oya Left Bank Scheme, Southern Province.*—Debarawewa, Tissawewa, and Yodawewa works have been kept in good order. Five type regulators were built on the western branch, Akurugoda low-level channel, and on Kachcherigama channel, Tissa, to replace the old ones, which collapsed owing to faulty design. A large quantity of silt was scoured out, as usual, at the Ellagala anicut silt gates and the Tammann-aar regulator. Besides this, the following quantities of silt were removed from the various channels during the "close season" between yala and maha :—

| | Cubes. | | Cubes. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Ellagala main channel .. .. | 601 | Yodawewa low-level channel .. | 489 |
| Akurugoda low-level channel .. | 161 | Dabarawewa Mutiama low-level channel .. | 40 |
| Kachcherigama channel with branches .. | 420 | | |
| Akurugoda high-level channel .. | 54 | Total .. | 1,765 |

*Walawe Right Bank Scheme, Southern Province.*—This scheme has been maintained in order. Large quantities of silt were scoured out through the silt gates of the anicut and the Barawakumbuktota spill, and 2,048 cubes of silt were removed from the channels.

*Hingurewewa, Province of Sabaragamuwa.*—This tank breached during heavy floods in March, 1917. As the restoration would involve a large outlay while the revenue from the lands under the tank is small, it has been decided not to restore it, but to grant the proprietors lands under the Hinguru-ara scheme.

It is very difficult to get labour in the Godakawela Subdivision, Province of Sabaragamuwa, and skilled labour especially cannot be had, except for very high wages.

*Cultivation.*

*Hambantota Subdivision.*—The maha crops for 1916–17 were very successfully grown under the Kirindi-oya scheme, but unfortunately wet weather was experienced at the time of reaping, and consequently the return was reduced by nearly 3 per cent. Further, the value of the lower grade paddy obtained did not fetch more than Rs. 9 per amunam (or Re. 1·50 per bushel), in comparison to Rs. 14 last year.

The cultivation under Walawe scheme shows a slight increase in comparison to last year, but the average return was not so satisfactory, owing to excessive rain at the time of reaping the maha crop, as in the case of the Kirindi-oya scheme. 4,076 acres were sown and reaped for maha, 1916–17, which gave a yield of about 74,722 bushels, worth about Rs. 149,500. 3,755 acres were sown and reaped for yala, which gave a yield of 71,695 bushels, worth about Rs. 14,400. There was no shortage of water during the year. Fly troubles have almost disappeared in this district. There is a general improvement in the cultivation of lands and upkeep of field channels by the cultivators.

The crop returns for maha and yala in the Tangalla Subdivision were very fair, the yield being estimated at eleven-fold. The cultivation rules in force in this subdivision require much improvement.

The crops raised and the extents cultivated in Matara Subdivision are reported to have been normal.

The more remote schemes in Godakawela Subdivision do not show any improvement on the previous year, but there is a slight increase in cultivation under those schemes which are in the vicinity of the populated districts. About 1,350 acres were cultivated under six of the principal schemes, while only 275 acres are reported to have been cultivated under all the other major works of the subdivision. The returns as reported are poor, being between seven- and ten-fold only.

## V.—WESTERN DIVISION.

Mr. O. W. Henman, A.M.I.C.E.

*Surveys and Investigations.*

*Deduru-oya Scheme, North-Western Province.*—The hydrographic data of this scheme have been reviewed and checked, and diagrams prepared with a view to an extension, if possible, of the area benefited ; new longitudinal sections were obtained of the Uyangalla and Tambagalla channels.

*Maha Uswewa, North-Western Province.*—Preliminary investigations concerning the full supply contour for storage capacity of this tank were made, and a contour survey of the irrigable area was commenced, and is now in progress.

*Diyatura Anicut Scheme, North-Western Province.*—Gaugings were continued, but the information already obtained indicates that it is very doubtful whether sufficient water can be obtained to open up any additional land.

Local surveys were carried out of the Kospotu-oya anicut headworks for construction purposes, and of the Kadupitiya-oya in connection with the repair of Tinipiti anicut.

Restoration surveys of the following village tanks in the North-Western Province were carried out during the year :—Nagaha, Munamalgaswewa, Galkadawala, and Pambala.

*Construction.*

*Kospotu-oya Anicut Improvements, North-Western Province.*—This work, which was again much delayed by frequent floods, was completed during the year. The channel was re-graded and three new regulators constructed. The work done included—

| | Cubes. |
|---|---|
| Masonry .. .. .. .. | 136 |
| Earthwork, &c. .. .. .. .. | 926 |

The total expenditure during the financial year was Rs. 13,427·05.

*Tabbowa Scheme, North-Western Province.*—No construction funds were voted for this work during 1917, but the work previously done, and the roads, buildings, and plant were kept in as good order as possible at a cost of Rs. 1,538·03.

*Maintenance.*

The major works in the division were maintained as well as funds would permit, and are in fair order. Total expenditure was Rs. 17,966·58.

*Magallawewa, North-Western Province.*—Two new distribution gates were built under this tank.

*Galgamuwa Tank, North-Western Province.*—Part of the bund of this tank was raised 3 feet, to bring it to a more uniform height and section.

*Tinipitiwewa, North-Western Province.*—The bund was raised in several places to bring it to uniform height. A special estimate of Rs. 3,000 was sanctioned for urgent repairs to Tinipiti anicut, which was damaged by floods in November, 1916. 200 cubes of rubble were collected on the site, but before any of it was deposited, an unexpected flood occurred, which stopped the work and caused further damage, which led to the destruction of five bays of the anicut.

*Deduru-oya Scheme, North-Western Province.*—The channels under this scheme were, generally speaking, maintained in fair order.

A special sum of Rs. 500 was expended towards the end of the year in the supply of rubble for bund protection to Batalagoda tank.

*Nikatu-ela, Western Province.*—Special repairs were carried out to the sluice of this ela at a cost of Rs. 630·75.

*Kotugoda Anicut, Western Province.*—Special repairs were carried out to this anicut at a cost of Rs. 322·50.

*Village Works.*

Rs. 1,068·10 was expended during the year in the manufacture of cement concrete pipes and blocks at Nikaweratiya, and these were distributed for village and small tanks.

Rs. 1,497·54 was expended in general repairs to various restored village tanks in the North-Western Province.

*Cultivation.*

Cultivation in general under the major works was successful.

## VI.—CENTRAL DIVISION.

Mr. O. W. Henman, A.M.I.C.E.

*Surveys and Investigations.*

*Taldena-ela, Province of Uva.*—A new survey and level traverse has been commenced of the ela as a preliminary to an investigation of the distribution system.

Small surveys and investigations were carried out during the year on the following works in the Province of Uva:—Radunna, Amunawewa, Katakala-ela, Sudapanawila-ela, Hewan Arawa tank, Yapamme-ela, and various small village works.

*Nalanda-oya Scheme.*—A contour survey was made of the proposed Nalanda dam site.

*Waduwawela-ela, Central Province.*—A survey of this ela was put in hand.

Readings of the Nalanda-oya gauge weir in Matale District and the Mahaweli-ganga gauge at Peradeniya have been recorded during the year.

*Construction.*

*Badulupitiya-ela, Province of Uva.*—The improvements to the existing anicut and ela are now completed.

*Mawela-ela, Hingurugamuwa-ela, and Uma-ela, Province of Uva.*—New retaining walls were constructed at a cost of Rs. 1,281·07.

*Maintenance.*

The major works have been maintained in fair order, and some improvements have been effected.

*Gal-oya, Province of Uva.*—The special work of the raising of the left bank channel bund was completed this year.

*Mulhal-ela and Ma-ela, Central Province.*—Three new storm water spills were provided along these elas.

*Lamasuriyagama Anicut, Central Province.*—The left abutment of this anicut was extended.

The maintenance cost of the works in the Central Division amounted to Rs. 9,896·73.

*Village Works.*

Rs. 2,464·74 was expended on the control and maintenance of village works in the Central Division during the year, chiefly, as regards the Province of Uva, in the payment of irrigation overseers and patrols who have their respective districts to visit, and in which they supervise the annual earthwork and repairs.

An Irrigation Sub-Inspector was appointed to look after the village works in charge of the Government Agent, Province of Uva; it is hoped that considerable improvement may be effected in their condition and utility.

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43. A limited number of copies of this report will be bound together with the following statements; those marked B are included in the Ceylon Blue Book:—

B Expenditure on surveys.
B Expenditure on construction.
B Expenditure on maintenance.
B Expenditure on village works.
B Expenditure, miscellaneous.
B Summary of year's expenditure.
Areas of paddy cultivated.
Labour and fine money, village works.
Restored village tanks.

Trincomalee, February 26, 1918.

C. F. S. BAKER, M.I.C.E.,
Acting Director of Irrigation.

# MINES.

## REPORT OF THE INSPECTOR OF MINES FOR 1917.

*Staff.*—The normal staff of the Department worked throughout the year. It consists of the Inspector of Mines, the Assistant Inspector, and one clerk.

*Inspection.*—The Inspector of Mines was away from headquarters for 193 nights and travelled 7,532 miles, and the Assistant was away for 171 nights and travelled 9,414 miles. Most of the travelling was in connection with the inquiry into accidents and court cases, and some of it in accompanying the Government Agents in connection with the granting of mining leases on Crown lands under a new General Order, with a view to increasing the output of plumbago. All the districts were gone through twice during the year, and as many of the mines inspected as possible.

*General.*—There were 3,264 declarations sent in to open and work new mines and to resume work in old mines during the year, as compared with 6,572 for 1916. The number of mines reported to be working at the end of the year was 764, as compared with 2,881 at the end of 1916; and at the same time there were 16,068 men employed, as compared with 22,144 at the end of 1916.

In the latter half of the year 1915 the plumbago-mining industry became very active, after a period of stagnation for about a year, owing to restriction on export, and this activity continued throughout 1916, which proved to be a record year, both for value and quantity of plumbago exported, the total quantity exported being 33,410 tons, and its value Rs. 22,494,999, working out at Rs. 673 a ton.

The year 1917 started in the same way, and there was every promise of another good year, the demand being great, and the Imperial Government having asked that efforts be made to increase the output of 1916 by 9,000 tons. To meet this, the local Government, on a suggestion of the Industrial Commission, offered to give grants to mine on Crown lands, with a view to discovering new deposits of plumbago. This opportunity was utilized to some extent, but, owing to some difficulty in working the General Order as it was framed, was not carried very far; it is, however, expected to be worked in the future. At the beginning of the year there was a great demand, and high prices were realized, but the export was somewhat hampered by the difficulties of freight. Some of the best quality was sold at over Rs. 1,600 a ton, and during the first six months 13,000 tons, to the value of over Rs. 12,000,000, were exported, but during the second half of the year the value fell considerably, to Rs. 8,000,000 for 13,164 tons. In comparing these values with normal years, it must be remembered that the very high freight charges have practically excluded the inferior grades, and sales were limited to good quality of plumbago only. Towards the end of the year the demand for plumbago practically ceased, and there were no sales at all. As a consequence, a great number of the smaller mines ceased to work. The majority of such mines are worked by men of small means with a labour force of eight to twenty men, and they depend entirely on an immediate sale of their plumbago; thus any rise or fall in the demand quickly affects them, and the closing down or opening up of these mines does not involve any great expense. Most of the larger mines are continuing work, in the hope of early revival, and there must be fairly good stocks accumulating. At the end of the first half of the year there were 1,288 mines at work, employing 19,912 men at the mines, and giving an approximate output of 2,367 tons a month. At the end of the year 764 mines were at work, employing 15,379 men, and yielding approximately 2,160 tons a month. These output returns are extracted from the half-yearly reports, and though not to be depended on, are found to correspond fairly well with the export returns for the year. From them it is shown that the monthly output of the Southern Province fell from 953 tons a month during the first half of the year to 421 tons a month for the second half. Most of the mines in this Province are small ones. There was an increase of 58 tons a month in the North-Western Province, of 92 tons a month in the Western Province, and of 155 tons a month in the Province of Sabaragamuwa; whilst the Central Province shows a drop of 28 tons a month.

Several large mines were given up during the year as being practically worked out; but, on the other hand, several mines that were abandoned years ago were re-started, and a lot of plumbago was taken out. Though a good many mines were opened in new villages, there has not yet been any valuable new deposits found, but the exploitation of Crown lands may give good results.

The explanation for there being no demand or sale for Ceylon plumbago seems a mystery. The largest buyers are the Americans, and it may be that they have accumulated sufficient stocks to enable them to await their own time, and to impose their own terms, or they may be getting their supply from some other place, such as Madagascar.

The output of plumbago is entirely dependent on the demand for it and the prices ruling. With a revival of these there is every possibility of Ceylon being able to supply 30,000 tons a year for some years to come.

The quantity of machinery used in mines is steadily increasing, and this enables work to be done to greater depth, and also allows mines that were formerly abandoned to be re-opened. The industry at present is in a bad way, and nothing can be done for it till such time as the market for plumbago improves, then opportunities should be given for exploiting new lands, with a view to finding new deposits to take the place of the present mines that are becoming exhausted.

During the year there was the usual mining for gems, but there was no mining for mica or any other material, except some experiments for monazite carried out by the Mineralogical Department.

It is to be regretted that the several mines worked by the Europeans are not very promising. The Medapola mine did not get through to their own workings, and what they found in the Pahalapola veins was not considered good enough to work at present, so it is sublet, and is being worked by hand labour. The Laxapana mines are still working, but no new ground has been found, and they are taking out the pillars, and will finish in about two years at the present rate. Morankanda mines are working in a small way, but they also appear to be nearly worked out. Machinery for pumping, winding, and ventilating was in use at fifty mines.

Eighty-seven accidents occurred during the year, resulting in the death of 42 persons and injury to 76. This is a very serious and large increase on any other year, the explanation being the employment of men unskilled in mining, due to the increased demand for labour. A description of each accident that occurred is given under the respective Provinces.

## PROVINCES.

### (1) *Western Province.*

There were 193 mines registered as working at the end of the year, the number of men reported as working being 5,611. The number of new mines registered was 598. Machinery was used in 23 mines. Twenty-six accidents occurred, resulting in the death of 7 persons and injury to 27. The following is a description of the accidents :—

(1) At Bogahahena, Migahatenna, two men were injured by the explosion of a miss-fire dynamite that was in the débris, and had been blown out by another charge. (2) At Rukmalgaha, Pelawatta, a man was slightly injured by a fall of stone at the face of the tunnel. (3) At Botalemanana a man was slightly injured by the fall of a piece of plumbago. (4) At the same mine a man was killed by a fall of roof. It was after blasting, and he went to pull the loose stones. (5) At Atigala a man was slightly injured by a piece of wood falling on him whilst he was attending to the pump in the shaft. (6) At Boraluketiya one man was killed and one injured by a fall of roof as they were engaged in removing the rock. (7) At Kudumirissa a man was slightly injured by the fall of a piece of rock. (8) At Botalemanana a man let a stone fall out of his hand on to his foot, and was slightly injured. (9) At Botalemanana a man fell from a plank on which he was standing, and was slightly injured. (10) At Kewitiyagala a man was injured by falling from a platform. (11) At Botalemanana a man was killed by falling out of the bucket when being raised to the surface. (12) At Mananagodella a man slipped from a plank, fell into the pit, and was injured. (13) At Kalatigampola a man was injured by slipping from the stage into the pit. (14) At Botalemanana a man was slightly injured by falling when walking along the tunnel. (15) At Migoda a man was killed by falling out of the bucket when coming to the surface. (16) At Botalemanana a man was injured by falling out of the bucket. (17) At the same mine a man was injured by falling from the roof of the boiler shed. (18) At Botale a man fell into the pit from the surface, and was killed. (19) At Kahawala a boy tried to go into the pit and fell, and was injured. (20) At Ridiwita a man was slightly injured by stumbling over a heap of rock. (21) At Atigala one man died and one was injured as the result of an accumulation of gas being ignited. It had accumulated in a small cavity below where they were working, and they holed into it. (22) At Himbutamulla two men were working at the face of the tunnel which was being driven from the airshaft towards the mine which is being worked to improve the ventilation, and they holed into an old tunnel which contained gas. It ignited, and both were injured; one subsequently died. (23) At Kirantidiya a man was slightly injured by the handle of the winch hitting his face. (24) At Kudumirissa a man went to sleep near the trolly line, and was slightly injured by the trolly striking his leg. (25) At Botalemanana a man was slightly injured by hitting himself on the head with a hammer. (26) At Panangalawatta five men were injured by the winch handle being flung back on them, owing to extra weight being suddenly added to the descending bucket.

### (2) *Central Province.*

There were 26 mines registered as working at the end of the year, and the number of men reported as working was 513. The number of new mines registered was 74. Machinery was being used in 2 mines. Four accidents occurred, resulting in injury to 4 persons. The following is a description of the accidents that occurred :—

(1) At Morankanda a man slipped and fell 6 feet, and was slightly injured. (2) At the same mine a man slightly injured his thumb. (3) At Warella a man slipped from a plank, and was slightly injured. (4) At Haragama a man was slightly injured by rolling a rock on to his finger.

### (3) *Southern Province.*

There were 306 mines registered as working at the end of the year, and the number of men reported as working was 3,246. The number of new mines registered was 1,919. Machinery was reported as in use at 9 mines. The majority of the mines in this Province are small, and it is specially affected by fluctuations in the market. Sixteen accidents occurred, resulting in the death of 12 persons and injury to 15. The following is a description of the accidents that occurred :—

(1) At Hegoda a man working at the face of the tunnel holed into an unknown working, and was killed by the rush of water and mud. (2) At Godaduwa a man was injured by a fall of loose stone. (3) At Tiranagama a man at the surface fell into the pit, 16 fathoms deep, and escaped with slight injuries. (4) At Padillikokmaduwa a man was working in the pit when it caved in, and he was buried. The pit was not properly timbered, and the owner was prosecuted and fined Rs. 50. The body was recovered after some hours. (5) At Ahangama two men were slightly burnt by gas, as the result of holing into an old tunnel. (6) At Ampegama a man was slightly injured by the bucket hitting against him. (7) At Alutwala an old tunnel was holed into, and the accumulation of gas ignited, with the result that two men were killed and one injured. (8) At Pedinoruwa a man was killed by a piece of timber, dislodged by the ascending bucket, falling on to him in the pit. (9) At Kapuhenpola three men were buried alive by

the caving in of the pit near the bottom. It was not found possible to recover the bodies without great risk of losing other lives. The pit was 17 fathoms deep, and in loose dangerous ground. Mining was stopped on this land. (10) At Kalaha one man when descending into the pit fell on to the top of another man; both fell to the bottom, one being killed and the other injured. (11) At Panangala one man was killed and one injured by the breaking of a rope. (12) At Kottawa a man fell into the pit, and was injured. (13) At Kalupe an old tunnel was pierced. It contained an accumulation of gas, which ignited, with the result that three men were burnt. (14) At Higgoda two men were killed and one injured by the ignition of gas in a cavity just below the tunnel in which they were working. (15) At Pitigala a man received slight injuries by a stone rolling on to his leg. (16) At Panangala a man was slightly injured by the pipe he was fixing slipping down.

(4) *North-Western Province.*

There were 43 mines registered as working at the end of the year, and the number of men reported as working was 2,424. The number of new mines registered was 97. Machinery was in use at 5 mines. Kahatagaha mine at Maduragoda has been developed into a very good mine, and has an average output of about 140 tons a month. Thirteen accidents occurred, resulting in the death of 7 persons and injury to 11. The following is a description of the accidents that occurred :—

(1) At Walakatahena a man slipped from the ladder, and was killed. (2) At Kahatagaha a man was killed by falling from the ladder. (3) At Welanrupe one man fell from the ladder on to the top of another, killing him, and injuring himself. (4) At Pusweldarana a miss-fire dynamite exploded at the pit bottom whilst men were removing the débris, and one man was killed and three injured. (5) At Tibbotukanatta a man was killed by the careless tamping of a charge of gunpowder. (6) At Kahatagaha a man was slightly injured at the surface. (7) At Pusweldarana the explosion of a miss-fire dynamite resulted in the death of one man and injury to another. (8) At Bemmulla a man was injured by attempting to withdraw a miss-fire dynamite. (9) At Vihare a man fell from the ladder, and was injured. (10) At Millagaha a man was injured by the fall of a loose bit of stone. (11) At Bemmulla a man was killed by falling from a ladder. (12) At Dehigaha a man was injured by a piece of rock falling from the bucket. (13) At Kahatagaha a man was injured by falling from a ladder.

(5) *Province of Sabaragamuwa.*

There were 194 mines registered as working at the end of the year, and the number of men reported as working was 4,254. The number of new mines registered was 568. Machinery was in use at 11 mines. Twenty-eight accidents occurred, resulting in the death of 17 persons and injury to 21. The following is a description of the accidents that occurred :—

(1) At Mapitigama a man was working at the pit bottom, and was injured by allowing the descending bucket to strike against him. (2) At Rambutangaha two tunnels were being driven to meet, the distance between not being known. Blasting was done at one side, which blew some rock off the other side, and one man was injured. (3) At Rukattanagaha a man was injured by falling from the timbers. (4) At Maha Bogala a man received fatal injuries whilst trying to repair a defective steam valve with the steam turned on; he was scalded by the escaping steam. (5) At Medapola two men died and one was injured as the result of careless handling of gelignite. One man was carrying gelignite in one hand and a lighted candle in the other, and managed to ignite the gelignite; he threw it down on the ground, and they tried to blow it out, and inhaled the poisonous fumes, with the result above stated. (6) At Gedumbagaha a man committed suicide in his hut by means of a detonator. (7) At Kuttikanda a man was killed by falling into the pit. (8) At Medagoda a man, whilst sitting carelessly on a plank, fell off, and was injured. (9) At Medagoda a man was injured by the fall of loose rock. (10) At Maha Bogala a man was injured by the fall of loose rock from the roof. (11) At Karandana a man was injured by falling out of the bucket. (12) At Pahalapola a man was killed by falling off a ladder. (13) At Kuttikanda a man failed to clear out during blasting, owing to his being asleep, and he was injured. (14) At Medagoda a man was injured through careless handling of a detonator. (15) At Maha Bogala a man carelessly stepped out of the bucket into the pit, and was killed. (16) At Wallagala, owing to faulty fuse, a charge prematurely exploded, and a man was injured. (17) At Delgoda two men were seriously injured by the giving way of a temporary platform on which they were standing to repair the air pipes. (18) At Minnana six men were killed and one injured by the explosion of a boiler. It was found afterwards that the boiler was faulty, but there was not sufficient evidence to bring the blame home to any one, except that the manager was prosecuted for having used the boiler without a certificate, and he was convicted and given the maximum fine. (19) At Dumbara a man was killed by exploding a miss-fire dynamite. (20) At Kukulagama a man was slightly injured when moving some stones at the surface. (21) At Mawarella a clerk injured himself by falling on to a piece of sharp timber at the surface. (22) At Kuttikanda a man was injured by careless handling of a charge of dynamite and causing it to explode. (23) At Tumbage a man was slightly injured by the fall of a loose piece of stone. (24) At Kurukohotenna a man, working at the bottom of the pit, allowed the bucket to descend on to his head, and was killed. (25) At Arukgamana a man was injured at the surface by a piece of wood falling on him. (26) At Medapola two men were killed as a result of boring on to a miss-fire charge of dynamite. (27) At Kirillawela a man was injured by falling from the ladder. (28) At Maha Bogala a man hit his leg against the trolly, and was slightly injured.

(6) *Province of Uva.*

There were 2 mines registered as working at the end of the year, and the number of men reported as working was 20. The number of new mines registered was 8.

T. G. HUNTER,
Inspector of Mines.

May 3, 1918.

# FACTORIES.

## REPORT OF THE INSPECTOR OF FACTORIES FOR 1917.

*Staff.*—There has been no alteration in this respect since the last Administration Report. The Inspector has been on duty throughout the year.

*Inspections.*—Inspections were carried out in the Central, Southern, Western, North-Western, and Sabaragamuwa Provinces; the total number of visits was 443. In the majority of cases the result of the inspection was satisfactory. The instances of non-observance of the rules were principally omissions to notify the authorities of cessation of work, neglect to renew annually the boiler certificates, and to fence the machinery adequately. Details of these contraventions are given under the respective Provinces. Eight new factories were registered during the year, and three ceased work permanently. This gives an increase of five in the total for 1917, or slightly under half per centum over the total for 1916. Further details are given in this respect. The mileage travelled was 3,235, exclusive of railway journeys.

*General.*—I am pleased to report that there has been a decrease in the number of fatal accidents for the year; there were two, as against five for 1916. During 1916 tea and rubber mills gave smaller returns of serious accidents than those for coconut curing. During that year the number of accidents was, for tea and rubber factories, just five in a thousand factories; while for coconut-curing factories it was over forty in a thousand. But in 1917 the returns for the former give, roughly, twelve in a thousand; for the latter there were none. The main reasons for this diminution can be attributed to the abridgment of operations—of a temporary nature, doubtless—in the coconut industry during the past year. Of the nineteen accidents, including those fatal and serious in 1917, nine were incurred whilst supplying or feeding material to machines, generally rubber rollers. Those connected with operations of oiling and cleaning were six. Falls of persons and dropped articles add four.

### REGISTRATION.

| Province. | Number of Factories registered to December 31, 1916. | Number of Factories registered to December 31, 1917. | Percentage of Increase. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Central | 605 | 606 | .4 |
| Uva | 123 | 124 | |
| Southern | 39 | 40 | |
| Western | 263 | 263 | |
| Sabaragamuwa | 165 | 167 | |
| North-Western | 55 | 55 | |
| Northern | 1 | 1 | |
| Total | 1,251 | 1,256 | |

Classification and distribution of factories according to Provinces:—

| Province. | Tea, Rubber, and Cacao. | Coconut Fibre, Oil, &c. | Engineering and Saw Mills. | Aerated Water, Ice, &c. | Printing. | Sundries: Manure, Spinning, &c. | Total. | Steam Power. | Electric Installation. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Central | 592 | — | 7 | 4 | — | 3 | 606 | 119 | 42 |
| Uva | 121 | — | 2 | 1 | — | — | 124 | 32 | 5 |
| Southern | 31 | 3 | 3 | 2 | — | 1 | 40 | 17 | 3 |
| Western | 96 | 82 | 34 | 16 | 11 | 24 | 263 | 117 | 32 |
| Sabaragamuwa | 167 | — | — | — | — | — | 167 | 46 | 6 |
| North-Western | 21 | 34 | — | — | — | — | 55 | 23 | 2 |
| Northern | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Total | 1,028 | 119 | 46 | 23 | 11 | 29 | 1,256 | 355 | 91 |

The number of cases in which steam power was in use diminished by just 3½ per cent.; electric lighting installations, on the other hand, have increased by 7 per cent. since the previous report.

### ACCIDENTS.

Twenty-eight accidents occurred, resulting in the death of two persons and in injuries to twenty-six others. Nine of the latter, however, were of a trivial or non-serious nature:—

| Province. | Number of Accidents. | Number of Persons injured. | Number killed. | Total affected. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Central | 7 | 7 | — | 7 |
| Uva | 2 | 2 | — | 2 |
| Western | 13 | 12 | 1 | 13 |
| Sabaragamuwa | 4 | 3 | 1 | 4 |
| North-Western | 1 | 1 | — | 1 |
| Northern | 1 | 1 | — | 1 |
| Total | 28 | 26 | 2 | 28 |

| Class of Factory. | Non-serious. | Serious. | Fatal. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Tea .. | 2 | 6 | 1 | 9 |
| Rubber .. | — | 8 | — | 8 |
| Coconut .. | 4 | — | — | 4 |
| Sundries .. | 3 | 3 | 1 | 7 |
| Total .. | 9 | 17 | 2 | 28 |

A description of each accident is given under the Province in which it occurred.

(1) *Central Province.*

There were 606 factories registered as working, employing from 13,000 to 14,000 persons on working days. Additional precautionary measures were recommended in fifty-six instances. One case of non-observance of the rules was encountered; this was neglect to renew the boiler certificate. It was subsequently renewed. There was one new rubber-curing factory registered and inspected. There were no prosecutions instituted.

Seven accidents took place, all of a serious nature, as described below :—

At the Pedro tea factory, in the Nuwara Eliya District, a man lost two fingers through carelessly allowing them to approach a circular saw. He was sent to the hospital for treatment.

At Troup factory, in the Dimbula district, a man had his hand crushed in a tea roller. He was pushing the leaf from the rolling table into the hopper by hand, instead of using the brush provided for the purpose.

At Matale tea and cacao factory, in the Matale North District, the driver of the oil engine, whilst engaged in lubricating, was accidentally struck on the head by a belt clip. He was treated in hospital and recovered. A special visit was made by the Inspector.

At Hoalankanda tea factory, in the Elkaduwa district, a workman fell off a ladder and broke his arm. He was sent to the hospital and recovered.

At Kotuagedara rubber factory, in the Matale District, a Sinhalese youth, of about 16 years of age, came into the factory and tried to insert rubber into a washing mill; both his hands were so badly injured that all his fingers had to be amputated. He was not employed in the factory in any capacity.

At Madarangoda tea factory, in the Allagala district, a sifter broke a worker's arm. The gearings of the machine were adequately fenced; cleaning operations were on hand. The machine was unexpectedly started by another workman, and the mishap resulted. A special visit of inspection was made.

At Beredewelle rubber factory, in the Matale District, a workman had his hand drawn in between the rollers of a rubber mill. The accident was due to lack of attention on his part. He lost four fingers.

(2) *Province of Uva.*

There were 124 factories registered as working. They employ from 2,500 to 3,000 persons on working days. One new factory was registered during the year. There were no prosecutions. There were two accidents, one of which was serious, and took place as follows :—At Spring Valley tea factory, in the Badulla District, a cooly had an arm broken through his own action in starting a sifter by hand, instead of using the belt guides. The machine was adequately fenced.

(3) *Southern Province.*

There were 40 factories registered as working. These employ 750 to 800 persons on working days. There was one new rubber factory registered and inspected. There were no accidents. There were no prosecutions. Additional precautionary measures were recommended in six cases. One instance of contravention of the rules was met with; viz., inadequate fencing of the machinery. The superintendent expressed regret, and gave his assurance that the fencing recommendations would be carried out.

(4) *Western Province.*

There were 263 factories registered as working, employing from 13,000 to 14,000 persons on working days. Additional precautionary measures were recommended in thirty instances. There were seven apparent instances of non-observance of the regulations; six were neglect to give notice of cessation of work within one month of stoppage, and one was for the non-renewal of the boiler certificate. In respect to the former cases, the managers, later, severally wrote to explain that operations were of a rather intermittent nature during this year, and although work had not been going on at the time of inspection, permanent stoppage was not contemplated. One prosecution was instituted against the Rajagiri fibre mills, in the Salpiti korale, under the latter contravention. A fine of Rs. 10 was imposed. There were thirteen accidents, through which one man was killed and twelve were injured; of the latter, six were of a serious and six were of a non-serious nature.

(*a*) *Fatalities.*—At the Fernando saw mills, in the Kalutara District, near Moratuwa, a man sustained such injuries to his head through the back throw of a piece of wood from a circular saw that he died later in hospital. A special visit was made by the Inspector. Extracts from my report say : "A piece of wood, after the saw had passed through it, was caught on the return rotary motion of the saw and flung against the deceased ..... I do not see reason to doubt the truth of this account. I made a surprise visit and elicited the information firstly from the other workmen." It was a pure accident.

(*b*) *Accidents of a serious nature.*—At Siriniwasa saw mills, in the Kalutara District, a man was injured about the neck and shoulder from a cause similar to the one just described. He recovered after a few days' treatment in the hospital.

At Dalkeith rubber factory, in the Kalutara District, a man started greasing the cog wheels of a small hand-powered rubber roller whilst it was being turned. He had one finger of the right hand broken. It was due to his own carelessness.

At Kiriwanaketiya rubber factory, in the Kalutara District, a man had his fingers caught between the rollers of a rubber mill and severely injured his right hand. This accident was due to the workman's want of attention at the moment.

At Glanrhos rubber factory, in the Kalutara District, a mishap of a corresponding nature to the foregoing took place, resulting in the crushing of the ends of three fingers.

At the Victoria mills, Hyde Park Corner, a package of lead sheets accidentally fell on to a workman's foot. He was sent to hospital; it was found necessary later to amputate the leg above the knee joint.

At the Colombo Ironworks, near the Graving Dock, a workman received injuries at a turning lathe. The accident was due to want of attention on his part. He was sent to hospital, and his wounds were dressed there.

(5) *Province of Sabaragamuwa.*

There were 167 factories registered as working, employing from 2,500 to 3,000 persons on working days. Two new factories were registered, one for tea and one for rubber curing. In two cases precautionary measures were recommended. There were no prosecutions during the year. There were four accidents, whereby one person lost his life and three were injured; two of the latter were of a serious nature.

(*a*) *Fatalities.*—At Alpha tea factory, in the Balangoda district, a man received such injuries to his head whilst he was oiling the under parts of a roller that he succumbed to exhaustion later at the hospital. He should have stopped the machine before beginning to oil it.

(*b*) *Accidents of a serious nature.*—At Walpola rubber factory, near Dehiowita, Kelani Valley, a workman had four fingers of his right hand fractured in the rollers of a rubber-washing machine.

At Ingoya rubber factory, near Kitulgala, an accident similar to the preceding occurred. Two fingers were broken. In both instances the cause was due to want of attention on the part of the workmen. Both were sent to hospital.

(6) *North-Western Province.*

There has been no change in the number of factories, nor of the persons employed therein, since the last report, viz., 55 and from 2,500 to 3,000 respectively. Precautionary measures were recommended in twelve instances.

The manager of St. Mary's mill in the Chilaw District was prosecuted for failure to renew the boiler certificate. He was convicted and fined Rs. 25. There was one serious accident.

At Moragalla rubber factory, in the Kurunegala District, the tappal cooly, whilst waiting to get a message at the factory, put his hand on a rubber mill. Three fingers were drawn in and broken. It was due to his own carelessness.

(7) *Northern Province.*

The Ceylon Sugar Refineries still remain the only factory reported in this Province. One accident of a non-serious nature happened. There were no prosecutions.

March 16, 1918.

NOEL WOODHOUSE,
Inspector of Factories.

# COLOMBO DRAINAGE WORKS.

## REPORT OF THE RESIDENT ENGINEER FOR 1917.

### GENERAL.

THE year was one of comparatively small progress, owing to the limitation of work necessitated by the approaching completion of the main portion of the scheme, and to difficulties met with in maintaining supplies of materials. In spite of the latter handicap, however, and of the fact that the European staff has been reduced to the lowest practicable limit, the work done was not less than had been anticipated, and there is good prospect of the modified programme of drainage which was sanctioned by Government in November, 1915, being completed in all essential features by the scheduled date, namely, by December, 1919.

2. The proportional cost of administration was higher than in recent years, but the total expenditure under this head up to December, 1917, was still only 8½ per cent. of the total cost of the works, as against 8¼ per cent. at the end of 1916.

3. The progress made with house connections continues to be disappointing, and indicates a lack of enterprise and of interest in the welfare of their tenants on the part of a large majority of the house owners.

### EFFECT OF THE WAR.

4. As was foreseen in last year's report, the restrictions on exports from Great Britain has had a more marked effect than hitherto, and must now be regarded as a factor to be taken seriously into account when deciding whether any particular work can or cannot be undertaken. Delays in shipping of stoneware pipes in the early part of the year necessitated the stoppage of work on some of the pipe sewers, and it was not thought desirable fully to reinstate the labour thus discharged, for fear of similar stoppages occurring in the future. The only serious difficulties likely to arise are in connection with the supply of engines and pumps for the Wellawatta, Western, and Vuystwyke pumping stations, which should be ready to be put into operation by the end of 1919.

### ESTIMATES AND EXPENDITURE.

5. Detailed tables of estimates and expenditure are given in Appendices I. and II. to this report. The situation can be roughly summarized as follows :—

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| Consulting Engineers' estimate for complete scheme .. | 23,572,000 |
| Estimate sanctioned in accordance with modified programme .. | 16,445,400 |
| Expenditure to December, 1917 .. .. .. | 15,118,900 |
| Unexpended balance .. .. .. | 1,326,500 |

It is expected that an appreciable portion of this balance will remain unspent at the end of 1919, as it is not possible to proceed with some of the works included in the programme until certain street widenings and other improvements have been carried out. The actual expenditure during 1917 was Rs. 596,660·43, as against Rs. 1,047,298·05 expended during 1916, a reduction of 43 per cent.

### LABOUR.

6. The strength of the labour force averaged 974, as compared with an average of 1,614 in 1916. The maximum number on the roll was 1,387 in January, and the minimum number 772 in June. The pay roll averaged Rs. 21,002 a month, as against Rs. 31,751 in 1916.

### STAFF.

7. The following members of the staff were discharged during the year :—

*Europeans.*

Mr. G. F. Walton, Second Assistant Engineer, transferred to Railway Extensions Department.
Mr. H. E. Talbot, Foreman Timberman, transferred to Railway Extensions Department.

| *Ceylonese.* | Period of Service. Years. |
|---|---|
| Mr. G. V. Crutchley, Overseer .. .. .. .. | 8 |
| Mr. M. Gopalan, Overseer .. .. .. .. | 10 |
| Mr. J. Monro, Overseer .. .. .. .. | 9 |
| Mr. J. S. Manuel Pullai, Store Clerk .. .. .. .. | 8 |
| Mr. E. T. Spaulding, Overseer .. .. .. .. | 2 |

CONNECTIONS.

8. The area sewered and ready for house drainage is now some 3,308 acres, and includes practically the whole of the Fort, Pettah, St. Sebastian, St. Paul's, New Bazaar, Slave Island, and Kollupitiya Wards, besides a large part of Maradana and Kotahena. A skeleton system of sewers has been laid in the Dematagoda, Mutwal, and Wellawatta areas, but is not as yet available for use. Very few of the sewers or rain-water drains are working at their full capacity, owing to the backward state of house drainage. The City Sanitation Engineer's reports show that the progress made with connections during the last two years was as follows :—

| | Total to December, 1917. | Progress in 1917. | Progress in 1916. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Number of premises drained .. | 1,073 | 105 | 84 |
| Number of water-closets installed .. | 3,496 | 345 | 183 |
| Number of earth-closets removed since January 1, 1913 .. .. | 1,460 | 174 | 552 |
| Number of water-carriage public latrines in use .. .. | 27 | 3 | — |

Tipping depôts have been established at the following centres :—Price park, Symonds road, Quarry road, Urugodawatta road, and Pickering's road.

SEWERS AND RAIN-WATER DRAINS.

9. In the Fort and Pettah (Harbour area) a series of works was undertaken on behalf of the Municipality, with the object of improving the capacity of some of the existing rain-water drains. The progress made during the year included the provision of a new outlet from the York street drain to the Lake-Harbour canal, and the improvement of a restricted length of the St. John's road outfall.

10. In Kotahena (G and H districts) the main sewer along the Mutwal seabeach was completed as far as Mosque lane, and a short branch sewer was connected thereto at Madampitiya road. The former work was below sea level throughout, and included a length of rock tunnelling under the property known as "Watersmeet." The main sewer from Tanque Salgado to the Northern pumping station was completed in February, and handed over to the charge of the Sanitation Department, together with three branch sewers, during May.

11. In Dematagoda (Mg and Mp districts) the main low-level and high-level sewers were connected up to the Maligawatta pumping station.

12. In Wellawatta (W district) sewers were laid in Pamankada road, Galle road between 19th lane and Dickman's road, Frankfort place, and through private property alongside the railway between Frankfort place and Ridgeway place.

13. At the Wellawatta pumping station it was found necessary to proceed with a short length of sewer intended to form part of a future extension of the sewerage system to Mount Lavinia, and with another length which will serve the low-lying portion of the Pamankada area (X district).

PUMPING STATIONS.

14. Three pumping stations, Wellawatta, Western, and Maligawatta, were under construction throughout the year, and a fourth, Vuystwyke, was commenced in August. The Maligawatta pumping station should be ready for use by the end of the current year, but the completion of the other three is likely to be further delayed on account of non-delivery of machinery. The rising main from the Western pumping station to the head of the gravitation sewer to the Wellawatta treatment works was completed in April.

MADAMPITIYA TREATMENT WORKS.

15. In order to make the best use of the pumping plant already installed at the Northern pumping station, it was decided to construct three new sedimentation tanks, which will be suitable for treating either crude sewage or storm water. Work on these tanks was started in May and continued throughout the year. The only other works carried out at Madampitiya were the fixing of a deep central baffle in No. 2 circular sedimentation tank, and some slight alterations to the outlets of the rectangular sedimentation tanks.

WELLAWATTA TREATMENT WORKS.

16. The site acquired is a block of coconut land 15½ acres in extent situated just within the Municipal limits between the Galle road and the sea, with the Dehiwala canal as its southern boundary. It is proposed to provide sedimentation tanks only as a first instalment, but the "lay-out" of the works will allow of secondary treatment being introduced later if necessary. The effluent will be discharged at a depth of about 10 feet below mean sea level between the foreshore and the reef.

QUANTITIES.

17. The following table shows the principal quantities of work completed to the end of December and the progress during 1916 and 1917 :—

| | Total to December, 1917. | Progress during 1917. | Progress during 1916. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Excavation, cubes (100 cubic feet) | 221,859 | 3,678 | 14,178 |
| Tunnels, lineal yards .. | 43,132 | 611 | 2,497 |
| Concrete and masonry, cubes .. | 37,617 | 1,295 | 1,980 |
| Sewers, &c., completed, lineal yards | 217,365 | 3,311 | 11,966 |

February 25, 1918.

M. R. ATKINS,
Resident Engineer, Colombo Drainage Works.

# APPENDIX I.

## Estimate according to Drainage Districts.

| Apportionment of Estimate. | Area provided for. | Estimated Population in 1951. | Total Estimate. | Estimate sanctioned in accordance with modified Programme. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Acres. | | Rs. | Rs. |
| *Harbour Scheme.* | | | | |
| Works .. .. .. | 613 | 79,370 | 4,708,000 | 4,625,000 |
| Land and Compensation .. | — | — | 250,000 | 250,000 |
| | 613 | 79,370 | 4,958,000 | 4,875,000 |
| *Extensions.* | | | | |
| Main Sewer (extension) .. .. | — | — | 889,000 | 889,000 |
| Northern Pumping Station (extension) .. | — | — | 255,000 | 125,000 |
| Madampitiya Treatment Works .. | — | — | 2,735,000 | 623,000 |
| Wellawatta Pumping Station .. | — | — | 300,000 | 284,000 |
| Wellawatta Treatment Works .. | — | — | 650,000 | 250,000 |
| District D (extension) .. .. | 37 | 2,590 | 177,000 | — |
| Do. F .. .. | 206 | 4,120 | 422,000 | — |
| Do. G, including Vuystwyke Pumping Station | 110 | 8,800 | 426,000 | 277,000 |
| Do. H .. .. | 253 | 12,650 | 801,000 | 321,500 |
| Do. J .. .. | 292 | 32,120 | 638,000 | 528,000 |
| Do. K .. .. | 96 | 16,360 | 195,000 | 195,000 |
| Do. L .. .. | 195 | 18,525 | 296,000 | 284,000 |
| Do. Mg .. .. | 207 | 33,120 | 548,000 | 394,500 |
| Do. Mp, including Maligawatta Pumping Station | 431 | 30,170 | 1,315,000 | 550,000 |
| Do. N .. .. | 277 | 9,695 | 619,000 | 524,000 |
| Do. O, including Eastern Pumping Station | 499 | 17,465 | 960,000 | 848,000 |
| Do. P .. .. | 109 | 3,270 | 233,000 | 233,000 |
| Do. Q .. .. | 71 | 2,130 | 116,000 | 116,000 |
| Do. Rg .. .. | 163 | 14,670 | 396,000 | 396,000 |
| Do. Rp, including Slave Island Pumping Station | 193 | 18,335 | 1,002,000 | 904,900 |
| Do. S, including Polwatta Pumping Station | 88 | 5,280 | 382,000 | 341,000 |
| Do. T .. .. | 547 | 17,410 | 1,791,000 | 1,600,500 |
| *Do. U, including Western Pumping Station .. | 134 | 5,360 | 388,000 | 338,000 |
| *Do. V, including Timbirigasyaya Pumping Station | 289 | 7,225 | 629,000 | — |
| *Do. W .. .. | 783 | 31,320 | 1,900,000 | 1,072,000 |
| *Do. X .. .. | 132 | 3,300 | 261,000 | 56,000 |
| Land and Compensation .. | — | — | 290,000 | 420,000 |
| Total .. | 5,725 | 373,285 | 23,572,000 | 16,445,400 |

* Districts draining to the Wellawatta treatment works (southern outfall).

## APPENDIX II.

### Expenditure according to Drainage Districts.

| Expenditure. | Expenditure to December, 1917. Rs. c. | Expenditure to December, 1916. Rs. c. | Progress in 1917. Rs. c. |
|---|---|---|---|
| *Harbour Scheme.* | | | |
| Main Sewers .. .. | .. 1,209,264 40 | .. 1,209,264 40 .. | — |
| Districts A, B, C, D (part), and E .. | .. 1,923,136 22 | .. 1,917,359 33 .. | 5,776 89 |
| Harbour Pumping Station .. | .. 201,164 36 | .. 198,051 69 .. | 3,112 67 |
| Northern Pumping Station (first instalment) | .. 386,235 39 | .. 386,235 39 .. | — |
| Madampitiya Treatment Works (first instalment) | .. 874,567 29 | .. 874,567 29 .. | — |
| Land and Compensation .. .. | .. 243,333 99 | .. 243,333 99 .. | — |
| | 4,837,701 65 | 4,828,812 9 | 8,889 56 |
| *Extensions.* | | | |
| Main Sewer (extension) .. .. | .. 852,100 11 | .. 852,100 11 .. | — |
| Northern Pumping Station (extension) .. | .. 106,688 96 | .. 100,063 16 .. | 6,625 80 |
| Madampitiya Treatment Works (extension) | .. 356,941 51 | .. 298,399 23 .. | 58,542 28 |
| District G, including Vuystwyke Pumping Station | .. 162,674 9 | .. 89,335 19 .. | 73,338 90 |
| Do. H .. .. | .. 286,436 41 | .. 259,942 21 .. | 26,494 20 |
| Do. J .. .. | .. 530,363 75 | .. 530,265 5 .. | 98 70 |
| Do. K .. .. | .. 197,082 74 | .. 197,025 85 .. | 56 89 |
| Do. L .. .. | .. 220,632 2 | .. 219,942 5 .. | 689 97 |
| Do. Mg .. .. | .. 357,393 11 | .. 352,405 57 .. | 4,987 54 |
| Do. Mp, including Maligawatta Pumping Station | .. 372,125 20 | .. 259,023 67 .. | 113,101 53 |
| Do. N .. .. | .. 517,487 53 | .. 517,222 83 .. | 264 70 |
| Do. O, including Eastern Pumping Station | .. 870,342 71 | .. 868,909 81 .. | 1,432 90 |
| Do. P .. .. | .. 235,662 13 | .. 235,516 5 .. | 146 8 |
| Do. Q .. .. | .. 116,936 0 | .. 116,795 83 .. | 140 17 |
| Do. Rg .. .. | .. 397,062 19 | .. 397,062 19 .. | — |
| Do. Rp, including Slave Island Pumping Station | .. 894,749 91 | .. 893,730 94 .. | 1,018 97 |
| Do. S, including Polwatta Pumping Station | .. 328,826 22 | .. 328,826 22 .. | — |
| Do. T .. .. | .. 1,304,535 50 | .. 1,317,610 96 .. | *13,075 46 |
| Do. U, including Western Pumping Station | .. 257,215 87 | .. 224,817 31 .. | 32,398 56 |
| Do. W .. .. | .. 1,370,907 22 | .. 1,280,614 58 .. | 90,292 64 |
| Do. X .. .. | .. 28,138 57 | .. — .. | 28,138 57 |
| Wellawatta Pumping Station .. | .. 140,415 33 | .. 33,603 30 .. | 106,812 3 |
| Wellawatta Treatment Works .. | .. 6,768 68 | .. 2,073 79 .. | 4,694 89 |
| Land and Compensation .. .. | .. †369,754 77 | .. 344,897 0 .. | 24,857 77 |
| | 15,118,942 18 | 14,548,994 99 | 569,947 19 |
| Sewer and Rain-water Drain, Duke street, Fort | .. — | .. 6,889 16 .. | ‡6,889 16 |
| Government Quarters .. .. | .. — | .. 31,488 37 .. | ‡31,488 37 |
| Storm-water Outlet from Grain Sheds .. | .. — | .. 2,780 60 .. | ‡2,780 60 |
| Municipal Rain-water Drains .. | .. §32,490 38 | .. — .. | 32,490 38 |
| Preliminary Works (balance of expenditure still to be charged to permanent works) .. .. | 24,781 91 | .. 28,475 15 .. | *3,693 24 |
| General Charges (balance of expenditure still to be charged to permanent works) .. .. | .. 912 43 | .. 837 47 .. | 74 96 |
| Stock Balances (plant, tools, stores, &c.) .. | .. 194,162 86 | .. 155,163 59 .. | 38,999 27 |
| | 15,371,289 76 | 14,774,629 33 | 596,660 43 |

* Reduction.

† Includes Rs. 87,932·54, cost of acquisition of land for Kollupitiya duplication, to be subsequently recovered from Improvement Scheme Funds.

‡ Recovered.

§ The expenditure on this item is recoverable.

00134718

Ceylon Survey

# HEWAHETA DISTRICT

Sheet M/1

*Compiled from surveys made 1907, 1915*

PRINCIPAL ROADS — BRIDGE
MINOR ROADS — FORD
CART TRACKS — FERRY
BRIDLE ROADS
FOOT PATHS
TELEGRAPH LINE
IRRIGATION CHANNEL
CONTOURS (Interval 100 ft.)

RAILWAYS BROAD GAUGE — STATION — R.Y. OVER ROAD
DO. NARROW GAUGE — LEVEL CROSSING — R.Y. UNDER ROAD
DO. UNDER CONSTRUCTION — TUNNEL
PROVINCE BOUNDARY
DISTRICT DO.
DIVISION DO.
KORALE & PATTU DO.

KEY MAP

Scale of One Mile to an Inch

1 / 63,360

Miles 1 ½ ¼ ¼ 0 1 2 3 4 Miles

ESTATES & GARDENS
PADDY FIELDS
TANKS
MARSH
ROCKS

TRIG STATION — HEIGHTS IN FEET — POST OFFICE — P.O. — PUBLIC WORKS BUNGALOW — P.W. — DIST. ROAD COMMT. BUNG. — D.R. — IRRIGATION BUNGALOW — I.B.

HOSPITAL — H.
DISPENSARY — D.
REST HOUSE — R.H.
POLICE COURT — P.C.
POLICE STATION — P.S.
SCHOOL — SCH.

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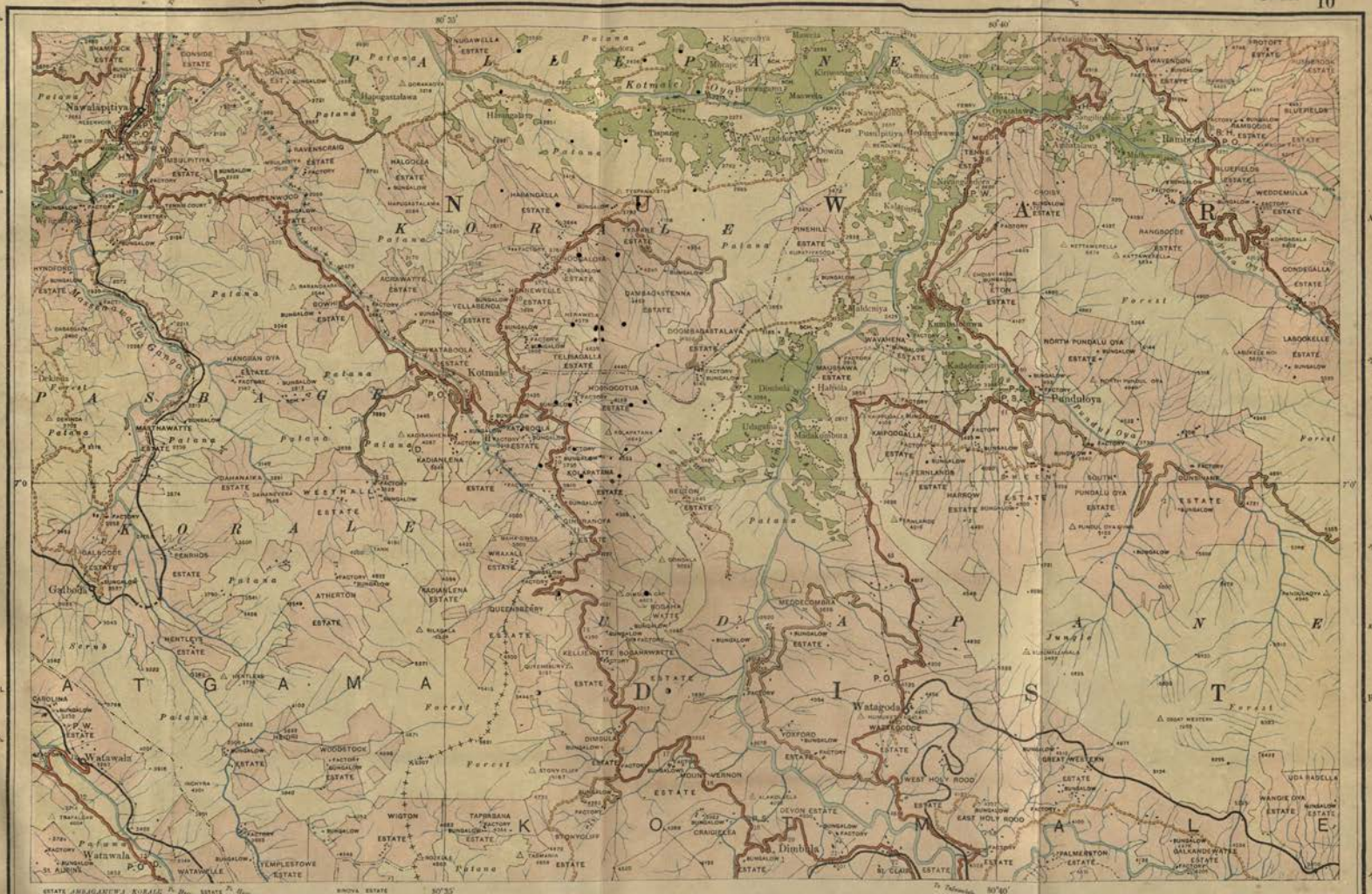
Ceylon Survey

Sheet L/10




Compiled from Surveys made 1908–1911

PRINCIPAL ROADS — BRIDGE
MINOR ROADS — FORD
CART TRACKS — FERRY
BRIDLE PATHS
FOOT PATHS
PROVINCE BOUNDARY
DISTRICT DO.
DIVISION DO.

RAILWAYS, BROAD GAUGE — STATION — RAILWAY OVER ROAD
DO. NARROW GAUGE — LEVEL CROSSING — RAILWAY UNDER ROAD
DO. UNDER CONSTRUCTION — TUNNEL
TELEGRAPH LINE
YODI ELA
DO. (ABANDONED)
KORALE BOUNDARY

KEY MAP

ESTATES AND GARDENS
PADDY FIELDS
TANKS
DO. (ABANDONED)
MARSH

TRIG. STATIONS — HOSPITAL H.
HEIGHTS IN FEET 3000 — DISPENSARY D.
LIGHT HOUSE & BEACONS — REST HOUSE R.H.
POST OFFICE P.O. — POLICE COURT P.C.
PUBLIC WORKS BUNGALOW P.W. — POLICE STATION P.S.
DISTRICT ROAD COMMIT. BUNG. D.R. — SCHOOL SCH.
IRRIGATION BUNGALOW I.B. — WEWA W.

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Scale of One Mile to an Inch

1/63,360

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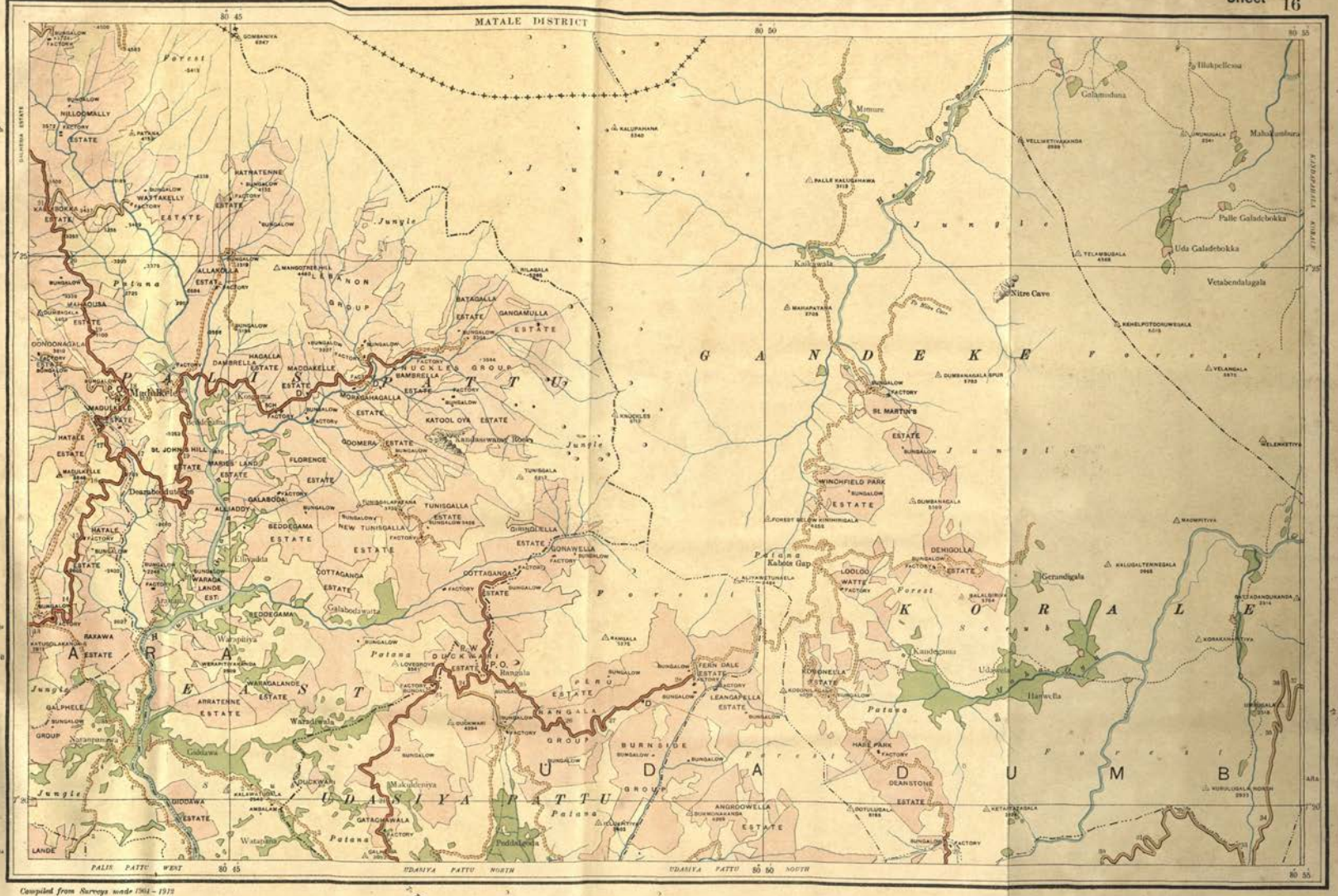
Ceylon Survey

Sheet J/16




Compiled from Surveys made 1964 – 1970

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Principal roads | Bridge | Railways, broad gauge | Station |
| Minor roads | Ford | do. narrow gauge | Level crossing |
| Cart tracks | Ferry | do. under construction | Tunnel |
| Bridle paths | | Telegraph line | Railway over road |
| Foot paths | | Yodi Ela | Railway under road |
| Province boundary | | do. (abandoned) | |
| District do. | | Korale boundary | |
| Division do. | | | |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Estates & gardens | Trig. stations | Hospital | H. |
| Paddy fields | Heights in feet 3706 | Dispensary | D. |
| Tanks | Light house & beacons | Rest house | R.H. |
| do. (abandoned) | Post office | Police court | P.C. |
| Marsh | Public works bungalow P.W. | Police station | P.S. |
| | District road commit. bung. D.R. | School | SCH. |
| | Irrigation bungalow I.B. | Wewa | W. |

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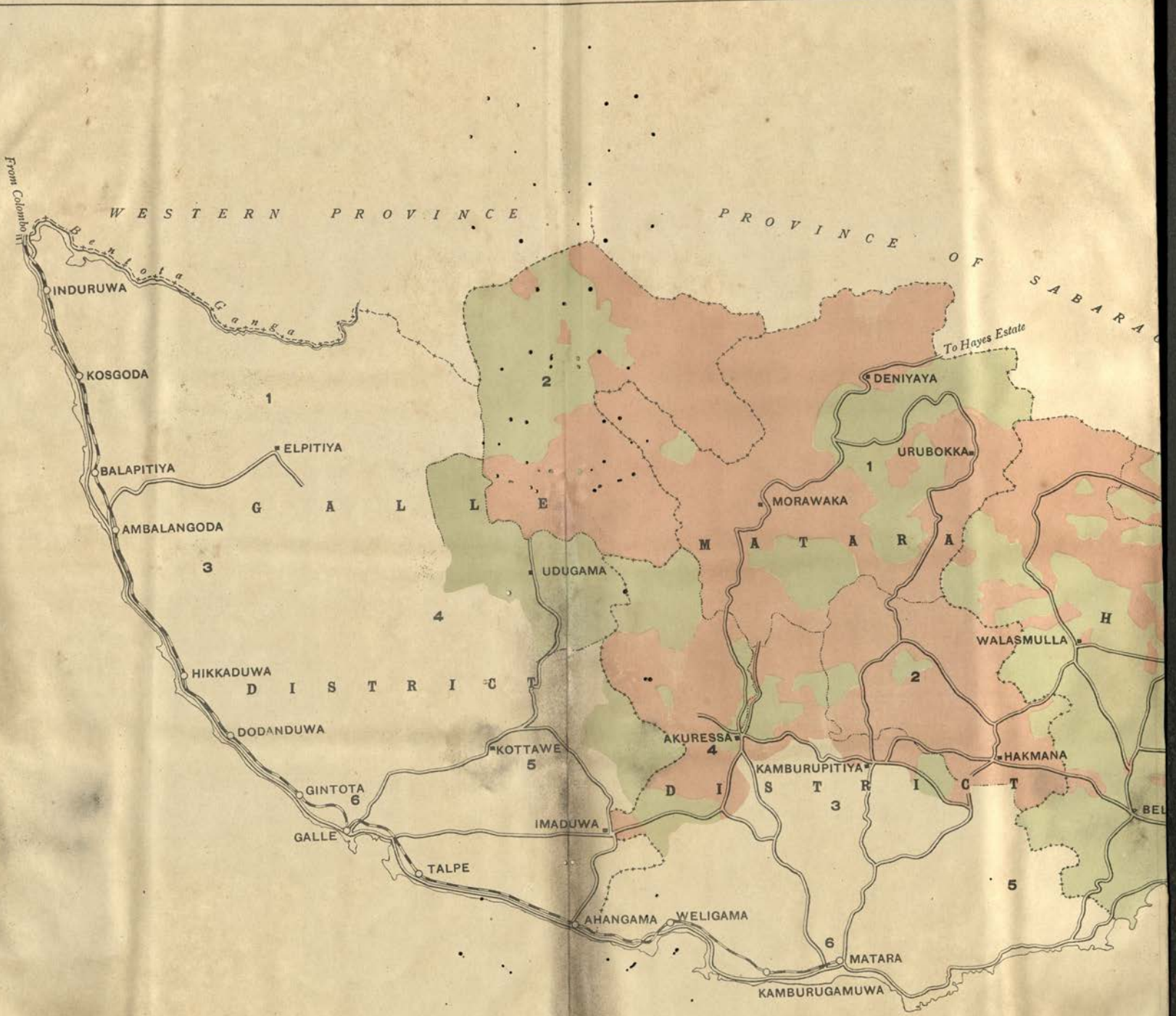
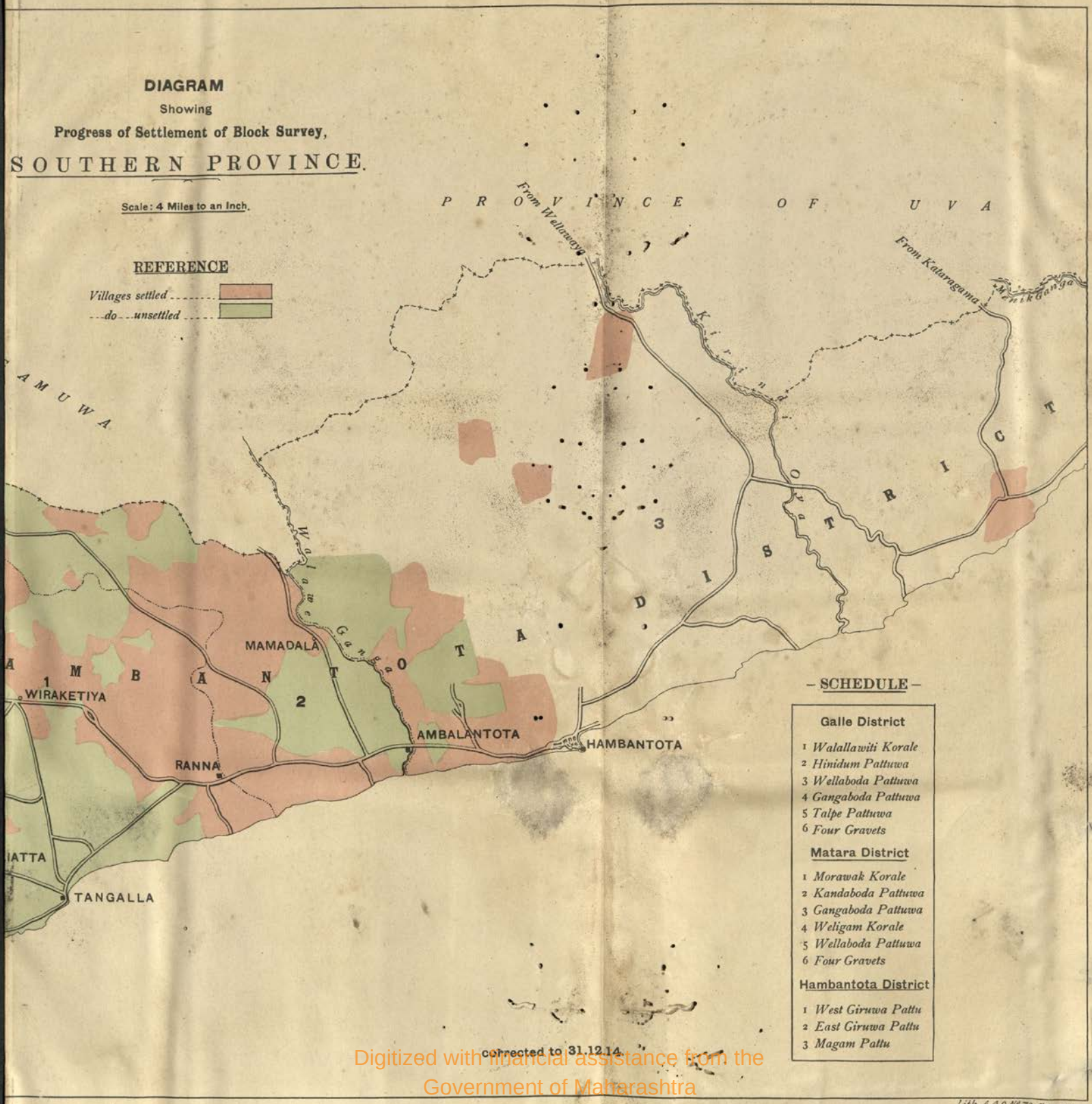

From Colombo
WESTERN PROVINCE
PROVINCE OF SABARA
Benlota Ganga
INDURUWA
KOSGODA
1
ELPITIYA
BALAPITIYA
G A L L E
AMBALANGODA
3
2
UDUGAMA
4
HIKKADUWA
D I S T R I C T
DODANDUWA
KOTTAWE
5
GINTOTA
6
GALLE
TALPE
IMADUWA
AHANGAMA
WELIGAMA
6
MATARA
KAMBURUGAMUWA
To Hayes Estate
DENIYAYA
URUBOKKA
1
MORAWAKA
M A T A R A
WALASMULLA
H
2
AKURESSA
4
KAMBURUPITIYA
HAKMANA
D I S T R I C T
3
5

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